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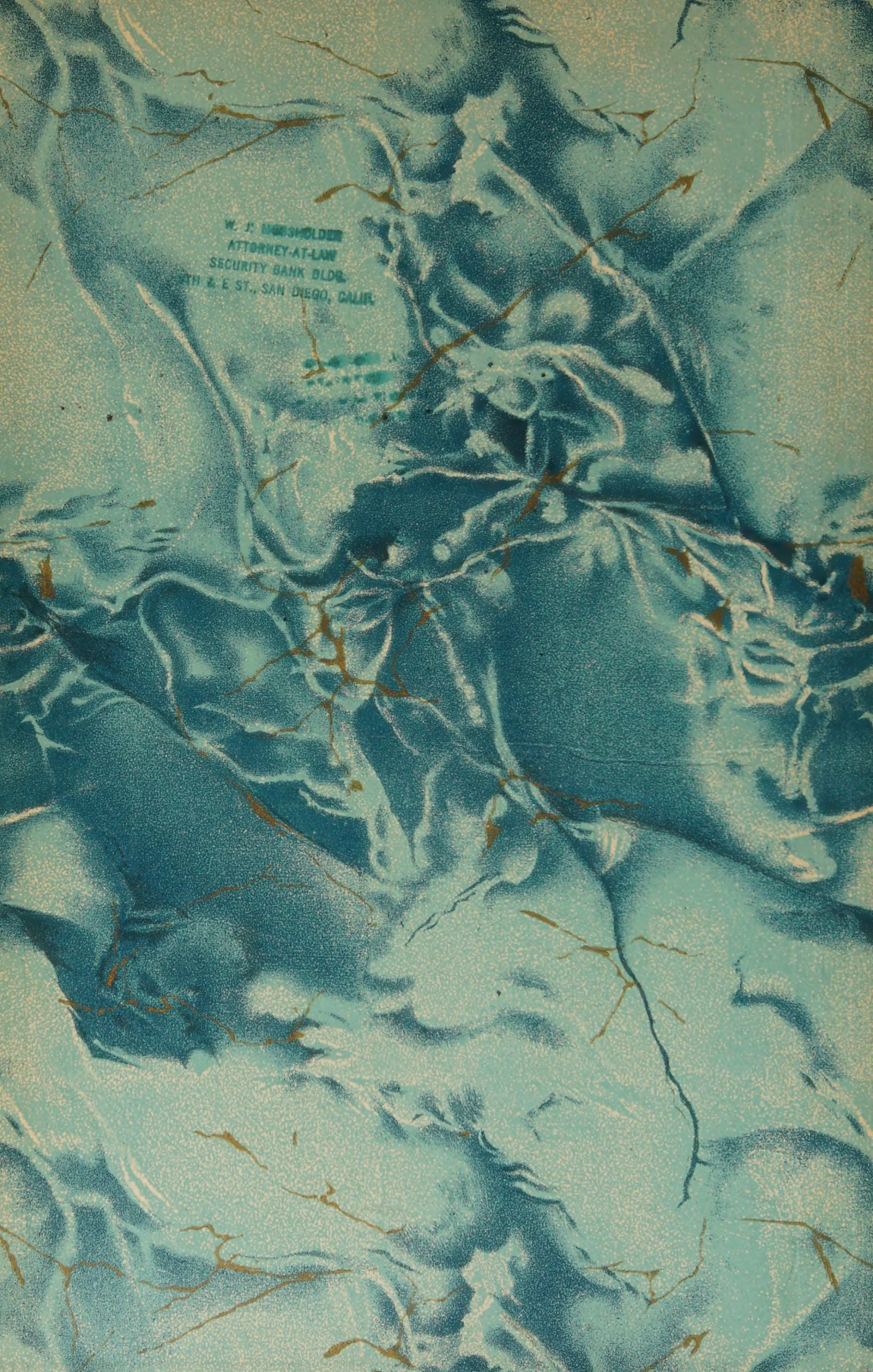
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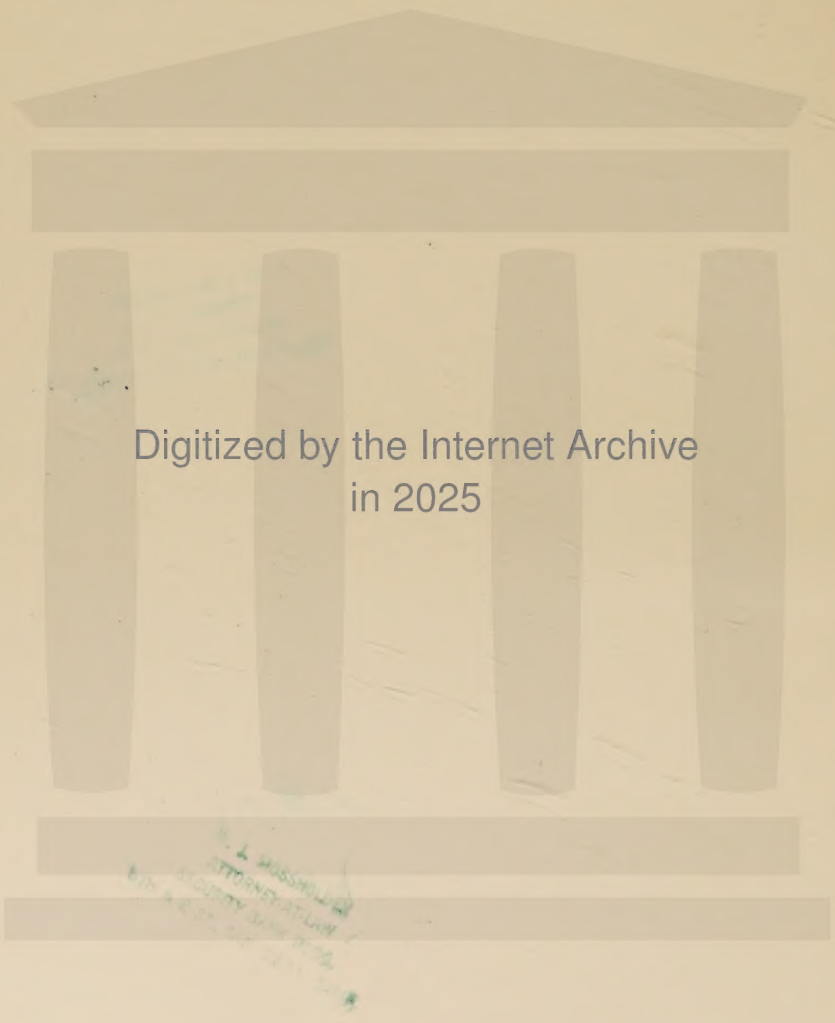

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California and Californians

Edited by

ROCKWELL D. HUNT, A. M., Ph. D.

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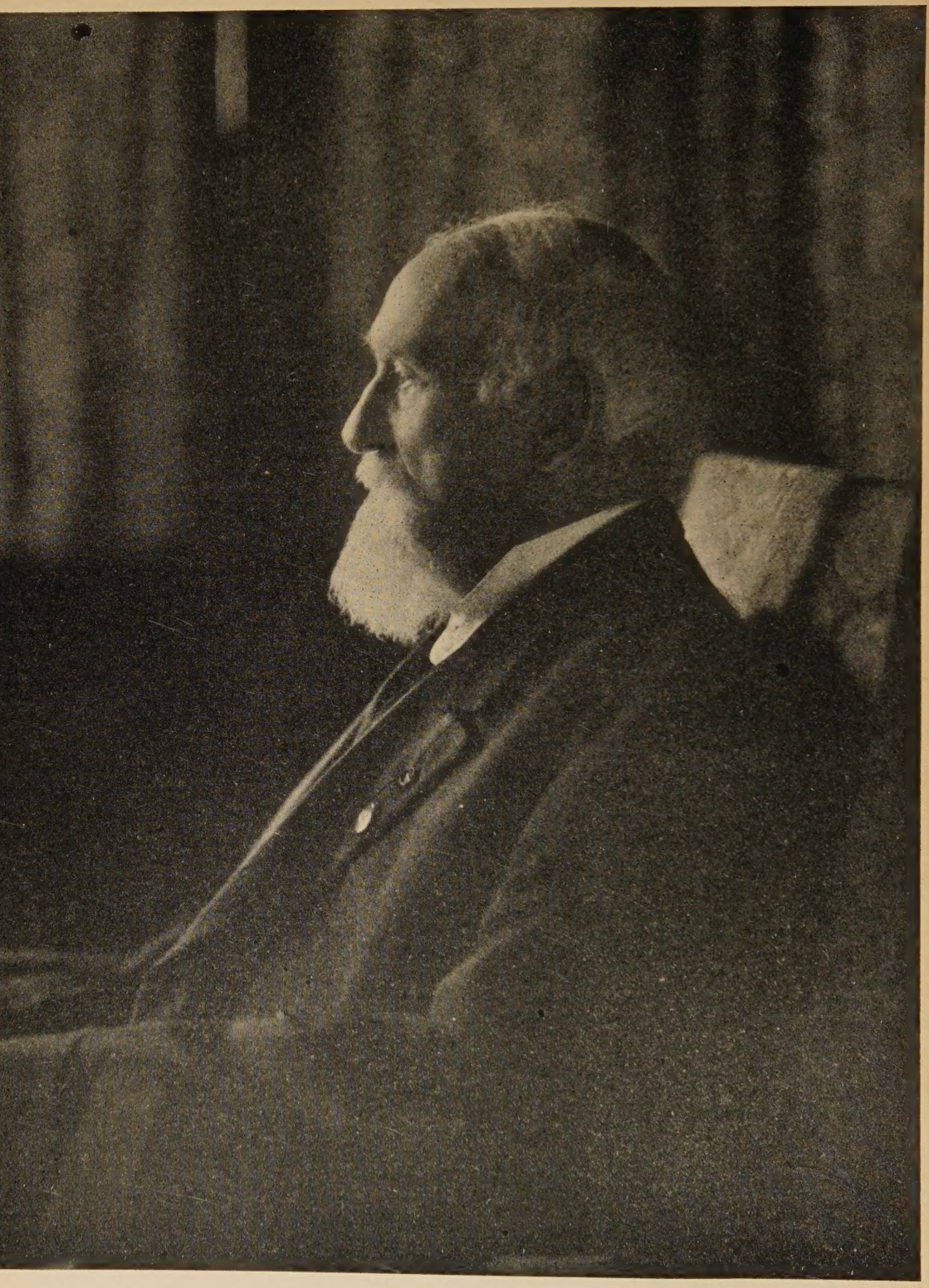


Cornelius Cole

California and Californians

CORNELIUS COLE was born in the Lake country of Western New York, September 17, 1822, a member of a family of eleven children, to whose correct rearing the thrifty parents devoted themselves. His maternal grandfather moved from Dutchess County, where his mother was born. His paternal grandfather, Capt. David Cole, also made his way through an unbroken wilderness to the Lake country at the time when the depressing effects of the Revolutionary war were wearing away. His parents became prosperous pioneer farmers.

The education of Cornelius began at the district school, and was continued at Ovid Academy and Lima Seminary. After a year at Geneva College he attended Wesleyan University, Connecticut, for two years, graduating there in 1847. He always regarded the years of study at Wesleyan as profitably spent. In 1922, seventy-five years after graduation—at the time the oldest college alumnus in the United States—he journeyed from Southern California to "Old Wesleyan" for the reunion, there receiving the honorary degree LL. D. at the hands of his Alma Mater. Only a few months earlier he had been similarly honored by the University of Southern California.

After a brief experience in teaching school he was admitted to the bar, in the spring of 1848, spending some time in the law office of Seward, Morgan & Blatchford at Auburn. It can not be doubted that the young attorney's political ambition was aroused and his imagination kindled by association with these distinguished characters.

His classical education at Geneva and Wesleyan and his intimate association with brilliant lawyers failed to render him immune from the contagion of the wide-encircling California gold fever. Quite the opposite, in fact it was to many a choice and daring spirit like his that the lure proved most irresistible. "Full were they of great endeavor."

Turning his face toward the Golden Gate and the setting sun, Cornelius Cole with six companions left his native town of Lodi on February 12, 1849, for the journey overland to California. Being yet mid-winter, the open sleigh was used as far as Pittsburgh. Proceeding a fortnight later by steamboat to St. Louis, the party laid in a great variety of supplies for the trip across the plains. Final preparations were made at Independence, the common rendezvous. Their experience cost them dearly, and the backwardness of spring caused considerable delay; but on the 24th of April they "launched forth on the then great Indian territory of Kansas and Nebraska." Cole was fortunate in obtaining from an Indian a small black pony, which he rode all the way to California, and pronounced the most useful animal he ever expected to see.

The vicissitudes of the journey overland can not be recounted here. The sturdy pioneers were much retarded by the heavy freightage—largely through useless ignorance they burdened their wagons; guard was posted religiously every night; at all times they were solicitous for the safety of their animals; the frequency of new-made graves along difficult parts of the route was not reassuring. The furious hail storm, the swollen river, the swarms of blood-thirsty gnats interposed obstacles and delays. These and a multitude of other experiences were but incidents along the way common to the gold-hunters in the days of '49.

Cole completed his journey overland to Sutter's Fort on July 24, 1849, in the excellent time of ninety days from the Missouri frontier. His was the first regular party of that memorable year to make the trip across the continent, being preceded into California by some Mormons from Utah and by Argonauts coming by way of the Isthmus or 'round the Horn. As he was one of the first of the army of '49ers to reach the mines of California, so he was one of the last survivors of that illustrious company—and withal one of the most eminent.

To recount the many and varied experiences of Cornelius Cole—typical of the best of California pioneers—would be impossible. On election day (November 13, 1849) he walked to Coloma, a dozen miles distant, to cast his vote for our first State Constitution and for Peter H. Burnett as first governor. On January 6, 1853, he married Olive Colegrove, of Tompkins County, New York, to whom he had previously become engaged, a talented young woman who had just arrived in California by way of the Isthmus in company with her brother, Silas Colegrove, and an older brother of Cornelius Cole, Elijah Townsend Cole.

His mining operations were brief but not without profit; his career as a young San Francisco lawyer ended with one of the great fires that swept that city. Locating in Sacramento, he numbered among his clients Leland Stanford, Collis P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins and others, later connected with the organization of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, of which he became one of the first organizers and assisted in drawing up the original legal papers.

His political career was long and varied, his service in public office generally satisfactory and useful if not always of particular brilliancy. As early as 1854 he was nominated for district attorney of Sacramento County; during his incumbency of two and a half years he frequently found himself in opposition to such distinguished criminal lawyers as N. Green Curtis and Humphrey Griffith. He owned and edited in 1856, in company with James McClatchy, the first republican newspaper in California, the Sacramento Daily and Weekly Times. In 1863 his nomination for Congress came quite naturally, and he led his ticket in the election to the Thirty-eighth Congress. Thomas B. Shannon and William Higby were his colleagues in Washington from California.

The conduct of the Civil war dwarfed all other topics at the national capital. Though never specially gifted in the arts of oratory, he was a master of the English language and was steadfastly every inch a true American, "animated by unswerving devotion to the cause of the Union and interests of his local constituency." As a member of the select committee on the Pacific Railroad he rendered most influential service in the House of Representatives. He perceived the necessity of bringing the railroad to completion even if this had to be done at the expense of granting the projectors very generous concessions.

Three of Cornelius Cole's brothers were in service during the Civil war—Elijah, David and George, while a fourth, Gilbert, held the post of United States consul at Acapulco at the time when Maximilian invaded Mexico.

When the thrilling tidings of Lee's final surrender came Cole was in Washington, and he took an active part in the spontaneous demonstration of universal rejoicing. On the very eve of his departure for California he called upon President Lincoln, in company with Speaker Colfax. This was on the afternoon of April 14, 1865. Referring to the incident in his Memoirs, he feelingly remarks: "On leaving the room at the White House, after a most agreeable conversation about the ending of the war, and about California, in which he was always interested, I bade the great and tender-hearted man good-bye, little anticipating the sad ending of that day."

In December, 1865, Cole received, at the hands of the State Legislature, the highest political honor to a Californian, election to the United States Senate, to succeed James A. McDougall, and he served the full term from March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1873. His political opponent in the senatorial election was his fellow pioneer and personal friend, William T. Coleman, "Old Vigilante."

As senator he was called upon to participate in the great and difficult work of reconstruction, and with his colleagues to sit in reluctant judgment at the impeachment trial of President Johnson. Among his colleagues were senators-elect Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, Roscoe Conkling of New York, and John Sherman of Ohio, and older members, George F. Edmunds, William P. Fessenden, Charles Sumner and Richard Yates. John Conness was senior senator from California.

In Congress Senator Cole's numerous interests included new post roads, and improved postal service, canal construction for purposes of irrigation, and the reclamation of non-producing land, the promotion of forest tree cultivation on the plains, education, the protection of fur-bearing seals, the humane treatment of the Indians, and national finance. A contemporary San Jose paper thus referred to him: "No Senator ever went from any state and achieved so high a position in the councils of the nation in the same time. He is the first senator from the Pacific Coast who has been honored with the important position of chairman of a leading committee. (Appropriations.)"

By virtue of representations made on the occasion of a visit to General Phineas Banning at Wilmington in Southern California, he was later enabled to secure from the federal government an appropriation of upwards of $200,000 for the improvement of the harbor that is now the pride of Los Angeles. With reference to the Chinese question Cole was not an alarmist. He was opposed to granting the Chinese the privilege of voting but not inclined towards total exclusion. He was the instigator and leading spirit in the purchase of Alaska from the Russian Government.

The failure of Cornelius Cole to secure re-election to the United States Senate brings to light a bit of the irony of political history. He had been one of a small group of men to meet in 1861 in a small room over the Huntington and Hopkins Store in Sacramento for the purpose of organizing the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California. While he was serving as congressman Collis P. Huntington was not an infrequent visitor at his home. While readily conceding that favorable legislation assisted in the upbuilding of vast fortunes and political prestige for the projectors, he claimed that the real object of the government grants in

aid of the railroad was "for the purpose of promoting the general welfare of the country." It may be doubted that any other man in the national councils wielded a greater influence for the actual building of the road than Cornelius Cole.

But with an insatiable appetite for government aids, the railroad coveted possession of Goat Island as a strategically located terminous for the system. A bill embodying this bold project passed the House with slight opposition. In the Senate, however, Cole, animated by a patriotic sense of duty, vigorously opposed the measure in accordance with the wishes of the people of San Francisco. The bill was finally defeated and Goat Island was saved as a valuable possession of the military authorities of the government. In compassing the defeat of the measure Cole incurred the hot displeasure of the railroad interests, to which he had rendered such conspicuous service, and as a result of the powerful opposition he failed to receive the renomination for a second term. Thus ended, quite abruptly, the political career of Cornelius Cole.

In 1881 Senator Cole removed from San Francisco to Southern California and took up his residence on his 500 acre ranch in which is now the heart of Hollywood. He opened a law office in Los Angeles, which he actively maintained up to his hundredth birthday. He took great pride in the transformation of Hollywood from a country suburb to a flourishing city, ultimately to be blended into metropolitan Los Angeles.

Mrs. Olive Cole, gifted companion of Cornelius Cole for sixty-five years, held in loving esteem by a wide circle of friends, died in 1918, at the age of eighty-four years.

On November 3, 1924, this prince of California pioneers died at his lovely home in Hollywood at the age of one hundred and two years, surrounded by his children and grandchildren. His sons are Seward, Schuyler and George T. Cole, all of Los Angeles, and his daughters are Mrs. Emma C. Brown, Mrs. Lucretia C. Waring and Mrs. Reginald H. Jones, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. James G. McLaughlin, of New York City.

When the centenarian took his final departure the sentiment of the entire community was well expressed in the words of William Gibbs McAdoo: "In the death of former United States Senator Cornelius Cole, Los Angeles has lost her most distinguished and universally respected citizen. Senator Cole was loved and admired by all classes of the people. Every Californian felt a deep pride in him personally, in his exemplary and lovable character and in his distinguished career which associated him in an intimate way with the immortal Lincoln. To have lived as Senator Cole did to the great age of one hundred and two, preserving his spirits and interest in everything that concerned the community and the nation, and to have conducted himself as he always did, with such dignity and nobility, are rare achievements for any man."

Seward Cole, a son of the late Cornelius Cole, whose career as one of the foremost Californians of the last century is described in full detail in the preceding sketch, is himself a native son and his life measures California history from pioneer days to the present.

Seward Cole was born at Sacramento, March 13, 1856. He acquired his early education in private and public schools at San Francisco and Washington, going to Washington while his father was there as a Representative and United States Senator. During a busy lifetime he has had a variety of interests and occupations. He has been a farmer and fruit grower, a dealer in asbestos products, was a director and secretary

of the Cahuenga Valley Lemon Exchange from 1896 to 1904, and has had the management and care of large real estate holdings.

From 1888 to 1900 he served as postmaster of Colgrove, and from 1890 to 1900 was a justice of the peace in Cahuenga Township. He has been a staunch republican, and from 1877 to 1880 served as a private in Company G of the Second Artillery, California National Guards. He is a member of the Society Sons of the Revolution in the State of California. His home is at 1156 El Centro Avenue in Hollywood. He belongs to the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, Hollywood Business Men's Club, Hollywood Athletic Club, the Beach Club and the National Republican League.

He married at Hollywood, April 15, 1899, Miss Eleanor Bridges, daughter of Charles Edward and Eleanor (Lowe) Bridges, of a family of old English stock. They have three children: Eleanor Cornelia Cole, Cornelius Cole II and Seward Edward Cole.

Hon. John Downey Works. A resident of California since 1883, John Downey Works has gained many distinctions as a lawyer, on the bench, as a member of the United States Senate, and is easily one of the Californians best known outside of his home state. His friends and associates have learned to esteem him for his rare scholarship, his wisdom expressed in judicial opinions and acts as a statesman, his moral courage and an integrity that has kept his name unblemished through many years of active participation in affairs.

He was born on a farm in Ohio County, in the extreme southeastern corner of the State of Indiana, March 29, 1847, son of James A. and Phoebe (Downey) Works. His father in early life was a farmer, but afterward became a successful attorney. His maternal uncle was A. C. Downey, one of the most distinguished figures in the bench and bar of Indiana, who served eighteen years on the bench of the Circuit Court, six years as a justice of the Supreme Court, and for several years was dean of the law school of old Asbury University, now DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana.

John Downey Works was fortunate in his endowment of intellectual gifts and also in his unusual opportunities in a time and district where few boys were educated beyond the common schools. He had private lessons in Latin, and read law under the direction of his distinguished uncle, Judge A. C. Downey, of Rising Sun, Indiana. He and his fellow students had two terms of eight months each, and in the full course read and recited forty-four volumes, commencing with Blackstone's Commentaries and ending with Justinian's Institute. This comprised a more complete legal education than was available at any law school in the country east or west at that time. Judge Works was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1868, but in the meantime had come off the farm at the age of sixteen and a half years, volunteering as a private soldier in the Tenth Indiana Cavalry, and serving eighteen months, from 1863 until the end of the war. He saw some fighting in the Army of the Cumberland. He began practice at Vevay, Indiana, at the age of twenty-one, and as his father was then growing old, he was practically the head of the firm from the beginning. While the partnership had a large and satisfactory volume of practice, his individual skill and increasing experience enabled him greatly to extend his professional clientage. He put in thirteen years of continuous labor in Southern Indiana, when his health failed and physicians ordered him to a different climate. Giving up his prac-

tice, disposing of his home, he came with his wife and five children to San Diego in 1883, starting there with little capital and practically among strangers. Fortunately his health improved, and he was soon in the endowment of a satisfactory practice. Except for the time he was on the bench or in the United States Senate he has been an active member of the California bar forty years. He maintained his law office at San Diego until 1896, and after the close of his service on the Supreme Bench he returned to that city and formed a partnership with J. A. Gibson and Harry L. Titus, under the firm name of Works, Gibson & Titus. He withdrew from that firm to take in as an associate his son, Lewis R. Works, who had just completed his law studies and who is now a judge of the District Court of Appeal of California. The firm of Works & Works was maintained at San Diego, the son being in active charge after the senior member removed to Los Angeles, where he was associated with Col. A. G. Wells and Bradner W. Lee in the firm Wells, Works & Lee. The death of Colonel Wells occurred soon afterward, and the firm of Works & Lee continued for twelve years. In the meantime Lewis R. Works had removed from San Diego to Los Angeles and became the junior member of the firm Works, Lee & Works. After the retirement of Mr. Lee from the firm Judge Works and his son were associated in practice until he was chosen to the United States Senate. Judge Works always had an important practice, handling the general routine of legal matters and frequently representing financial and corporation interests. He has been a director and a member of business corporations.

For many years he has been known as a contributor to the literature of his profession. About the time he came to California there was published a three volume work entitled "Works Indiana Practice and Pleading," which has passed through several editions and is still the standard work on the subject in his native state. In California he was solicited to prepare a similar work on Practice and Pleading in this state, but declined a labor so exacting. Later he conceived the idea of preparing the work on Common Law, Equity and Code Pleading, planning it to comprise several volumes. He found the task too great for his strength, and reluctantly gave it up, though the first part, entitled "Courts and Their Jurisdiction," was published as a separate volume in 1894. He was also selected as editor in chief of the "Encyclopedia of Evidence," but severed his connection after the publication of the first volume, some of the articles in which were written by him. He has prepared a number of articles for magazines, and also two small volumes, "Juridicial Reform" and "Man's Duty to Man," and a larger volume called "What's Wrong with the World."

His official career began as a member of the Legislature of Indiana, January 1, 1879, for a term of two years. Soon after locating at San Diego he served a short time as city attorney, an office then of no great importance. He had been in San Diego a little over three years when, in 1886, on the recommendation of the bar of the county, he was appointed by Governor Stoneman superior judge of the county to fill a vacancy. This appointment came to him unsolicited. At the next election he was chosen without opposition, serving one year in all. He resigned to form a partnership in practice with Hon. Olin Wellborn, who afterwards distinguished himself as judge of the United States District Court. In 1888, without his knowledge, Mr. Works was recommended by the San Diego Union as a candidate for justice of the Supreme Court, was nominated at the State Republican Convention at San Francisco to fill the unexpired

term caused by the resignation of Justice E. W. McKinstry, and was elected. He served the unexpired term of two years and three months, declining to be a candidate for reelection. His work on the Supreme Bench was extremely laborious and exacting, greatly undermining his strength. He wrote more opinions during his term of office than any other two members of the court. The reports show that he wrote one hundred and forty-one opinions in less than three years.

In 1910, after an interval of twenty years devoted to his law practice, Judge Works consented to become a candidate for the City Council of Los Angeles, on condition that other candidates satisfactory to him should be selected. He received the highest number of votes of any of the candidates, and after his election was chosen president of the Council. After a brief service he was approached by one of the leaders of the progressive wing of the republican party with the suggestion that he become candidate for United States senator. He declined for the reason that he was not financially able to carry on such campaign, and at all times has been opposed to a candidate expending large sums in election expenses. Later, when a committee urged upon him reasons for his becoming a candidate, he accepted on the condition that he was to pay only the necessary legal charges and his own personal expenses in making the campaign. He was nominated, received a plurality of the votes at the primaries and was chosen by the Legislature. Mr. Works entered the United States Senate in 1911, serving the six years term ending in March, 1917. He was not a candidate for reelection.

One of the outstanding features of his political record is the fact that all the various offices held by him came unsolicited and without effort on his part. Even in his campaign for United States senator he did not speak for himself, confining himself to a general discussion of the public problems then concerning the people. Not only did he never solicit votes but never made promises to any one to secure his election, entering upon every office free and independent and under no personal obligations.

Senator Works has always been a republican, though frequently voting for opposing candidates that he believed better fitted. He joined the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League and has always considered himself a progressive republican, though he opposed the split in the party at the Chicago Convention in 1912, and protested against the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. Senator Works supported the reform legislation, the direct primary and referendum, and woman suffrage. In later years, while acknowledging the defects of the primary in direct legislation, he is satisfied that these measures are far superior and better fitted to preserve our representative form of government, and the liberties and general welfare of the people, than the highly partisan and more corrupt convention system which they supplanted. For years before he entered the Senate Judge Works was convinced of the desirability of confining the President of the United States to one term of office. While in the Senate he introduced a proposed amendment to the Constitution to that effect, and with some modifications the amendment passed the Senate by the necessary two-thirds vote. It was through the opposition of President Wilson that it was defeated in the House of Representatives, though, as will be recalled, Mr. Wilson had been elected on a platform declaring in favor of the single term. Mr. Works left the Senate just before America declared war on Germany, but participated in many of the debates in the months leading up to the declaration of war. He was opposed to the entrance of America into the struggle, regarding it as strictly a conflict

among European nations in which the United States could not be concerned, and his convictions at that time have been greatly strengthened and confirmed by subsequent events. When the war was over he was unofficially one of the "irreconcilables," strenuously opposed to the entrance of America into the League of Nations. When the proposition of an international court came up early in the administration of President Harding Judge Works regarded the proposal as worthy of little direct opposition, since the establishment of a court that could not enforce its judgments and decrees would be useless, except so far as such judgment would influence or register public opinion.

On one other great national issue of his time the opinion of Judge Works is perhaps best expressed in his direct words: "I have been an earnest believer in prohibition and stand for the rigid enforcement of the prohibition laws. The great mistake in the Eighteenth Amendment was in not making prohibition against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors absolute instead of confining the inhibition to 'beverage purposes,' and allowing their use for medicinal and sacramental purposes. There is no healing quality in alcoholic liquors, and to say that God must be served by the use of intoxicating liquors is absurd."

Judge Works for many years has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a contributor to its worthy purposes. He was at one time a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a life member of the Los Angeles City Club, serving one term as president, is an honorary member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, an honorary member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, and a member of the American Bar Association. His family were Methodists, though neither of his parents was a formal member of the church. After coming to California Judge Works became a member of the First Unitarian Church of San Diego, serving as one of its trustees, and on removing to Los Angeles united with the First Unitarian Church there, and became one of its trustees and president of the board. While serving in that capacity he was healed of a serious disease in Christian Science, and resigning as president and member of the Board of Trustees of the Unitarian Church, he united with the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, of Los Angeles, and afterwards became a member of the Christian Science Mother Church at Boston. He served three years as first reader of the Second Church, and afterwards as a member and president of its Board of Directors.

Judge Works has derived great satisfaction and happiness as well as inspiration for his duties and responsibilities from the duty of home companionship and the solicitous and long continued relationship of him and his wife. He married at Vevay, Indiana, November 8, 1868, Miss Alice Banto, daughter of John W. and Martha Banta, of Vevay. She was graduated from the Vevay High School and was a teacher for a short time. Mrs. Works is a lover of books and intellectual pursuits, but has chiefly earned the veneration of her family as a devoted, self sacrificing and generous wife and mother. Though caring little for society and club life, as the wife of a husband in public life she responded to the social obligations imposed upon her cheerfully and with credit to herself. Judge and Mrs. Works have lived together more than fifty-five years. She has borne and reared a family of six children, never failing in her duty or obligations involved in the position of wife and mother. The children are Judge Lewis R. Works, who has separate mention in

this work, Thomas L. Works, Mrs. Ida Works Darling, wife of Herman S. Darling, Laura Works Betts, wife of Edwin T. Betts, Mrs. Ethel Works Bancroft, and Isabel Works Faris, wife of Derrick W. Faris. Judge and Mrs. Works also have twelve living grandchildren, six boys and six girls.

Judge Lewis Reed Works, an associate justice of the District Court of Appeals, second appellate district at Los Angeles, has been on the bench of the Superior and Appellate Courts for more than a decade, has been a member of the California bar for over thirty years, and is a son of that Californian so well known throughout the nation, Senator John Downey Works, whose career is given in the preceding sketch.

Lewis Reed Works was born in Southern Indiana, at Vevay, Switzerland County, December 28, 1869, son of John D. and Alice (Banta) Works. In 1883 the family came to California, Lewis R. Works being then thirteen years of age. His education began in the schools of Southern Indiana, was continued at San Diego and later at San Francisco. In 1887 he was graduated from the San Diego Commercial College. In the meantime he had been working as a printer, and for a time was half owner in a job printing establishment. In 1890 he began the study of law, and a year and a half later was admitted to the bar.

For ten years Judge Works was a member of the San Diego bar and since then his home and his professional interests have been at Los Angeles. His abilities as an attorney brought him connections with many important cases in all the courts of the state.

He went on the bench of the Superior Court of California for Los Angeles County through appointment by the governor in 1913. In the fall of 1914 he was elected for the full six year term in that office, serving until the close of 1920. In the meantime, in November, 1920, he was elected to the District Court of Appeal, and has sat on the appellate bench at Los Angeles since January, 1921. The second appellate district comprises the thirteen southern counties of California, and the court entertains appeals from the Superior Courts in these various counties. After his election Judge Works drew the short term, which expired at the close of 1924. In 1924 he was elected to succeed himself for a full term of twelve years, commencing January, 1925.

Judge Works was a member of the California Legislature in 1899-1901, was first assistant city attorney of Los Angeles in 1907-09, and was a member of the Los Angeles charter revision committee of 1910-11, framing the charter amendments adopted March, 1911. In 1912 he was a member of the Board of Freeholders to frame a new charter, and also a member of the Board of Freeholders to frame the charter for Los Angeles County. Judge Works was a charter member of Company A, California Naval Militia, commonly known as the Naval Reserves, serving three years. He belongs to the Los Angeles City Club, of which he is an ex-president, and is a past exalted ruler and a life member of San Diego Lodge No. 168, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the University Club and the Beechwood Country Club, of which latter he is an ex-president. His son, Pierce Works, graduate of the University of California, an ex-service man of the World war, is now a deputy district attorney of Los Angeles County.

Judge Works on February 28, 1924, married Alice Louise Pentecost, a native of Canada and a resident of Los Angeles since 1921.

General Harrison Gray Otis. A sculptured group, executed by Prince Paul Troubetskoy, stands at the edge of Westlake Park in Los Angeles. The central figure in bronze represents the late General Harrison Gray Otis in military uniform. On the base of the monument is the following inscription: "General Harrison Gray Otis. 1837-1917. Soldier, journalist, friend of freedom. 'Stand fast, stand firm, stand sure, stand true.'"

This memorial group was unveiled just three years after the passing of one of the most conspicuous figures in American journalism and in the civic and business life of California. General Otis was born near Marietta, Ohio, February 10, 1837, and died at Los Angeles July 30, 1917, in his eighty-first year. His paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. His parents were Stephen Otis and Sarah Dyer Otis, and he was the youngest of the sixteen children of his father's two families. The Otis family has been prominent in New England from Colonial times. Prominent members of the family were James Otis, famous as a Revolutionary patriot and orator, and the first Harrison Gray Otis was once a United States senator from Massachusetts.

The father of General Otis migrated from East Poultney, Vermont, in 1800, at the age of sixteen, and located in the Ohio Company's Purchase at Marietta. Settlement in that locality had begun only about a dozen years before. The mother of General Otis was a native of Nova Scotia, and her family were likewise early settlers in Southern Ohio.

For several months every winter General Otis attended the common schools of his native state. At the age of fourteen he left home to learn the printing trade. During 1856-57 he was a student in Weatherby's Academy at Lowell, Ohio, and later graduated from Granger's Commercial College at Columbus.

June 25, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteers. His army record in brief is as follows: Promoted to first sergeant March 1, 1862; second lieutenant, November 12, 1862; first lieutenant, May 30, 1863; captain, July 1, 1864, on which date he was transferred to the consolidation of the two regiments of the Twenty-third Ohio Veteran Volunteers and was promoted to captain July 15, 1864; March 13, 1865, he was brevetted major and lieutenant colonel of volunteers "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." He was twice wounded and was honorably mustered out July 26, 1865. Of the Twenty-third Ohio Veteran Volunteers Rutherford B. Hayes was colonel and William McKinley captain. General Harrison Otis was seven times promoted during the war. He first saw service in the West Virginia campaign in the summer of 1861, and during his forty-nine months in the army, in the field and camp, participated in fifteen engagements, including South Mountain, Antietam and many other less well known battles during the terrific fighting on the soil of old Virginia and in that theatre of the war.

When the war was over General Otis returned to Marietta, Ohio, and became owner of a small newspaper and printing plant. During 1869-70 he was foreman of the government printing office at Washington, and from 1871 to 1876 was chief of a division in the United States Patent Office.

More than forty years before his death he came to Southern California, and from 1876 to 1880 was editor and publisher of the Santa Barbara Press. In 1879-81 he was principal United States Treasury agent in charge of the Seal Island of Alaska. In 1882 he was appointed

by the State Department consul for the Samoan Islands, but declined, as he did a similar appointment two years later.

August 1, 1882, General Otis became a third owner in the Los Angeles Times. In October, 1884, he joined in the organization of the Times-Mirror Company, and was president and general manager from 1886 until his death. He was also a director of the Times-Mirror Printing and Binding House, president of the Board of Control of the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Company, a director in the California-Mexico Land and Cattle Company, president of the Colorado River Land Company of Mexico, and had many other business interests.

General Otis served in two wars, and for all the ripeness and maturity of his experience and achievement it must always remain a source of keen regret to his friends and associates that he could not live to the end of the World war, in which he was deeply interested. About his last work aside from the routine duties of his newspaper was in outlining and developing the details of his "World embracing plan to end wars," a synopsis of which had been published in the Times a few days before his death.

In 1898 General Otis served in the Spanish-American war and in 1899 in the war to suppress the Filipino insurrection. He was brigadier general of volunteers, having been appointed by President McKinley in May, 1898, assigned first to the Independent Division of the Expeditionary Forces for the Philippines, and later commanded the First Brigade, Second Division, Army Corps in the Philippines. He was in command of this brigade at the Filipino outbreak on February 4, 1899, and was consequently on the advance line in all the subsequent actions up to and including the capture of Malolos March 31, 1899. His brigade constituted the principal force in the assault upon and the capture of Caloocan on February 10, 1899. March 25, 1899, he was ordered with his brigade to "pierce the enemy's center" in the first advance from La Loma Church northwest of Malolos, the temporary Filipino capital. This order he successfully executed. April 2, 1899, he was relieved of his command at his own request and returned to the United States, where he was honorably discharged from military service July 2, 1899. He was subsequently brevetted major general "for meritorious conduct in action at Caloocan March 25, 1899."

His military associations were an important source of his keenest pleasure. He was elected a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in the United States by the Commandery of California in 1890, and became a member of the Southern California Association in 1891. He was elected president of the Southern California Association in 1891. He was elected president of the Southern California Association November 21, 1903, and in May, 1904, was elected junior vice commander of the Commandery of California and became a member of the Commandery in Chief of the order. In March, 1917, he was again elected president of the Southern California Association, the office he held at the time of his death. He was also a charter member of Stanton Post No. 55, G. A. R., of Roosevelt Camp No. 9, United Spanish War Veterans, and of Corregidor Post No. 8, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

He was a member of the American Academy of Science, Associated Press and American Newspaper Publishers Association, Order of Sons of the American Revolution and was appointed by the president a commissioner to attend the Centennial of Mexican Independence.

In politics he was always an old-line, stalwart republican. He served

as official reporter of the Ohio House of Representatives in 1866-67 and was a delegate from Kentucky to the National Republican Convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He was also a delegate from the District of Columbia to the Soldiers and Sailors National Convention at Chicago in 1868, which first nominated General Grant for the presidency.

At Lowell, Ohio, September 11, 1859, General Otis married Miss Eliza A. Wetherby, who died November 12, 1904. She was actively associated with her husband in journalism for more than a quarter of a century. She was author of a volume of poetry and prose entitled "California, Where Sets the Sun," published in 1905. General and Mrs. Otis had a son, Harrison Gray, born in 1861 and died in infancy; and also four daughters: Lillian, born September 22, 1864, died in March, 1905; Marian, wife of Harry Chandler; Mabel, wife of Franklin Booth; and Esther, who died in infancy.

As a studied estimate of his work and character the most impressive is found in the words of Charles Edward Locke, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was orator of the day at the unveiling of the Otis Memorial. His tribute was the following:

"This noble statue of Harrison Gray Otis is unveiled here today in honor of the life and deeds of a noble American. It is a gift of the appreciative citizens of Los Angeles in token of the high esteem in which this brave, true man was held by his contemporaries. This statue is of heroic size in appropriate commemoration of the true heroic statue of this versatile and honorable man.

"He was indeed a colossal figure—a strikingly dominating personality. A man who stood four square to every wind which blew. He was essentially a militant man. In times of national crises he was a warrior stalwart and brave; and in times of peace he was just as brave and stalwart in fighting the battles of reconstruction. Whether in time of peace or war he was ever an uncompromising chevalier defending the highest patriotic and ethical ideals.

"He was an epoch-maker. He was always in a crisis. He was a poiseful, purposeful, masterful man, with perspective and destination. He was sure to arrive. He was an editor of the old school. As the New York Tribune was Horace Greeley, and the New York Times was George Jones, and the Oregonian was Harvey Scott, so the Los Angeles Times was Harrison Gray Otis.

"While other citizens were indifferent, or preoccupied, or asleep, General Otis was alert and vigilant, planning and conducting campaigns in the interest of civic betterment and national security.

"Like all great soldiers he had a tender heart, but when he was contending for the principles to which he had sworn sacred allegiance if he was sometimes merciless it was because his training as a soldier taught him that the enemy must be vanquished before the ideal could be enthroned.

"General Otis was a man with a sword and he was likewise a man with a pen; and swift and benignant and chivalric as was his sword, his pen was his more invincible weapon, because the pen is ever mightier than the sword; and, as is always the case, it was the man behind the sword and the man behind the pen which furnished the motive power and won the victory.

"He was able to build up one of the few really great newspapers because it is a newspaper with a conscience. He was a prodigious worker, and highly appreciated the sacred responsibilities which are assumed by any man who undertakes to send each day a newspaper into the homes and business houses of a community. The editorial page has been the distinguishing feature of his great paper. He was always an ardent patriot and was jealous of the rights and dignity of the flag and all of the holy ideals which it so beautifully symbolizes. In this group of bronze figures the masterful sculptor is most happy in his artistic conception in giving a deserved place to the alert newsboy with the morning Times under his arm.

"The greatest service which General Otis rendered is that during the formation period of our wonderful city he never failed to be in the brunt of the battle line. Even those who could not always agree with him were ready to cheerfully concede that none was braver or truer to his patriotic convictions or to his personal obligations.

"Fitting and imposing as is this memorial which grateful citizens are this day presenting to the city he so ardently loved, yet his most enduring monument is seen in his character and his achievements. This piece of imperishable bronze is not necessary to perpetuate the memory of this great man—his deeds have won for him ever increasing immortality. The passing years will only add height and grandeur to his personality and his work. The people of Los Angeles owe it to themselves and their posterity to place here in this beautiful park, and close to his exquisite home, this statue of Harrison Gray Otis as an inspiration in manliness and patriotism to this and coming generations."

Mrs. Eliza A. Otis. From the time she came to California until the close of her life Mrs. Eliza A. Otis was closely associated with her husband, Harrison Gray Otis, in the newspaper work which was his first great claim to distinction in California.

Eliza Ann Wetherby was born at Walpole, New Hampshire, August 6, 1833, of Puritan ancestry, daughter of Charles T. Wetherby, who was born in 1807 and died in 1867, and his wife, Nancy Hyde Wetherby, who was born in 1809 and died in 1849. Her father was a manufacturer. Mrs. Otis was educated in schools in New Hampshire and the Castleton Seminary in Vermont, where she graduated in 1856. About that time she accompanied the family to a new home in Mahoning County, Ohio, one of the sections that represented the culture of the old Western Reserve and was the home and training ground for many famous men. In the same locality that the Wetherby family lived Harrison Gray Otis, then a young printer, spent six months attending an academy during the winter of 1856-57, and a year or so later Mr. Otis and Eliza Ann Wetherby married. They then moved to Marietta on the Ohio River, where the first permanent settlement in the State of Ohio was made, and the city where many years later General Charles E. Dawes grew up. At Marietta, Harrison G. Otis enlisted as a Union soldier with the Twelfth Ohio Volunteers, leaving for the front June 25, 1861. He was in the service a little more than four years, and Mrs. Otis saw him but once after he had been dangerously wounded and was in a hospital. After the war he bought a small newspaper at Marietta, conducted it two years, and then for nine years the Otis family lived in the City of Washington, where he was in the government service. It was in 1876 that they came to California, and for six years lived at Santa Barbara, where General

Otis was proprietor of the Press. In 1882 he moved to Los Angeles, where during the remainder of his life he was identified with the Los Angeles Times.

Mrs. Otis became the mother of one son, who died in childhood, and three daughters, Lillian, Marian and Mabel. These were sufficiently past childhood when the family came to Santa Barbara, so that Mrs. Otis could give some time to newspaper work, for which she had a great fondness and superior qualifications. She assisted General Otis in the Santa Barbara Press, and from the time of the rebirth and real founding of the Los Angeles Times in 1882 Mrs. Otis had an active and important part on the editorial staff, contributing verses which appeared from time to time and maintaining regularly two departments of the Sunday edition and the Weekly Mirror. These were "The Saunterer," carrying a vein of light pleasant philosophy and observation of men, morals and current events, and the "Susan Sunshine's Column," discussing matters of special interest to women and the household. Mrs. Otis' writings awakened a sympathetic response in the hearts of thousands of readers, and contributed as much as any single influence to making The Times a welcome guest in every family circle. Consequently there was a great circle of newspaper readers as well as her personal friends and members of her own family who mourned the death of Mrs. Otis in November, 1904. After her death a large volume of her poems and other writings were compiled and published by the Times-Mirror Company under the title "California, Where Sets the Sun." She was laid to rest in Hollywood Cemetery, and in the monument there the Eliza A. Otis Memorial Association installed a chime of bells to perpetuate her memory.

She was a life long member of the Congregational Church, and in Los Angeles her name and influence were associated with many philanthropic and uplifting movements. She was a member of the Woman's Parliament of Southern California, the Ruskin Art Club, the Friday Morning Club, the King's Daughters, the Landmarks Club and the California Congress of Mothers. Hers was a gentle and kindly spirit and she radiated an influence that was wide and will long live after her.

Harry Chandler has for a quarter of a century been actively identified with the management of the Los Angeles Times. He learned the newspaper business under one of its greatest masters, the late General Harrison Gray Otis. Mr. Chandler married a daughter of General Otis, and at the latter's death succeeded as president and general manager of one of the greatest of publishing institutions on the Pacific Coast.

While the greater part of his life has been devoted to The Times, Mr. Chandler is widely known over Southern California as one of its most substantial and progressive citizens. He was born at Landaff, New Hampshire, May 17, 1864, and represents the best traditions of old New England. His parents, Moses K. and Emma J. Chandler, recently celebrated their sixtieth marriage anniversary. Their descendants, children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren number thirty-five, and so far there has not been a death nor a divorce in this group.

Harry Chandler graduated from high school at the age of eighteen, and then entered Dartmouth College. Two months later ill health compelled him to leave school and he spent about a year working on a ranch in Southern California. Then he resumed his studies in Dartmouth College, but it soon became evident that his health would not permit him continuing a college career nor living in the rigorous climate of New

E. J. Marshall

England, and consequently he returned to Los Angeles. The Los Angeles Times had been only a short time under the managing control of General Otis. Harry Chandler was a minor employe, getting twelve dollars a week, but in four months was given charge of the collections, next was made manager of the mail order department, getting these promotions within a year after entering service. While in charge of the circulation department he bought the Los Angeles agencies of several other papers. He became a stockholder in the Los Angeles Times in 1898, and subsequently disposed of his other interests and was made assistant general manager and vice president of the Times. In this capacity he proved an able lieutenant to General Otis, and on the death of the latter he was made president and general manager.

Mr. Chandler has also served as a director of the Associated Press and American Newspaper Publishers Associations, is president of the Times-Mirror Printing and Binding Company, president of the California and Mexico Land and Cattle Company, The Imperial Farm Land Company, chairman of the Board of the Tejon Ranch Syndicate, president of the Interurban Water Company, director of the Suburban Homes Company, the Ramona Ranch Company and the Carmel Cattle Company.

Mr. Chandler is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Jonathan Club and in politics is a republican. He married Miss Marian Otis at Los Angeles, June 5, 1894. To their marriage were born six children.

Edwin Jessop Marshall came to California from Texas, where he was one of the figures in the syndicate, including the late John W. Gates, which acquired and developed the great facilities for many years represented in the Texas Company, one of the largest organizations in the world developing, refining and marketing oil and its products. Mr. Marshall laid the basis of a modest fortune in oil, but his primary interest has always been in land. He has become one of the largest land owners in America. The ownership of land with him has been a responsibility, not a speculation. His concern has been with what land will seed and produce, and in the management of his vast agricultural and ranching properties he has been compared with some of the noted empire builders of the west, and the comparison seems well justified. Mr. Marshall has been a resident of California for over twenty years, and still maintains a business office in Los Angeles.

He was born at Baltimore, Maryland, March 18, 1860, son of Henry Vincent and Amanda C. (Jessop) Marshall. His branch of the Marshall family includes many famous names, among them that of Humphry Marshall, who was the first American botanist and for whom the flower "Marshallia" was named, and John Marshall, first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The founder of the family was Abram Marshall, a native of Gratton, Derybshire, England, who came to America in 1682 and settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was the father of John Marshall, who married Hannah Caldwell; their son Abram married Alice Pennock; their son Abram married Ann Roberts, and they were the parents of Henry Vincent Marshall, who was the father of Edwin Jessop Marshall. The Abram Marshall who lived at the time of the Revolution organized a company for service in the American army, but on account of the protests of the Society of Friends, to which he belonged, he resigned. Abram Marshall, grandfather of Edwin J., was a lawyer by profession. In settling an estate for which he was attorney he

rode horseback from Philadelphia to Illinois, and his fee was a large tract of land in that western state. He became a man of prominence in Illinois, and Marshall County was named for him. During the Texas revolution he went to Texas and commanded a company of men in the battle of San Jacinto, and after the battle General Houston gave him charge of the captured Mexican leader, Santa Ana. A few weeks later Captain Marshall in the delirium of fever wandered into the desert and was never seen or heard from again. Notwithstanding the fact the Marshalls were Quakers, there was a strain of adventure in them, George Marshall, a grand-uncle of Edwin J., lived a very adventurous life, spending much of his time in the service of Spain and marrying the daughter of the captain-general of Cuba. In Chester County, Pennsylvania, one of the descendants still owns the old Marshall home and homestead, a two-story house of stone, and the deed to this farm is a document signed by William Penn. The Marshall family intermarried with the Sharpless family, and both names have been distinguished in the annals of Chester County for over two hundred years. One of the oldest banks in Pennsylvania is the old Chester County National Bank, and in the directors' room are portraits of men of the Marshall and Sharpless name, who were presidents of the bank.

Henry Vincent Marshall was a chemist by profession and at one time was associated with the well known chemical manufacturing house of Sharp & Doane of Baltimore. In Baltimore Edwin Jessop Marshall acquired his early education and also attended school in Illinois. During the term of President Grant he was given an appointment to West Point Military Academy. Here the Quaker tradition of the family interfered, and in great disappointment he left home at the age of sixteen and going to St. Louis, became clerk in a railroad office. He also worked on a passenger steamer on the Great Lakes and for a time as a pullman car conductor, running out of St. Louis. He became private secretary to the general manager of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad, and subsequently assistant master of transportation. All these positions he held before reaching the age of twenty-four years. Mr. Marshall while in Texas invested his savings in a ranch near Lampasas and with a partner engaged in live stock raising. This was his first practical connection with a business which by preference he has followed all his mature years. His success in handling land has been due largely to systematic and careful study of every element and detail. He exemplified this in the thoroughness with which he investigated every phase of live stock growing, so that he became practically an authority on that industry in Texas. While ranching he became cashier of the First National Bank of Lampasas and for twelve years was president of that institution.

Mr. Marshall first became interested in petroleum following the great discoveries of the first important oil field in Texas, that near Beaumont. At the invitation of an old business associate he made an examination of the field and invested in some oil lands. They subsequently formed what was known as the famous Hogg-Swayne syndicate, consisting of Marshall, Campbell, Hogg and two others, each of whom possessed a fifth interest in a tract of fifteen acres. About half of this tract was sold within a few weeks at a net profit of over $300,000. Subsequently Mr. Marshall and associates interested John W. Gates of New York, and out of this grew the great Texas Company, the second largest oil company in the world, with a capitalization of fifty million dollars and with pipe lines covering Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, and refining and marketing facilities over practically the entire earth. While Mr. Marshall was very suc-

cessful in handling his share of the business of this organization, his preferences were for banking and the development of land, and in 1904 he made arrangements to close out his Texas oil interests.

In that year he removed to Los Angeles to become vice president of the Southwestern National Bank. Two years after coming to California he sold his last block of stock in the Texas Company to John W. Gates. As a land owner in California Mr. Marshall acquired his first interest in Santa Barbara County, a ranch of forty-two thousand acres known as the Rancho de Jesus Maria, on which he developed his magnificent herd of pure bred Hereford cattle, to the number of four thousand head. On this vast tract he also put some fifteen thousand acres under cultivation. In 1905 he acquired the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, located between Pomona, Riverside and Corona, embracing 46,000 acres. In recent years much of this has been divided into small farms, under irrigation, and these farms are now the center of production of deciduous fruits, alfalfa, cereals, oranges, walnuts and sugar beets.

Perhaps the outstanding example of Mr. Marshall's land ownership, an ownership that gives him distinction among land owners of America, is his interest in the largest ranch in America, "Palomas," in Mexico, comprising about two million acres. All of this vast tract is completely fenced and its northern line stretches entirely across the southern boundary of New Mexico from El Paso west. Mr. Marshall formerly was also president of the Sinaloa Land Company, owning 1,500,000 acres of the state of Sinaloa, Mexico. This land was used for colonization purposes, and was largely settled and developed after the completion of the Panama Canal. These and other holdings seemed to justify the claim made for Mr. Marshall of being the largest operator of farm property in the United States. In recent years, however, Mr. Marshall has been gradually retiring from active duties in various business corporations and land holding companies. At one time he was connected with thirty-two corporations, and was president or vice president of many of them. Some of the better known and larger of these organizations of which he is still the head are the Chino Land & Water Company, the Grand Canyon Cattle Company, Carmalia Ranch & Cattle Company, Paloma Land & Cattle Company, Marshall Properties Holding Company and Marshall Corporation.

A man of wealth and interests that bring him in touch with prominent men all over the country, Mr. Marshall has retained his simplicity of taste and a quiet and unassuming demeanor and is a thorough democrat in the choicest sense of that word. Mr. Marshall until recently owned one of the finest homes in Pasadena, but he and his wife now reside in the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles. His business office is in the Sun Finance Building.

He is a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Bolsa Chica Gun Club of Los Angeles and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

Mr. Marshall married, June 7, 1892, Miss Sally McLemore, daughter of Marcus McLemore, of Galveston, Texas. They have one son, Marcus McLemore Marshall, who lives on the ranch in Santa Barbara County.

Henry Edwards Huntington, son of Solon and Harriet Saunders Huntington, was born in Oneonta, New York, on February 27, 1850. He was educated in public and private schools of the immediate vicinity and at the age of seventeen embarked on his first business venture as clerk in a local hardware store. Two years later a desire for a wider

sphere of activity impelled him to seek and obtain a position in a wholesale hardware firm of New York City. It was here thhat his uncle, Collis P. Huntington, first took note of his rapidly broadening capacities and in 1874 drafted him to manage a saw mill recently acquired at St. Albans, West Virginia. Here ties were cut for construction work on the Chesapeake & Ohio, a railroad which had been recently acquired by C. P. Huntington in his scheme of linking the Pacific with the Atlantic by means of a southern route through New Orleans. Successful in this venture, the young saw mill manager bought the mill himself, and in 1880 sold the successful business to become superintendent of construction of the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railway, again at the request of his uncle. Here began Henry E. Huntington's first direct connection with problems of transportation, problems which were destined to become the major part of his life work. Rapidly advancing by means of a natural sense of business efficiency combined with constant application to details, he became in 1884 superintendent of the Kentucky Central, passing in the next year to the receivership of the same road, a subsidiary of the Chesapeake & Ohio system, and in 1886 to the post of its vice president and general manager. Leaving this post, from 1890 to 1892 he was vice president and general manager of the Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy and the Ohio Valley Railways, now assimilated in the Chesapeake & Ohio system. In 1892 he removed to San Francisco to take the post of assistant to the president of the Southern Pacific, which at that time included the Central Pacific as well. This position really meant that he was the direct personal representative of C. P. Huntington, the president, on the Pacific Coast, while his uncle kept his own headquarters in New York. In 1900 Henry E. Huntington became second and then first vice president of the Southern Pacific, and in that same year his uncle died, leaving the nephew heir to a large portion of his estate. Shortly after, though logical head of the Southern Pacific Company, he sold the control to E. H. Harriman, and entered on a new field of endeavor. While in San Francisco he had occasion to enter into the affairs of the Market Street Cable Company, later becoming its president, and in making a study of the conditions surrounding its operation he became impressed with the immense potentialities which electric railways possess for building up not only a city itself, but also the surrounding country for a radius of fifty or sixty miles. On many trips down state he had become impressed with Los Angeles, not alone for its climate, which he considered ideal, but also for its strategic location as the center of a vast network of electric lines which would tap the surrounding country. Removing to Los Angeles, he purchased a controlling interest in the trolley lines then in operation and shortly rejuvenated them. Keeping always in mind the development of the surrounding country, he built and developed the Pacific Electric, a broad-gauge, well-ballasted electric road, thoroughly fitted for hauling steam trains as well as electric, and sent its radii out to such distant points as Riverside, Santa Ana, Long Beach and other points. Results justified his finest visions. Los Angeles grew amazingly, and further, the little towns now so closely linked with what was soon to become the metropolis of the West awoke from their lethargy since the days of the deflated boom in the eighties, and began a steady development, one which bids fair to continue uninterruptedly. In 1910 Mr. Huntington sold his interest in the Pacific Electric to the Southern Pacific, retaining ownership of the trolley lines in Los Angeles proper known as the Los Angeles Railway. A recent sale of his interest in the

Chesapeake and Ohio lines in the east, leaves his chief railway interests electrical, all within the territory embraced by Los Angeles city. He is chairman of the Board of Directors of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, the largest privately owned concern of its kind in existence, and president of the Huntington Land and Improvement Company, which came into existence as a result of the purchase of real estate at the time of the Pacific Electric development, and now owns much real estate in and around Los Angeles. In addition to holding these offices he is a director in some twenty other organizations. From 1910 to date his chief interest has been devoted to the collection and development of what has since resulted in the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, an institution located on his private estate at San Marino, surrounded by gardens notable throughout the world, not alone for their beauty but also for their superior excellence from the standpoint of the botanist and horticulturist. The Art Gallery, notable as possessing the finest extant collection of canvases of the English portrait painters of the period of Reynolds and Gainsborough, is located in his private home, while the Library, distant a few hundred feet in a fine building of its own, houses a collection of English Literature unsurpassed in America, of American History perhaps unsurpassed in the world in point of rarity, and of early printed books unequalled outside of Europe, the whole supported by an untold wealth of unpublished material in manuscript form. The gift of this whole institution to the state of Califronia as a boon for the research worker of the future is one which only times to come can adequately estimate and appreciate, its money value, while enormously great, being a mere pittance to what it holds for posterity. To Henry E. Huntington's vision of what Los Angeles and its surrounding territory held potentially in the early nineties Southern California owes two things, its marvelous material growth, visible now to all and still progressing, and a second development, one of culture and spiritual attainments, already beginning, visible to many, and destined to progress as surely as the centuries pass.

Orra Eugene Monnette has been one of the most prominent figures in Los Angeles banking circles for over a decade. He is a lawyer by profession, and practiced law in Los Angeles for several years. His name is also associated with city planning and improvement organizations, and he has also done some creditable work in the literary field, being author of several books and articles on historical and genealogical subjects.

Mr. Monnette, who was born in Dallas Township, Crawford County, Ohio, April 12, 1873, son of Mervin Jeremiah and Olive Adelaide (Hull) Monnette, and represents several branches of American families that have been in this country since the Colonial period. The history of the family in the paternal line is contained in the "Monnet Family Genealogy," which this Los Angeles banker published in 1911, and which gives the complete lineage back to Isaac (Monnet) Monnette, the immigrant ancestor who came to Calvert County, Maryland, between 1690 and 1707. Mr. Monnette on his mother's side is descended from Rev. Joseph Hull, who first settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635.

Mervin Jeremiah Monnette, father of Orra Eugene, is also a Los Angeles banker. He was born at Marion, Ohio, and spent his early years as a farmer and banker in that state, was a rancher in Nebraska, and was the Monnette of the famous Hayes-Monnette lease at Goldfield, Nevada, when that was perhaps the busiest mining camp in America.

His home has been in Los Angeles for the past sixteen years. He was president of the American National Bank of Los Angeles, was vice president of the Citizens National Bank for many years, is vice president of the Bank of America, and a director of the Citizens Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles. His wife, Olive Adelaide Hull, now deceased, was a missionary lecturer and prominent in women's club circles in Nebraska.

Orra Eugene Monnette acquired his early education in the public schools of Bucyrus in his native county of Ohio. He graduated with the B. A. degree from Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware in 1895, and pursued a special course in law in that university. He is a member of the honorary scholarship fraternity Phi Beta Kappa, initiated at Leland Stanford University in 1908. Mr. Monnette was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1896. He had some experience in banking at Bucyrus before he took up his law practice there, and he also practiced for a time at Toledo. He came to California and was admitted to the bar in this state in May, 1907, and conducted a successful practice for several years.

From January, 1912, to August, 1922, Mr. Monnette was president of the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank. Early in 1922 he took the lead in establishing a new bank in Los Angeles, one of the first new banks organized in a number of years. This is the Bank of America, which was licensed January 31, 1922, and has a capital of one million, five hundred thousand dollars. It was opened for business February 3, 1922, and in four months time it had accumulated resources of over seven million dollars. Its deposits now exceed eleven million dollars and total resources over thirteen million. The purpose of the organization and the spirit of its policy is indicated by its motto "A New and Independent Bank."

In September, 1923, the Bank of America acquired by merger the Commonwealth Trust Company of Los Angeles, which earlier in the year had been organized by a group of prominent eastern capitalists, including the internationally known banker Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank of New York. Another associate was James C. Colgate, a New York banker and soap manufacturer. These and others by the terms of the merger became financially interested in the Bank of America, which now has among its directors and stockholders a large number of men conspicuous not only in Los Angeles, but in national banking and finance.

Mr. Monnette is also a stockholder and was director and president of the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank for many years, a director of the Citizens National Bank, is a stockholder and director and president of the Lincoln Mortgage Company of California, and a director of the Union Mortgage Company. He has been interested in the oil business for a number of years, especially in the Bankers Oil Company. Mr. Monnette's first important relation with Los Angeles banking began in 1909, when he was the attorney who effected the consolidation of the old American National Bank and Citizens National Bank. In 1911 as attorney he organized the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank.

Mr. Monnette is a member of the Ohio State Bar Association, the California State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. He is serving in his tenth year as a director and president of the Los Angeles Public Library, and has been a member of the Los Angeles Municipal Annexation Commission, of the Los Angeles Municipal Consolidation, and in June, 1923, was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders to form a new city charter. He helped organize the Business Men's Association, served as president three years, and is now vice president and a director.

In politics he has always been a regular republican, without official aspirations, though he has made many speeches and served on campaign committees. He is a York and Scottish Rite Mason, belongs to the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is chancellor commander, Wilshire Lodge No. 239, Knights of Pythias. In college he was a member of the social fraternity Phi Kappa Psi, holding offices in that organization and for eight years was its national secretary and in 1912 was chosen its national president. He was for forty years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but his membership is now with the Wilshire Presbyterian Church of Los Angeles. His clubs are the Los Angeles Athletic, California, Los Angeles City, Jonathan and Los Angeles Country, the Uplifters, the Scribes, and others.

Over a period of many years and in addition to his professional and business engagements, and partly as labor of love and source of recreation, he has done extensive genealogical research and taken an active part in various patriotic organizations. He has been president of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of California, and acted as general historian of the National Society. He has been a governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of California, deputy governor general to the National Society, and is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Huguenot Society of America, the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, Society of the War of 1812, the Lafayette Society, Order of Washington, of which he is a national officer, and belongs to a number of genealogical societies. In addition to his important work previously mentioned, the "Monnet Family Genealogy," he has compiled a number of sketches and articles that have been published in bulletins and pamphlets or in historical and genealogical magazines. including contributions on the Hull, Monnette and Ramsay families to Colonial families of the United States of America, also "California Chronology," a review of 350 years, from 1510 to 1860, and a number of articles on individual American pioneers and their families.

On December 7, 1917, at Los Angeles, Mr. Monnette married Helen Marie Kull, daughter of Christian G. and Helen Margaret Kull. Her father was a merchant and represented a Pennsylvania family that settled in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Monnette have one daughter, Helen Hull Monnette, born August 26, 1920.

John O'Melveny. Three successive generations of the O'Melveny family have been identified with the legal profession in Los Angeles. Some of the interesting reminiscences of the old days of the courts and lawyers in Los Angeles revolve around the name of the pioneer attorney Judge H. K. S. O'Melveny. Judge O'Melveny's grandson, John O'Melveny, is now a member of the law firm of O'Melveny, Millikin, Tuller & Macneil in the Title Insurance Building.

H. K. S. O'Melveny was born in Clark County, Kentucky, March 5, 1823. A few years later the family moved to Monroe County, Illinois. Judge O'Melveny grew up on the frontier, but had some good books and gained perhaps a better than ordinary education in the log cabin schools of that period. He was admitted to practice in 1846. In 1849 he crossed the plains on horseback, arriving at San Francisco August 4. Soon afterward he formed a partnership with Murray Morris, whose name was later identified with Los Angeles. In 1850 Judge O'Melveny returned east and practiced law in Illinois, where he came in touch with such prominent men as Lincoln and Douglas. In 1857 he was elected circuit judge. In 1869

he established his permanent home in Los Angeles and in 1871 became president of the City Council and in 1872 was elected county judge. In 1887 he was appointed superior judge. During the seventies his home was on Second and Broadway, where a number of other pioneer families lived. He held court in the old court house, and was not only a very dignified and able jurist and attorney, but very popular with all classes of citizens. Judge O'Melveny in 1850 married Miss A. W. Rose. They had two sons, Edward H. and Henry W.

One of the oldest active members of the Los Angeles bar today is Henry William O'Melveny, who was born at Central City, Marion County, Illinois, August 10, 1859, son of Harvey Kilpatrick Stuart and Anna Wilhelmina (Rose) O'Melveny. He was ten years of age when the family came to Los Angeles, where he attended public schools, graduating from high school in 1875. In 1879 he graduated A. B. from the University of California and in 1881 was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the firm Graves & O'Melveny from 1885 to 1888, of Graves, O'Melveny and Shankland from 1888 to 1904, O'Melveny and Stevens from 1906 to 1908, O'Melveny, Stevens and Millikin from 1908 to 1914, and since 1914 of O'Melveny, Millikin, Tuller & Macneil. He is president of the Dominguez Water Company, the Dominguez Estate Company, vice president of the Pacific-Southern Trust and Savings Bank, director of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, of the Security Trust & Savings Bank, the Azusa Ice & Cold Storage Company, counsel and director of the Title Insurance & Trust Company.

While one of the ablest corporation lawyers in Southern California, he has been generous of his time and abilities in behalf of public welfare. During 1883-85 he served as deputy district attorney of Los Angeles County. He was president of the Los Angeles Civil Service Commission in 1903-04, was a member of the Public Library Board from 1908 to 1910, and since 1910 has served on the Park Commission. He is a Cleveland democrat in politics, and a member of the Episcopal Church, and was one of the founders of the Southwest Museum and a member of the Society of the Archeological Institute of America. He belongs to the California, Sunset, Los Angeles Country and other clubs. Henry W. O'Melveny married at Los Angeles, May 28, 1887, Miss Marie Antoinette Schilling, of Canton, Ohio.

Their son, John O'Melveny, who was born at Los Angeles, December 1, 1894, was educated in the best schools of the West and East. He graduated from high school in 1914, took his A. B. degree at the University of California in 1918, and in 1921 received the LL. B. degree from Harvard University Law School. He was admitted to the California bar August 1, 1922, and is now a member of his father's law firm, O'Melveny, Millikin, Tuller & Macneil.

While in the University of California he was a member of the executive committee of the Students Affairs Committee, and editor of the Daily Californian, and also acted as a teacher in the extension department of the university. He was associate editor of the literary publication called the Occident. At Harvard University he was a member of the Board of Student Advisors of the Law School. He is a member of the University of California honor society called "Golden Bear." During the World war he was in the United States Naval Reserve Forces, at the beginning as an ordinary seaman, then as chief petty officer, ensign and lieutenant of the junior grade. He is a republican, a Phi Beta Kappa and Psi Up-

silon, and a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Bar Association and the California State Bar Association.

August 24, 1922, at Los Angeles, John O'Melveny married Corinne Eisenmayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Eisenmayer. Her father is general manager of the Los Angeles Ice and Cold Storage Company.

H. K. S. O'Melveny. Some of the interesting reminiscences of the old days of the courts and lawyers in Los Angeles revolve around the name of the pioneer attorney, Judge H. S. K. O'Melveny. A memorial resolution spread on the records of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County after his death spoke of him as "A courtly, kindly gentleman, he stood when the others were falling, ripe in years, rich in experience, honorable in his dealings with his fellow men, and wise in the wisdom which comes from a well-spent life, but of him it might have been said:

The scythe close by thee swinging
Thou standest alive midst the dead
But I hear the whetstone ringing
And I hear the harvester's tread.'"

H. K. S. O'Melveny was born in Todd County, Kentucky, March 5, 1823. In 1826 his father moved with his family to Walnut Hill, Jefferson County, Illinois, and a few years later to Monroe County, that state. His best educational advantages were acquired in an old honored institution of learning in Southern Illinois, McKindree College, at Lebanon. In 1843 he became assistant clerk of the Circuit Court of Monroe County, and at the same time took up the study of law and had as his preceptors two distinguished Illinoians of that period, Gen. James Shields and Col. William H. Bissell.

Making the trip across the plains to California, he arrived in Sacramento about August 4, 1849. He then entered into partnership with the late Judge Murray Morrison, but in 1850, due to illness, under the advice of physicians, he returned to Illinois. During the brief time he spent in California he was appointed recorder of land titles for Sonoma District by General Riley, then the military governor of the state.

In the summer of 1850 he married Miss Anna Rose. He had fully intended to return to California, but instead he remained in Illinois, attracted by the promise of a successful career in his chosen profession. While there he came in touch with such prominent men as Lincoln and Douglas. In 1857 he was elected judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit of Illinois, embracing five counties, and held that office until 1861, when he declined a renomination. In 1861 he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention called to amend or draft anew the constitution of that state, and was chairman of the committee on resolutions. During 1862-63 he was put forward as a candidate for United States senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Stephen A. Douglas, but he personally favored Richardson, who subsequently was elected. After retiring from the bench he became engrossed in a large and successful law practice in Illinois.

On November 15, 1869, he arrived at Los Angeles, where he established his permanent home. In 1871 he was elected a member of the Common Council and became president of that body and chairman of the Committee of Thirteen appointed to negotiate for the construction of a railroad line to Los Angeles. This was a preliminary move that after

various delays and discouragements resulted in the resurvey of the proposed overland route of the Southern Pacific so as to include Los Angeles. In 1872 Judge O'Melveny was elected county judge of Los Angeles County, and in 1887 he was appointed superior judge. During the '70s his home was on Second and Broadway, where a number of other pioneer families lived. He held court in the old courthouse and was not only a very dignified and able jurist and attorney, but very popular with all classes of citizens. At various times during his residence at Los Angeles his professional associates were A. Brunson, H. T. Hazard, O. O. Trantum and W. F. Henning.

He died November 18, 1893. Judge O'Melveny was characterized as a man of most remarkable purity and simplicity, large of heart and deep sympathies. Of his mental abilities a large number of responsible positions of trust and honor which he filled speak more forcibly than other words. As a judge he was absolutely beyond reproach, was just, fearless and careful to a degree unusual to one of his long experience on the bench. Three times he held the responsibilities of judicial office, eleven years as circuit judge in Illinois, four years as judge of the County Court of California, and again as judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles, at a time when, in the midst of wild speculation and consequent litigations growing out of the rapid growth of the city, grave responsibilities were thrust upon him. Those who were nearest to him in his official duties at that time well knew the evenness of temper he displayed and the calm methodical manner with which he conducted public business.

Judge O'Melveny was a marked man: His dignity of carriage, his fine physique, his strong reliable face, and his courtly manner were such as to attract the attention of even strangers, who instinctively turned to look at him passing on the street. Fearless in the discharge of his public duties, his integrity was so fully recognized that none could question it and none would have had the temerity to approach him with the purpose of inducing him to swerve from the line of conduct which his judgment and sense of justice compelled him to pursue.

Reference has been made above to his early associations with two of the most powerful men in our national life, Lincoln and Douglas. He was a warm personal friend of Stephen A. Douglas, accompanying him in that memorable campaign in Illinois known as the Lincoln-Douglas debate. He was also a good friend and admirer of Lincoln, though opposed to him politically, and he was perhaps the one member of the Los Angeles bar who could speak from personal and extensive experience and association with Lincoln as a lawyer. Among other clients of Judge O'Melveny in Illinois were the Adams Express Company and the Illinois Central Railway Company.

Thomas D. Mott, who died February 19, 1904, was frequently referred to by the title of "Father of Modern Los Angeles." That he was a tremendous influence and factor in the development not only of Los Angeles, but of Southern California, is conceded by all who know something of its wonderful enterprise and the wisdom with which he pointed his constructive efforts for the upbuilding of the great Southwest Empire.

He was a California forty-niner, and his home was in Los Angeles for more than half a century. He founded a Spanish Pueblo, and in the last years of his life he looked out upon a city that even then was a phenomenon of Western civilization.

Thomas P. Mott

Thomas D. Mott came from a sturdy old family of Central New York, being born in the village of Schuyler, July 30, 1830. He grew up there, and was about eighteen years of age when he found the opportunity to satisfy the longings for adventure and achievement characteristic of his youth. One of the first vessels that sailed around the Horn after the discovery of gold into California, carried him as a passenger. He was then described as a handsome, dashing, chivalrous soldier of fortune. Landing at San Francisco, he spent two years in the mountains as a placer miner, and without doubt the qualities that marked his subsequent business career had more influence than mere luck in his achieving a generous fortune. In the fall of 1851 he established the first ferry across the San Joaquin River, selling it subsequently at a profit. It was in 1852 that he arrived in the Spanish Town of Los Angeles where he invested some of his capital in a livery stable and owned and operated a number of stage and mail routes. From that time forward he used his capital not only with the judgment of a sound investor, but with a view to the progressive development of the community. In the course of time nearly every business street of the city was marked by a building that stood as a monument to his enterprise.

His qualities soon brought him leadership not only in the new American element, but the older citizenship at Los Angeles. In 1863 he was elected county clerk of Los Angeles County, and served four successive terms. The office of county clerk at that time included most of the work now done by the recorder, auditor and county treasurer. About the time he left the county clerk's office he was elected a member of the State Legislature. His primary purpose in going to the Legislature was to represent the interest of Los Angeles and Southern California in the era of railway construction and progress. In the Legislature and in gatherings of prominent captains of wealth in that day Mr. Mott became known as the powerful advocate of the future destinies of Los Angeles. He succeeded in convincing such men as Huntington, Stanford and Crocker of the wisdom of including Los Angeles as a primary point in California railroad development. It was in response to a letter written by T. D. Mott and B. C. Wilson that the first survey of a route to Los Angeles was made. This was in 1872. At that time engineers of the Southern Pacific were recommending that the line East be built through the Mojave Valley, where the Santa Fe Route now runs rather than through the almost inaccessible mountain ranges into Southern California. The San Fernando tunnel was a formidable undertaking for that day. Considering the difficulties it now seems that Mott and his associates almost wrought a miracle in swinging the line of construction for the Southern Pacific through Los Angeles. No ceremony ever meant more to the modern city of Los Angeles than the driving of the golden spike in the Soledad canyon on September 8, 1877, marking the completion of the road. It was an epoch making occasion, and no individual contributed more directly to it than Thomas D. Mott.

In the years that followed his personal popularity and influence were increasingly powerful in all matters affecting the political or economic interests of Southern California. He was a warm friend and political advisor of Leland Stanford and Colonel Crocker, but for his disinclination for political honors he might have had a seat in the United States Senate. But because the public recognized his complete integrity and sincerity of purpose, he remained for a number of years the repository of political power in influencing the choice of candidates for high offices

in State and Nation and that power he exercised solely for the economic advancement of his section of the state.

He became one of the organizers of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and made large contributions to it until it became self supporting. The Mott Block on Main Street between First and Second, which he built in 1886, was at that time the only large business block South of First Street. The second floor was fitted up as the most pretentious of the then local theatre. At about the same time he bought property on Main and Spring streets far South of the then business center, and these investments proved the foundation of a large part of his fortune.

In his early days he was affiliated with the democratic party, but at the time of the free silver campaign in 1896 he went over to the republicans.

In 1871 he married a daughter of on of th oldst and most prominent land owning Spanish families of Southern California. Ascension Sepulveda, who became his bride in that year, was a daughter of Don Jose Sepulveda, one of the well known Californians of his day and a member of one of the state's most distinguished families of the Hispanic period. Mrs. Mott was born in Los Angeles in 1854, and died in her seventy-eighth year in December, 1923. Surviving her is one sister, Tranquilina Sepulveda. The five children who survive her are: Georgia, wife of Henry Vanderlick, of San Juan Capistrano, California, and four sons, Thomas D. Mott, Jr., of South Bend, Indiana; Stephen D. Mott, of San Bernardino; John G. Mott, prominent Los Angeles attorney; and Y. L. Mott, of San Francisco.

Mrs. Thomas D. Mott as a young woman was distinguished for her great beauty and loveliness, and even fifty years after her marriage and almost until her death she retained a striking face and figure reminiscent of former years. Her husband too was a very handsome man, and during the last ten years of his life was believed to be the finest looking old gentleman in Los Angeles, being tall and straight, well proportioned with beautiful and luxuriant gray hair and beard, fine complexion and wonderful perfection of features. His physical presence was well met by qualities of mind and heart. He was noted for his liberality in charity, his love of home, possessed a charming personality, and his charm of conversation was spiced by unusual wit. He was always fond of horses, and in early years helped promote the introduction of high class trotting stock into Southern California.

John Griffin Mott. In law practice at Los Angeles for a quarter of a century, John Griffin Mott is one of the leading corporation attorneys on the coast and has exerted his professional abilities and his influence and leadership among men in behalf of a number of public enterprises and causes.

A son of the late Thomas D. Mott, whose career was closely identified with the larger history of Southern California and whose sketch precedes this, John Griffin Mott was born at Los Angeles, August 3, 1874. Educated in St. Vincent's College of Los Angeles, then in Notre Dame University in Indiana, he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Letters and Bachelor of Laws in 1896. He did post graduate work in the Catholic University of America at Washington, where he won the Master of Laws degree. With his generous education and equipment he returned to his native city, and his talents have been largely absorbed in practice

John. R. Mott

involving many corporation interests and probate law cases. He was senior member of the firm Mott & Dillon for several years, later that of Mott & Cross, but since 1922 has been alone in practice with offices in The Citizens National Bank Building. He is president (1925) of The Los Angeles County Bar Association, vice president of The California State Bar Association, and is a member of the American Bar Association.

Frequently in the course of the last twenty-five years Mr. Mott's talents have been enlisted in behalf of movements vitally affecting the continued growth and prosperity of Los Angeles as a city. He was one of the leaders in the movement for consolidating Los Angeles and the seaport of San Pedro, and prominent in the campaign to finance the construction of the Owen's River Aqueduct. Mr. Mott gave his personal attention to the matter of securing Federal approval for the site of the Federal Building in Los Angeles, personally presenting the matter before the Congressional committees and at the White House. It is said that his argument persuaded President Roosevelt to sign the bill for the proposed site. An active leader in the republican party of Southern California, Mr. Mott has been a speaker in local and state campaigns. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention held in Chicago in 1916. His distinctive oratorical gift has contributed not only to his professional success, but to his influence as a public man. He has taken a prominent part in charitable work, and is chairman of the Bureau of Catholic Charities. He was one of the organizers and is vice president of The Community Chest Fund. His contributions to charity in his native city have been manifold. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, is past exalted ruler of the Los Angeles Order of Elks, and a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Midwick Country Club, the Sons of the Revolution and the California Club. He married Miss Lila Jean Fairchild on February 23, 1905.

Herman W. Hellman, who came to Los Angeles as a penniless boy at the age of fifteen, spent the greater portion of his life in Southern California, and by his uprightness and large minded civic interests won a place of distinction in the community. He founded a family, the members of which have served long and usefully in the upbuilding of Los Angeles and its interests, and to whom credit is rightfully given as having been a powerful force in the progress of the Pacific Southwest.

Herman W. Hellman was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 25, 1843, and died in October, 1906. He received an elementary and practical education in his native city, and his first employment after arriving in Los Angeles, in June, 1859, was as a freight clerk in the commission business conducted by General Phineas Banning at Wilmington. Later he was for several years in the stationery business. During 1870-71 he visited his native land and traveled in Europe. On his return to Los Angeles, in November, 1871, he became associated with Jacob Haas in the wholesale grocery business under the firm name of Hellman, Haas & Company. This was one of the notable organizations of that period with connections all over the Southwest.

Retiring from this firm Mr. Hellman became vice president and general manager of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank. It was largely due to his able management that this bank was able to withstand the financial panic of 1893. Ten years later he resigned from the Farmers and Merchants Bank to become president of the Merchants National Bank, serving in this capacity until his death. He was at various times

director of twelve other banks in Los Angeles and California. He was a splendid penman, and it is his personal signature that is still used on the stationery and advertising matter of the Hellman Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles.

He was also distinguished by a rare degree of public spirit and philanthropy along broadly tolerant lines. While serving as president of the B'nai B'rith Congregation a new temple was erected. He was a member of the Jonathan, the California and Concordia Clubs, was a past master of the Masonic Lodge, and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner.

For many years the home of Herman W. Hellman was at Fourth and Spring streets. When this was merged into the business district it became the site of one of the first skyscraper office buildings in Los Angeles, a splendid structure costing $1,500,000 and known as the Herman W. Hellman Building, which stands as a monument to the pioneer business man and banker.

At Venice, Italy, on July 26, 1874, Herman W. Hellman married Miss Ida Heimann, a native of Treviso, near Venice. Four children were born to their marriage: Frida, wife of Louis M. Cole of Los Angeles; Amy, who married Solomon Aronson of Los Angeles, both Mr. and Mrs. Aronson being now deceased; Marco H. and Irvin H. Hellman, who are both prominent in the banking and business interests of Los Angeles, worthy successors to their late father. The mother of these children died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Cole, September 14, 1923, at the age of seventy-three. For many years she had been noted for her many philanthropies, especially her interest in the poor and orphan children of the city.

Marco H. Hellman. Since 1859 Hellman has been one of the conspicuous names in Los Angeles. It was so in the pioneer days of the sixties and seventies, and it remains so even now when over a million people are concentrated in and around Los Angeles, making it one of the largest financial centers in the country. For a number of years nearly all the wholesale grocery trade in Los Angeles and throughout the Southwest, including Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, was in the hands of Hellman, Haas & Company. The head of that firm was the late Herman W. Hellman, who later became a leading banker. No other family group today controls larger stock holdings and executive positions in the banking institutions of Southern California than the Hellmans.

By inheritance and also by education and experience Marco H. Hellman was splendidly equipped and qualified to take up and carry on many of the responsibilities so long held by his honored father. Marco H. Hellman was born at Los Angeles, September 14, 1878. Upon graduation from the Los Angeles public schools he attended Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto. His practical training for the banking profession was acquired with the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles. He was with that institution six years, resigning as assistant cashier to become assistant cashier of the Merchants National Bank, subsequently being made cashier and finally elected vice-president. Mr. Hellman is now a stockholder in twenty-one financial institutions in Southern California, as well as a director in twelve or more important industrial corporations. He is president of the Hellman Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, vice president and director of the Merchants National Bank. He is executor of the Herman W. Hellman estate.

He has always realized the duty of a man of wealth toward the public welfare. While the great Los Angeles Aqueduct was being constructed in 1913, the eastern financial syndicate failed to take over all the bond allotments. Prolonged delay was threatened, perhaps failure of the enterprise which meant so much to the permanent welfare of Los Angeles and vicinity. In this emergency Mr. Hellman personally disposed of a million dollars worth of the bonds, so that the city could proceed and complete the project. Mr. Hellman is a director and financial supporter of several orphanages and hospitals and organized the Los Angeles branch of the Travelers Aid Society.

For many years he has been closely allied with the movements and organizations in Los Angeles to promote clean government. He headed the citizens committee early in 1923 which secured by referendum to the voters of Los Angeles, through charter amendment, an improved and adequate system of pensions for the Los Angeles Police and Fire departments. On local and national political questions he holds independent views.

Mr. Hellman is keenly interested in amateur sports, specially horseback riding, and is prominently identified with the movement to establish a series of magnificent bridle paths in and around Los Angeles. Mr. Hellman is owner of some of the finest California stock horses and thoroughbreds in the West.

Fraternally he is a life member of the Masonic fraternity and the Mystic Shrine, and belongs to Elks Lodge No. 99, at Los Angeles. He is founder and president of the Southern California Riding and Driving Club, under whose auspices four successful horse shows in Los Angeles have been held. He is in addition a member of the Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Uplifters Club, Uplifters Saddle Club, Concordia Club, Union League, San Gabriel Valley Country Club, Hillcrest Country Club, California Yacht Club, Santa Monica Beach Club, and Santa Monica Surf Club.

On June 10, 1908, at Los Angeles he married Miss Reta Levis of Visalia, California. Mrs. Hellman died in 1920, leaving two children, Herman Wallace and Marcoreta.

Homer Laughlin was identified with and gave his name to one of the supreme industrial organizations of the United States, and in the fullness of years, after achievement to satisfy the normal ambition, he came to Southern California, and during the closing years of his life made his enterprise again notable through the direction of his power as a capitalist in the improvement and upbuilding of his adopted home city of Los Angeles.

Homer Laughlin was born at Little Fever, Columbiana County, Ohio, March 23, 1843, and came from the same district and from much the same race of people that gave to America some of its greatest statesmen and industrial captains. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, a son of Mathew and Maria (Moore) Laughlin. Mathew Laughlin was born in Columbiana County in 1814 and spent his career at the milling business.

At the age of nineteen, on July 12, 1862, Homer Laughlin enlisted at Liverpool, Ohio, in Company A of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, and served about three years, being mustered out as sergeant of his company July 7, 1865. From the end of the war for more than thirty years he was closely identified with the development of the pottery industry. He and his brother, Shakespeare Moore Laughlin, became

wholesale importers of English earthenware, and the business of Laughlin Brothers was a permanent one in New York City from 1871 to October, 1873. In 1873 they built a pottery plant of their own for the manufacture of fine white earthenware at East Liverpool, Ohio. This was one of the pioneer plants of the kind in the United States.

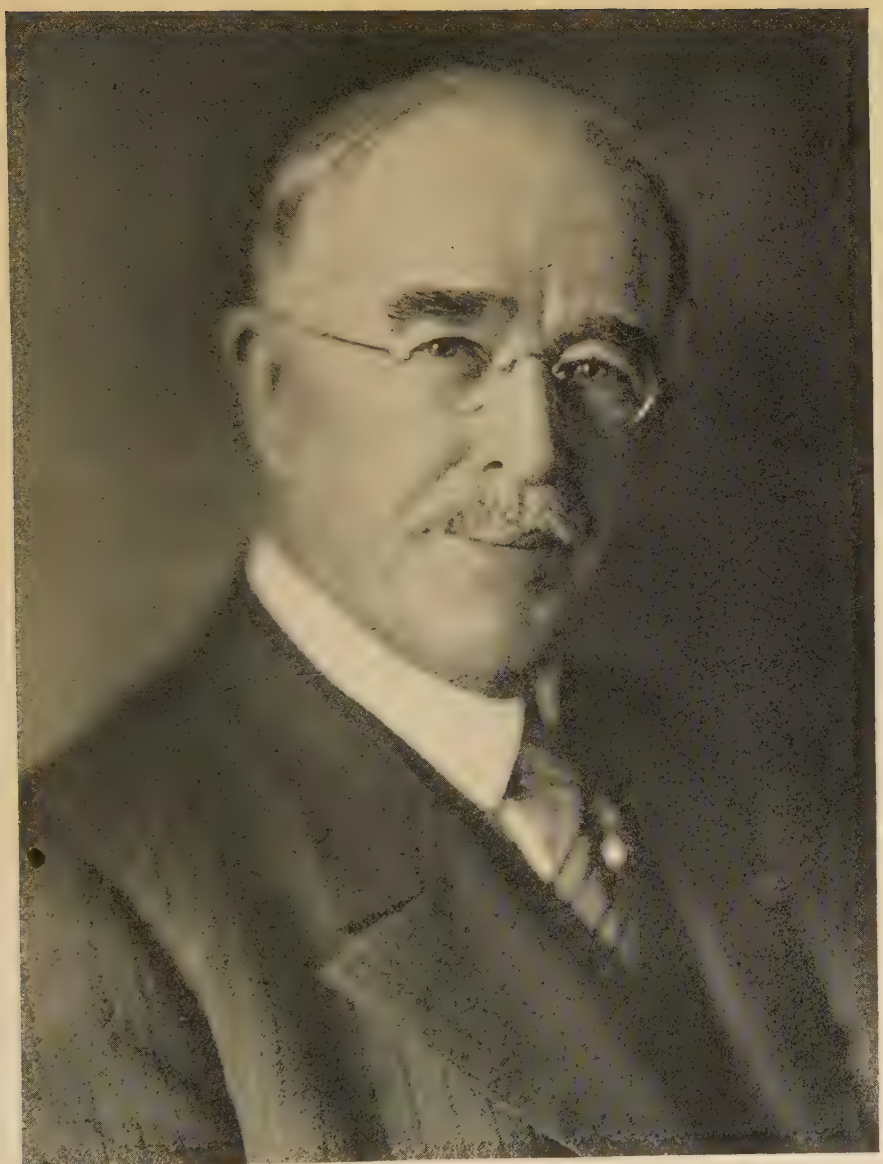
That East Liverpool became and has long remained one of the great centers of the pottery industry in America is in no small measure due to the original initiative and enterprise of the Laughlin Brothers. In 1879 Homer Laughlin became sole proprietor, and thus founded the Homer Laughlin China Company, which under his direction became the largest industry of its kind in the United States. The corporate name and business was continued for many years after he retired from the active management in 1897. Mr. Laughlin was for several years president of the United States Pottery Association, for twenty years was chairman of its executive committee, and the products of his plant received medals from the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 and the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. He was a staunch advocate of the protective tariff, and was an intimate personal friend of William McKinley, serving as president of the reception committee when President McKinley visited Los Angeles. He was a member of the board of managers of the American Protective Tariff League.

Mr. Laughlin became a permanent resident of Los Angeles soon after retiring from the pottery business in the East. He gave to Los Angeles what is regarded as the first fireproof office building, the Homer Laughlin Building on Broadway. In 1901 he erected another building, three doors south, on the site of the old First Methodist Church, and in 1905 began the construction of the first reinforced concrete building in Southern California, known as the Homer Laughlin Building Annex.

He was accorded many honors in Masonry, and was a member of the First Crusaders party of the Knights Templar to visit Europe in 1871. He belonged to a number of social clubs in Los Angeles, where he was a very popular citizen. Homer Laughlin married, June 18, 1875, Cornelia Battenburg, of Wellsville, Ohio. The only son is Homer Laughlin, Jr., whose offices are in the Homer Laughlin Building in Los Angeles. His daughter is Guendolen V. Laughlin, who resides at the family home on West Adams Street.

Charles Clarke Chapman of Fullerton is credited with one of the most important achievements in the development of the California citrus fruit industry. Through his persistence, his initiative and a genius for publicity, he established a market for the Valencia orange in the East and by thus popularizing this particular variety has been called the "father of the Valencia industry." As a result of Mr. Chapman's pioneer efforts, his rather enterprising activity as a grower, packer and booster of the industry and his large holdings, the name of the "Orange King of California" has been given him.

Mr. Chapman has been a resident of California thirty-one years, and while he has given his attention chiefly to horticulture, he has been engaged in many lines of business. He has done much, not only in building up his own City of Fullerton, but Los Angeles as well. He is a native of Illinois and was a Chicago business man for many years. He is descended from one of three brothers who came from England in 1650 and established their home in Massachusetts. His father, Sydney Smith Chapman, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1827, and at



Charles E. Chapman

the age of eighteen went to Illinois. He was a builder by trade and for many years was in the contracting business. For many years his home was in Macomb, McDonough County, Illinois, and from there, in 1868, he moved to the Town of Vermont, that state, and later to Chicago, where he continued in the building business. He died in October, 1893, in Chicago. He and his first wife were charter members of the West Side Christian Church in Chicago. He was a man of fine Christian character. He was a skilled workman and knew well how to plan as well as build. He was a leader in the church, not taking part in public service except as choir director, which position he held for many years.

Sidney S. Chapman married, in 1848, Rebecca Jane Clarke, eldest daughter of David and Eliza (Russell) Clarke. She and her parents were born in Kentucky. The children of Sidney S. Chapman's first marriage were ten in number, seven of whom grew to mature years and five are now living: Charles C.; Christopher C. of Fullerton; Samuel James, in the real estate business at Los Angeles; Dolla, Mrs. W. C. Harris, Los Angeles; and Luella, wife of J. Charles Thamer, of Placentia, California. The eldest son, Col. Frank M., died in Covina, California, in 1909. Emma E., who married L. W. B. Johnson, died in 1888 in Illinois, leaving a son and daughter. The mother of these children died in Chicago January 2, 1874. Her youngest sister subsequently became the wife of S. S. Chapman and to them were born three children, Ira, Earl and Nina.

Charles C. Chapman was born at Macomb, Illinois, July 2, 1853. He was educated in public schools, and displayed his independence and vigor from early youth. His first employment was that of messenger boy. He carried the message announcing the assassination of President Lincoln. Very early in life he became clerk in a grocery store. In 1869 he joined his father at Vermont, Illinois, where he learned the trade of bricklayer. On December 19, 1871, shortly after the great fire, he went to Chicago and was employed as a bricklayer, and in 1872 became a building superintendent. He joined his father in 1873 in conducting a grocery store and later was in the mercantile business for himself in Chicago. During 1876-77 he was associated with his uncle, S. J. Clarke, in the publication of a local historical work in his native county in Illinois. In 1878 he was encouraged by Alexander McLean, then mayor of Macomb, to undertake the publishing of a local history of Knox County, Illinois. He made his headquarters at Galesburg. He conducted the business at first under his own name; later his brother Frank joined him, and later Sam T. Lewis came into the firm, remaining as a partner about two years. The name was changed to Chapman Brothers, and later to the Chapman Publishing Company. In 1880 the firm moved to Chicago, where they conducted a successful publishing business for many years, and also were interested in the building industry, erecting a number of business structures, apartments, hotels and residences in Chicago. They were the builders and proprietors of the Vendome Hotel, a famous hostelry during the World's Fair and located near the World's Fair Grounds. The financial panic of 1893, the same year the fair was held, caused Chapman Brothers to suffer heavy financial loss from their hotel enterprise.

Charles C. Chapman married, at Austin, Texas, October 23, 1884, Miss Lizzie Pearson. She was born near Galesburg, Illinois, September 13, 1861, daughter of Dr. C. S. and Nancy (Wallace) Pearson. The two children of this marriage are: Ethel, wife of Dr. William Harold Wickett; and Charles Stanley. C. C. Chapman, in January, 1894, took

his wife south to Texas for the benefit of her health, and later in the same year came to California. She died at their beautiful home at the corner of Adams and Figueroa streets, in Los Angeles, September 19, 1894. Subsequently Mr. Chapman married Clara Irvin, daughter of S. M. and Lucy A. Irvin. She was born in Iowa, but from childhood has lived in California. She and Mr. Chapman were married September 3, 1898. They have a son, Irvin Clarke.

The Los Angeles Sunday Times in May, 1923, told the interesting story of Mr. Chapman's service in championing the Valencia orange. Soon after coming to California in 1894, he purchased the Santa Ysabel fruit ranch of 175 acres, near Fullerton, in Orange County. This ranch contained oranges, walnuts and various other fruits. The land had been set partly to Valencia oranges. He soon found there was no market for Valencias, the demand at that time being altogether for navels, and the market outside of California was largely confined to the winter and spring months. Mr. Chapman realized the wonderful quality of the Valencia and was determined that its good qualities should be recognized in the markets of the country. For several years he engaged in a quiet but effective campaign to convince the dealers that it was to their own best interests to handle Valencias. This fight to popularize the Valencia through the dealer began to meet with encouragement about 1900. Mr. Chapman began to sell Valencias in New York and Lima, Ohio. He has never sought any other markets. All of his fruit each year is disposed of in those two places. Merchants from Philadelphia and other cities near New York buy them there. After establishing the success of his Valencias at Santa Ysabel, Mr. Chapman acquired two other rather large properties, the Santa Ema, of 200 acres, and the Chapman Acres, a ranch of 270 acres. These properties are mostly set to Valencias. A part of Chapman Acres is in oil producing territory. Mr. Chapman has a private packing house and markets his best grades of fruit under the "Old Mission" brand. This brand has made the record for prices of oranges for the past twenty-seven years.

Mr. Chapman united with the Christian Church at the age of sixteen and has been a devoted worker in the church and allied causes. He has been deacon, elder and Sunday school superintendent, and for many years, while living in Chicago, was a member of the Cook County Sunday School Board and a member of the general Y. M. C. A. Board at Chicago. He was one of the organizers of the Board of the City Missions of the Christian Churches of Chicago. For eighteen years he was president of the California Christian Missionary Society, and has assisted in the dedication of seventy-nine churches, frequently being the speaker called upon to make appeals for money. He is a director of the Christian Board of Publication of St. Louis. One of his philanthropic enterprises was the building of a hospital at Nantungchow, China. For years he has served as a member of the State Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A. and for ten years its chairman. In 1914 he was president of the State Convention. He has been president of the State Sunday School Association, and in 1911 was elected to represent Southern California on the International Executive Committee, becoming the vice chairman of that committee. He was reelected to both positions in 1914.

Governor Pardee in 1903 appointed him a trustee of the State Normal School at San Diego, now called the San Diego Teachers' College, and he was subsequently appointed by Governor Gillett and by Governor Hiram Johnson, serving altogether a period of ten years. In 1907 he was

elected a trustee of Pomona College, serving until 1915. In politics he is a republican.

Mr. Chapman has served as a member of the State Central Committee and in 1912 was candidate for nomination for the State Senate, and in 1914 was favorably mentioned for nomination as governor. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1916 and again in 1924. His name was mentioned in connection with the vice presidential nomination in 1924. He was elected one of the first trustees of Fullerton, serving as its first mayor and was re-elected. He is senior vice president of the Bank of America, Los Angeles. He was its first chairman of the board. He is president of the Commercial National Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles, and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Fullerton Branch of the Bank of America and a director of the Seventh Street Bank of Italy, Los Angeles. He is the owner of the Charles C. Chapman office building at the corner of Broadway and Eighth streets, Los Angeles. He has other property in Los Angeles and Fullerton, including mining and oil properties and has been closely identified with the irrigation interests affecting fruit culture, having served as director and president of the Anaheim Union Water Company several years.

Mr. Chapman has always had the interests of California and the fruit industry at heart, and his success has been a source of encouragement to hundreds of others engaged in horticulture in Southern California.

Mr. Chapman is a Mason, being a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, a Rotarian and belongs to other social and commercial organizations.

The Rev. Fr. Junipero Serra, O. F. M., who, for having planted and firmly established Christianity and civilization in California, justly holds the first place among the historical personages of the Golden State, was a native of Petra, a town situated about six leagues from Palma, the capital of Majorca, one of the five Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, 120 miles off the coast of Spain. The parents were Antonio Serra y Abram and Margarita Ferrer y Fornes, both noted for their Christian virtues and industry. Their third child, the subject of this sketch, was baptized in accord with Spanish custom on the very day of its birth, as the entry in the baptismal register of the parish church at Petra shows. It reads as follows: "On November 24, 1713, I, Bartolome Lledo, priest and vicar, baptized Miguel José Serra, son of the married couple Antonio Serra and Margarita Ferrer. The sponsors were Bartolome Fiol and Sebastiana Serra. He was born on said day one hour after midnight." (Lib. II, de Bautismos, folio 63, No. 85.)

The grandparents on the father's side were Miguel Serra and Juana Abram; on the mother's side, Bartolome Ferrer and Martina Fornés, all of the sturdy middle class.

In keeping with the Spanish practice, Miguel José, while still an infant, received the Sacrament of Confirmation in the parish church of Petra on May 26, 1715, at the hands of the Right Rev. Antanasio de Esterripa y Tranajauregui, the bishop of Palma, Majorca. The Rev. Pedro Mestre was the sponsor.

The parents were blessed with five children—Miguel, Juana Maria, Rosa, Miguel José, the subject of this sketch, Juana Maria, and Martina. Miguel, Juana Maria Rosa, and Martina died in their childhood. Juana

Maria married Miguel Ribot y Botelles, and became the mother of three children—Miguel, who later joined the Capuchin Fathers and was noted as a mathematician and architect; Margarita, who never married; and Juana, who married Benito Vadell y Calvo. This couple had one son, Dr. Benito Vadell y Ribot, who died as the rector of the church of Valldemosa on May 28, 1839. He was the last of the direct descendants of Antonio and Margarita Serra, the parents of Father Serra.

The pious mother by word and example attended to the religious education of her children; the secular education Miguel José acquired at the primary school conducted by the Franciscans in his native town. From them he also learned Latin and the plain chant of the church along with the usual high school branches. As he was a very talented and studious boy, Miguel José at the required age of 16 years had secured the classical education necessary to fit him for the study of philosophy and for admission into the Order of Friars Minor. With the consent of his parents he applied to the Franciscan provincial for the habit of St. Francis; but Miguel José appeared to be of a rather frail constitution and undersized. The provincial therefore declined to grant the request. The ardent postulant, however, continued to petition until he was accepted. He received the habit on September 14, 1730, at the Convento de Jesus outside the walls of the City of Palma, when he counted sixteen years, nine months, and twenty-one days since his birth. The training in the novitiate was severe, but the young novice persevered. At the end of the year of probation Miguel José pronounced for life the usual vows of obedience, poverty, and chastity, and chose for himself the name of Junipero, after one of the companions of St. Francis, on September 15, 1731.

Fray Junipero was now nearly eighteen years old, directed to take up the study of philosophy at the Convento Grande de San Francisco in the City of Palma. Of these two years he said later: "When I was a novice I was always sickly and very small of body, so short indeed that I could not reach the lecturn in choir; but after I had made the vows, I began to grow in strength and health until I reached medium height." Philosophy was followed by the course of theology which lasted four years, during which he received the various minor and major sacred orders, though we have no details whatever. His ordination to the priesthood most probably took place in the summer of 1737. The young Friar Junipero had surpassed all his companions to such an extent that even before his ordination he was made lector (professor) of philosophy at his monastery. During the three years of this professorship he would have as many as sixty pupils, among whom were a goodly number of secular students. Later he secured the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and was elected to the Duns Scotus Chair of Theology at the University of Palma which he occupied till the year 1749, when he resolved to set aside all wordly prospects in order to labor for the conversion of the savages in America.

Together with Fr. Francisco Palou, one of his pupils, he received the written permit of the commissary general of the Franciscans on March 30, 1749. Bidding farewell to the community of Palma on the first Sunday after Easter, April 13, both embarked and reached Cádiz by May 7th. The company of twenty-one volunteer missionaries, including Fr. Serra, Fr. Palou, and Fr. Juan Crespi, was detained till August 28, when the ship at last set sail for Vera Cruz. Here all landed on December 6th.

While the other missionaries made the journey to Mexico City on horseback, Fr. Serra and an Andalusian friar determined to travel the nearly hundred leagues afoot. One night while asleep the intolerable itching, which resulted from mosquito bites, caused good Fr. Junipero to scratch his left foot and leg so vigorously that on awakening in the morning it was found badly swollen and covered with blood. As he would accept no medical treatment, a vicious sore formed on the leg which periodically caused intense pain, and occasionally compelled him to make the journeys on horseback. On this first trip, however, the future apostle of California continued to walk until on the afternoon of December 31, 1749, they reached the famous shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe, near the capital. Next morning both celebrated holy mass there, and in the afternoon of New Year's Day they were welcomed at the missionary College of San Fernando.

A few months later the Fr. Guardian selected Fr. Serra and Fr. Palou, with six other friars, for the Indian missions in the Sierra Gorda between the states of Guanajuato and San Luis Potosi. They labored there from June 16, 1750, to the middle of September, 1758, when Fr. Serra and Fr. Palou were recalled in order to establish Indian missions in the San Sabá region of Texas. The death of the viceroy changed the plans of the government in that regard, wherefore Fr. Serra was retained at the capital and employed in conducting missions among the Mexicans. While thus engaged he contracted the malady which ever after periodically produced fits of suffocation. In order to excite the indifferent Mexicans to do penance for their un-Christian conduct, the preacher often beat his breast with a stone or applied a burning torch to his bare chest, or flogged himself unmercifully. Such action together with his remarkable eloquence had wonderful effects indeed, but at the expense of much suffering to the zealous missionary.

Fr. Serra continued this kind of missionary activity till July, 1767, when he was chosen to be the leader of a band of sixteen missionaries, who were to take the places of as many Jesuit Fathers in the missions of Lower California. Vexatious delays prevented their arrival at Loreto, the capital of the peninsula, till Good Friday, April 1, 1768. Fr. Serra with one companion remained at Loreto; the other friars were assigned one to each of the fourteen missions vacated by the devoted Jesuits.

From this out, Fr. Junipero Serra's life with its activities, hardships, struggles, successes, and disappointments, is an open book to those acquainted with California history. We may therefore treat the rest summarily. Fr. Serra had been at Loreto about nine months when he was informed that the Spanish government intended to occupy Upper California, and to establish missions for the Indians in that territory. The ever zealous Fr. Presidente immediately offered his services. Expeditions by land and water were equipped for the purpose, and directed to unite at the harbor of San Diego, first discovered by Captain Juan Cabrillo as early as September 28, 1542, and named San Miguel Bay. Leaving Loreto on Tuesday after Easter, March 28, 1769, in order to join the second land expedition under Captain Gaspar de Portolá, the military commander of the undertaking, Fr. Serra arrived at Mission San Francisco Javier, and stayed three days with his former pupil and trusted friend, Fr. Francisco Palou. "When I saw the sore and swelling on his leg and foot," the latter writes, "I could not restrain my tears as I considered all that he would have to suffer from the rough and dreadful roads with no other doctor or surgeon than God, and with no other protection for the foot than the sandal; for he never used shoes or stock-

ings or boots on the roads of New Spain (Mexico) or of the two Californias. Yet I could not succeed in having him stay behind and letting me go along instead."

The Fr. Presidente accompanied by two guards visited all the missions along the road, and on May 5th came up with Portolá at the last establishment, Santa Maria de Los Angeles. Taking Fr. Miguel de la Campa along, the expedition proceeded northward until they reached a place called Velicatá, which to Fr. Serra and Portolá seemed so adapted for the purpose that the Fr. Presidente on Pentecost Sunday, May 14th, set up the cross which was to mark the site of a new mission under the patronage of San Fernando Rey. Leaving Fr. de la Campa in charge here, the expedition now continued the march, and reached the harbor of San Diego on July 1, 1769.

Two weeks later, July 16, on a hillock which faced the bay, he raised the cross that was to mark the site of Mission San Diego, the first of the twenty-one similar establishments which dotted the coast-line as far as Sonoma, north of San Francisco Bay. During the remainder of his life the zealous Fr. Presidente personally founded six missions—San Diego de Alcalá, July 16, 1769; San Carlos Borromeo, June 3, 1770; San Antonio de Padua, July 14, 1771; San Luis Obispo, September 1, 1772; San Juan Capistrano, November 1, 1776; San Buenaventura, March 31, 1782; and he raised the cross for the Santa Barbara Presidio, April 21, 1782. Three more missions were founded by his orders, though he could not be present. These were San Gabriel Arcangel, September 8, 1771; San Francisco de Asís, or Dolores, June 29, 1776; and Santa Clara de Asís, January 12, 1777.

The serious interference in the government of the missions on the part of the military commander of California, Don Pedro Fages, compelled the aged and ever ailing Fr. Presidente to report the situation in the territory to the viceroy personally. He accordingly embarked at San Diego on October 20, 1772, and reached Mexico on February 6, 1773. By request he presented his remarkable memorial of thirty-two articles to Viceroy Bucareli on March 15. On May 6, the council of the viceroy granted everything asked for except the payment of the Fr. Presidente's traveling expenses. Above all it was authoritatively declared that the missionaries in relation to their converts stood *in loco parentis*, and therefore they had the right to govern the missions and their Indians as a father would govern his family. This declaration alone was worth all the hardships of the journey. Moreover Fages was replaced by Captain Fernando Rivera y Moncada. Having gained his object, the happy Fr. Serra left the capital about the middle of September, and after various delays landed at San Diego on March 13, 1774, to bear the burdens of superior of the missions ten years longer.

In 1779 he received from the Pope the authority to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. During the next five years he accordingly twice made the rounds of the missions from San Diego to San Francisco, and confirmed 5,309 persons, mostly Indian converts. As before, he made these journeys on foot. After the first confirmation tour, Governor Felipe de Neve arrogantly forbade the Fr. Presidente to bestow the Sacrament of Confirmation until he showed the original Papal document confirming the power to confirm. As Fr. Serra had received only a certified copy of the Bull, he meekly refrained from visiting any mission for nearly two years in order to occasion no comment and wonderment among the neophytes for not exercising his authority. He reported the

unwarranted interference of the hostile Neve to Mexico, however, whereupon the arrogant official was notified that the Fr. Presidente was within his rights and that all formalities had been observed. Neve did not cease embarrassing the missionaries, but for the details, owing to the lack of space, the reader is referred to our work on *The Missions and Missionaries,* where he will find everything noteworthy regarding Fr. Serra, included the unparalleled death scenes, at San Carlos, August 26-28, 1784.

In the eyes of Fr. Francisco Palou, his pupil, intimate friend, confessor, and biographer, Fr. Junipero Serra was a true saint, since, as he endeavors to prove, the Fr. Presidente practised in an heroic degree all the virtues, notably the Theological Virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity (i. e., love of God and love of men), and the Cardinal or Moral Virtues of Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance, which were all held secure by his Virtue of Humility.

Fr. Zephyrin Engelhardt, O. F. M.

The Rev. Fr. Francisco Palou, O. F. M., the intimate friend and companion of Fr. Junípero Serra, was born at Palma, Isle of Majorca, on January 22, at 6 a. m., and baptized at the cathedral font on January 23, 1723. On March 6, 1724, he was confirmed by the bishop of Palma. After completing the usual classical studies in his native city, young Palou at the age of nearly eighteen years applied for admission into the Franciscan Order. He received the habit of St. Francis on November 10, 1739, and passed his novitiate in the Convento de Jesus outside the City of Palma, the same convent in which Fr. Serra had passed the year of his probation in 1730-1731.

There the young friar Francisco also made the vows of obedience, poverty, and chastity on November 11, 1740, and then entered upon the study of philosophy. After two years he began the four years course of theology, thus becoming a pupil of Fr. Serra, who taught that sacred science. During these four years Fr. Palou received the various sacred orders, and was elevated to the priesthood most probably in 1747, when twenty-four years of age. Thereupon he was given the post of lector (professor) of philosophy for the young clerics of the monastery. He was thus occupied for about one year, when he made known to his friend Fr. Serra the desire to labor for the conversion of the savages in America.

To his surprise and joy he learned that his revered friend had himself long yearned for the opportunity of preaching the Gospel to the pagans. Both accordingly petitioned for permission to join the missionary College of San Fernando in the City of Mexico. After some delay the written permit of the commissary general of the Indies reached them on March 30, 1749.

After having said farewell to the brethren and the relatives, both on April 13 embarked for the port of Cadiz, which they reached on May 7. They had to wait till August 28, and then embarked with nineteen other Franciscans for Vera Cruz. The voyage lasted ninety-nine days, fifteen of which were passed at Porto Rico. On December 7 all went ashore. From there he like the others, except Fr. Serra, who insisted on walking the distance of nearly 300 miles in company with another friar, traveled on horseback and reached their destination about the middle of the month.

Ere long Fr. Serra and Fr. Palou, with six other volunteers, among whom was Fr. Juan Crespi, were sent to the Sierra Gorda Missions, which the college had founded in 1744. They arrived there in June,

1750, and labored together till September, 1758, when both were recalled in order to establish missions among the savages in the San Sabá region, Texas, as the viceroy had directed. The death of that official changed the government plans, wherefore the two fathers remained at the college, Fr. Serra employed in preaching missions to the Mexicans, and Fr. Palou in teaching at the college.

When in 1767 a highhanded order of King Carlos III banished the Jesuits from the Spanish dominions, the viceroy directed the College of San Fernando to take over the Indian missions in Lower California. Sixteen volunteer friars were accordingly selected, among whom were Fr. Serra and Fr. Palou, the former being named Presidente or Superior. Fr. Serra and Palou with seven other fathers set out from the college on July 14, and reached the Franciscan convent at Tepic, near the seaport of San Blas, on August 21st. Vexatious delays kept the eager missionaries there till March 13, 1768. Next day the nine fathers, with seven others who had joined them, sailed from San Blas and reached the port of Loreto on Good Friday, April 1. Fr. Serra and Fr. Palou at once went ashore, the others preferring to await daybreak of Holy Saturday.

In the distribution Fr. Palou was assigned to Mission San Francisco Javier, and he labored there alone until August, 1773, when the Peninsula Missions were ceded to the Dominican Fathers. From April, 1769, when Fr. Serra went north to start missions in Upper California, Fr. Palou held the office of Presidente or Superior of the Peninsula Missions till they were surrendered to the Dominicans. In this capacity he gave evidence of his remarkable talent for meeting emergencies that demanded a cool head, clear judgment, quick decision, and fearlessness, as the meddlesome Governor Barry and others discovered to their chagrin.

With five fathers, Fr. Palou arrived at San Diego on August 30, 1773. As Fr. Serra was absent in Mexico, he at once became acting-superior of the missions in Upper California, and exercised the office till the return of his prelate. Thereupon he assisted Fr. Serra at Mission San Carlos. In the meantime he twice, September, 1774, and November, 1775, accompanied exploring expeditions to the peninsula of San Francisco. A third time he set out with Lieutenant Joaquin Moraga on June 27, 1776. Two days later the expedition arrived at the arroyo which on March 29, the feast of the Sorrows of the Blessed Virgin, had been discovered by Colonel Anza's expedition and named Arroyo de los Dolores. Here, on the spot selected for the mission, Fr. Palou and Fr. Benito Cambon on June 29 in an arbor celebrated holy mass, and thus practically established Mission San Francisco, five days before the Declaration of the Independence of the United States. Fr. Palou remained in charge till the end of July, 1785, when he retired to San Carlos. Since the death of Fr. Serra, August 28, 1784, he had succeeded to the office of Presidente of the missions temporarily till September, 1785, when Fr. Fermin Francisco Lasuén received his appointment to the office of Presidente and Fr. Palou his recall to the college, as had been arranged between Fr. Serra and his companion. The latter had reluctantly agreed to the plan, for he had hoped to die at his post in the missions. This we know from his declaration in his *Noticias*. "It has pleased God to bestow this special blessing (coming to the missions), for which I owe Him many thanks and give them," he wrote on reaching San Carlos in September, 1773, "and I ask His love and Grace to let me labor in this vineyard during the days He grants me life. I offer myself from now on for His holy service, and for the good and the conversion of these poor souls redeemed

with the Precious Blood. I will gladly offer my own, if it should be necessary, for the conversion of a single one." However a man was needed near the court of the viceroy, who was not only acquainted with the situation in California, but also possessed the ability and courage to counteract the machinations of the mission enemies who were beginning to hamper the activities of the missionaries.

Fr. Palou arrived at the college on February 21, 1786, and on July 1, though still suffering from the effects of the lingering fever, he was elected superior of the college. He soon had occasion to defend the work of the California friars against the charges of Governor Fages. He disproved the accusations by his clear and solid arguments. We are in the dark on the date of his death, but it seems that the valiant disciple of Fr. Serra passed to his eternal reward early in the summer of 1789, shortly before the expiration of his term of office.

Fr. Francisco Palou, the founder of San Francisco Mission, was not only a zealous and efficient missionary, but an historical writer. More than that, he was a true historian on whose statements one can depend implicitly. For the Franciscan period in Lower California, and for the early period of Upper California he is the one authority of note. "There was no man," Bancroft acknowledges, "so well qualified by opportunities and ability to write the early history of California as Palou, and he made excellent use of his advantages. As early as 1773, and probably before that date, he began the accumulation of material by copying original documents and recording current events. He continued this labor of preparing careful historical notes down to 1783, devoting such time as could be spared from his missionary duties at San Francisco. During the years 1784-1785, having apparently suspended work on his notes (*Noticias*), he gave his attention to the preparation of a life of Fr. Serra, his prelate, former instructor, and life-long friend. This work (*Relacion Historica de la Vida y Apostolicas Tareas del Venerable Padre Fray Junipero Serra*) he completed in February, 1785, and carried it to Mexico later in the same year, where it was published in 1787. It has been practically the source of all that has ever been written on California mission history down to 1784. Very few writers have, however, consulted the original, most contenting themselves with a weak solution of its contents at second hand; hence the numerous errors extant in books, pamphlets, and newspapers." The late George Wharton James, on occasion of the Bi-Centennial of Fr. Serra's birth, published a very inaccurate English translation. A work of that kind should not be undertaken save by those who are familiar with ecclesiastical and monastic terms, and who are thoroughly acquainted with the subject matter.

"The manuscript of (Fr. Palou's) the historical notes" (*Noticias de la Antigua y Nueva California*), writes Bancroft, "after lying for some years in the college vaults, was copied into the Mexican archives and finally printed in 1857, though it was utterly unknown to writers on California until 1874," (when it was reprinted in four volumes under the supervision of the late John T. Doyle), "since which date it has been as carelessly and superficially used as was the Life (*Vida*) of Padre Junipero (Serra) before. The *Noticias* is the more extensive and complete work of the two, though both cover substantially the same ground. * * * Palou must be regarded as the best original authority for the earliest period of mission history."

Fr. Zephyrin Engelhardt, O. F. M.

The Rev. Fr. Fermin Francisco de Lasuen, O. F. M., according to the Burial Register of Mission San Carlos, was a native of Victoria, the capital of the Province of Alava, Spain. The date of his birth and all particulars about his childhood and youth are unknown; but from George Vancouver, *Voyage of Discovery*, who became acquainted with Fr. Lasuén in January, 1793, we learn that the Fr. Presidente of the missions at that time was about seventy-two years old, and therefore born in 1721. He joined the Franciscan Province of Cantabria probably at the age of sixteen or seventeen, and after the usual studies became priest about 1745. It is not known when he arrived in Mexico and affiliated with the College of San Fernando, but from a statement, which he made on June 19, 1801, that he was then over thirty-six years in the Indian missions, it is very certain that Fr. Lasuén entered the Sierra Gorda Mission district, Mexico, in 1764 or 1765. At all events, he was one of the five missionaries who in July, 1767, were called away from the Sierra Gorda to follow Fr. Serra and eleven other friars into Lower California. All arrived at the port of Loreto on April 1, 1768, where Fr. Lasuén was assigned to the Mission of San Francisco de Borja.

While in charge here he gave unmistakable evidence of his sense of duty regarding the rights of the Indians, in the face even of the mighty inspector-general, Don Joseph de Galvez. The latter on one occasion ordered a portion of Fr. Lasuén's neophytes to be transplanted to the south for a distance of 200 leagues. Even Fr. Serra had bowed to Galvez, though with the condition that no force should be employed. The requisite ships had already been sent up the gulf to take on board the families that Fr. Lasuén would select. The intrepid friar, however, informed the ship captains that no Indians would be embarked until further orders arrived. On January 15, 1769, Fr. Lasuén at some length then stated his reasons for not sending the Indians south. Thereupon Don Joseph de Galvez revoked the unwise order, and the ships had to return to Bay San Luis without the expected passengers. Fr. Lasuén remained at his post till June 23, 1773, when, the Peninsula Missions having been ceded to the Dominican Fathers, he accompanied Fr. Palou and four other volunteer friars to San Diego, where they arrived on August 30th. How little they profited from their five years' administration of the Lower California Missions may be inferred from a letter which Fr. Lasuén wrote to the College of San Fernando, in which he says: "I also beg the Fr. Guardian to do me the charity of sending a whole outfit of clothing: for, since I have not received a single stipend during the five years of my management of Mission San Francisco de Borja, I came from that wretched peninsula entirely denuded of underwear and without sandals. Perhaps the deep love of the Indians for me resulted from this want of clothing. If similarity be a cause for love, I do indeed resemble them very much in so little clothing."

Fr. Lasuén was stationed at Mission San Gabriel till December, 1774, when he was called to San Carlos. In the summer of 1775 Fr. Serra directed him to found Mission San Juan Capistrano. On account of the Indian revolt at San Diego Mission, this plan was frustrated. Fr. Lasuén then withdrew to San Diego, where he manifested his fearlessness in refusing to celebrate holy mass before the military commander of California, Capt. Fernando Rivera, who had incurred excommunication for violating Church Asylum.

While in charge of San Diego Mission, the hostile Governor Neve's arrogant and unwarranted interference with mission affairs reached a climax, which determined Fr. Lasuén and his assistant, Fr. Juan Figuer, to leave the territory. Fr. Lasuén actually asked the Fr. Guardian of the College to recall him to Mexico. As he had served the required term of ten years, Fr. Lasuén was entitled to be relieved. Neither the Fr. Guardian nor Fr. Serra would prevent his departure, but the latter's gentle, affectionate, and irresistibly persuasive tone and arguments impressed the justly indignant Fr. Lasuén so deeply that he and his assistant had not the heart to withdraw from the kindly Fr. Presidente's jurisdiction. Moreover, to the gratification of all the much worried missionaries, Fr. Serra discovered a means to soften the harsh and provoking dictation of the inconsiderate Felipe de Neve.

When the notice reached Mexico that Fr. Serra had died at San Carlos on August 28, 1784, the College of San Fernando appointed Fr. Lasuén to succeed to the office of presidente of the missions. The document arrived at San Diego in September, 1785, whereupon he moved to San Carlos. On March 13, 1787, he was empowered to administer the sacrament of confirmation for eight years (the papal grant, dated May 4, 1785, was for ten years), but the documents failed to reach him till May 26, 1790. After that Fr. Lasuén made the rounds of the missions to San Diego and back as far as San Francisco in 1790, 1793, and 1794. Before the expiration of his faculties in May, 1790, he confirmed more than 10,000 persons, mostly Indians of every age. On September 30, 1796, the bishop of Sonora, to whose jurisdiction California belonged, named the Fr. Presidente Vicario Foraneo and Juez Eclesiastico; to this, on October 22, he added the title of Vicario Castrense, which gave him full spiritual jurisdiction over the soldiers and colonists.

Despite his advanced age, Fr. Lasuén personally established nine missions: Santa Barbara, December 4, 1786, which the spite of Neve had prevented Fr. Serra from founding in 1782; Purisima Concepcion, December 8, 1787; Santa Cruz, August 28, 1791; Nuestra Señora de la Soledad, October 9, 1791; San Joseph, June 11, 1797; San Juan Bautista, June 24, 1797; San Miguel Arcangel, July 25, 1797; San Fernando Rey, September 8, 1797; and San Luis Rey, June 13, 1798.

Such remarkable activity for a man of seventy-five years in 1797 impressed the noble Governor Diego Borica so much that he sent Fr. Lasuén his hearty congratulations. These successes were chiefly due, however, to three circumstances of which the zealous and far-sighted Fr. Presidente eagerly availed himself: the College could supply the requisite volunteer missionaries; the Mexican Government cheerfully supplied the necessary means from the Pious Fund: and the contemporary governors in California heartily sympathized with the work of the unselfish missionaries. Yet it was at this very period, when the prospects appeared most encouraging, that the venerable Fr. Presidente and his co-laborers were deeply pained because serious accusations had been made against them to the viceroy. The College requested Fr. Lasuén to make a complete and truthful report on the fifteen points presented by the viceroy. The aged prelate, nearly eighty years old, devoted seven months to his *Respuesta* (Refutation) in order to compile in 130 articles what Bancroft describes as "a comprehensive exposition of the whole subject, which is not only the leading production of the venerable author's pen, but the most eloquent and complete defense and presentment of the mission system in many of its phases which is extant." The result of the investigations and of Fr. Lasuén's exhaustivè refutation was that the

missionaries were entirely exonerated of the charges by the viceroy, who furthermore encouraged them to continue their unselfish efforts as before.

Worn out with age and hardships, the noble old friar surrendered his soul to its Maker when eighty-two years of age. We have no details whatever save that Fr. José Viñals reported that "Fr. Lasuén died after receiving all the sacraments with truly religious resignation at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, June 26, 1803, at Mission San Carlos." On the following day, June 27th, the body was interred in the church of Mission San Carlos on the Gospel side near the main altar.

Fr. Zephyrin Engelhardt, O. F. M.

Rt. Rev. Michael D. Connolly has exerted a tremendous influence for good during the fifty-seven years that he has been a resident of San Francisco. He has ever stood for the highest ideals in good citizenship, and during the years of his priestly activities, has taken a prominent part in every movement undertaken for the common good. His charity and readiness to be of assistance to others have endeared him not only to his own co-religionists, but to the people of all creeds with whom he came in contact. Whilst as a priest he exercised a wonderful zeal in the advancement of the spiritual interests of his people, his distinctive contribution to the religious life has been in the material and constructive additions to the Catholic Church facilities in San Francisco. Father Connolly was associated with the late Archbishop Riordan and Monsignor Prendergast in the building of St. Mary's Cathedral on Van Ness Avenue. For thirty-five years he has been pastor of St. Paul's Parish in San Francisco. His extraordinary zeal for the cause of religion and education was recognized by the Pope, who, at the instance of the Archbishop of San Francisco, conferred upon him the title of Monsignor. Through his industry, his persistent energy, and personal genius as a builder he has left as a monument to his unselfish efforts St. Paul's Church, Twenty-ninth and Church streets, one of the largest and most artistic in San Francisco, and school buildings large enough to accommodate two thousand pupils.

Father Connolly was born in Tyrone, Ireland, November 10, 1851, son of James and Mary Connolly. He came to America, in company with the members of his family, in 1866, settling in New Bedford, Massachusetts, where a number of his relatives had already made their homes. He came to San Francisco in 1869, attended Sacred Heart College, and later entered St. Mary's College, from which institution he graduated, and then, by order of the late Archbishop Alemany, went to the Grand Seminary at Montreal to continue his studies for the priesthood. He was ordained a priest by the late Archbishop Fabre of Montreal, in the chapel of the Grand Seminary on the 18th of December, 1881. On returning to San Francisco he was appointed assistant to the late Richard Brennan, pastor of Mission Dolores Church, where he exercised his ministry for six months, and was then transferred to St. Mary's Cathedral as assistant to the late Vicar General, Rt. Rev. John J. Prendergast. After nearly four years at the Cathedral he was appointed pastor of what at that time was called St. John's Parish, now included in St. Mary's Cathedral Parish. Whilst exercising the pastorate of St. John's Parish, from 1885 to 1891, Father Connolly resided with the late Archbishop Riordan and Bishop Montgomery at the Archbishop's residence on Eddy Street, adjoining St. John's Church. In 1888 he accompanied Archbishop Riordan to Europe, and again in 1905. In 1891 he

M. D. Connolly

was transferred to St. Paul's Parish, made vacant by the death of the Rev. Lawrence Breslin.

Father Connolly has certainly done a work in this parish which, considering the means at his disposal, is little less than phenomenal. St. Paul's Church, at Twenty-ninth and Church streets, is a noble structure, and the parish schools attached to it are from every view point equal to any parochial school buildings on the Pacific Coast. Father Connolly's direction of the work of erecting and equipping these buildings, and his intimate association with every feature, almost every stone in them, have endeared the structures to him and also to his people as nothing else could. His persevering industry would well deserve the tribute implied in Ruskin's lines, "Therefore when we build let us think that we build forever; let us think as we lay stone on stone that a time is to come when these stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them."

Walter Macarthur, for many years prominently identified with the labor movement of the state, is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born March 9, 1862. He received a brief schooling at St. Stephen's parish school, followed by a term at the Andersonian University in Glasgow. On January 1, 1876, he went to sea before the mast and sailed on British and American ships for fifteen years.

In 1889 Mr. Macarthur arrived at San Diego. After a short spell of work ashore he joined the Coast Seamen's Union and resumed his seafaring career. During the following two years he sailed in the Pacific coastwise trade.

In 1891 he was elected business manager of the *Coast Seamen's Journal,* a weekly paper published by the Union. Three years later he was elected editor of the *Journal.* He continued in that capacity, with the exception of one year, 1900, until 1913. In the latter year he was appointed United States shipping commissioner for the port of San Francisco, which office he has since retained.

As a representative of the organized seamen Mr. Macarthur took an active part in the general labor movement of San Francisco. During the earlier period of his service as editor of the *Coast Seamen's Journal* that paper was recognized as the official organ of the local trade unions and exercised a considerable influence in the presentation of the labor problems of the times.

In 1893 Mr. Macarthur was elected president of the Council of Federated Trades, a body consisting of representatives from all local trade unions. In 1900 he was chairman of the committee which organized the California State Federation of Labor. In that capacity he presided at the first meeting of the Federation, which was held in Pioneer Hall, San Francisco, in 1901.

Incidental to his work as a representative of organized labor Mr. Macarthur has participated in a number of quasi-public movements, including the work of drafting the New Charter of San Francisco, promoting Asiatic Exclusion, and the Graft Prosecution. In 1910 he was nominated at a primary election as democratic candidate from the Fourth Congressional District of California, but was defeated at the general election.

Since assuming the position of shipping commissioner Mr. Macarthur has devoted his time entirely to the duties of that office. Although appointed as a democrat, he has continued to serve under successive national administrations. His early experience at sea and his subsequent

participation in the work of reforming the laws relating to seamen have served to his advantage in supervising the relations between seamen and their employers and generally in discharging the functions of shipping commissioner.

During the period of his connection with the *Coast Seamen's Journal* Mr. Macarthur contributed many articles to other publications, and thus gained a wide reputation as an authority on the labor question. Among his more recent works are the following: "Handbook, Navigation Laws of the United States" (1918), reprint of the existing laws relating to seamen; "The Seaman's Contract" (1919), a compilation of the navigation laws relating to seamen from 1790 to the present time; "Under the Lee" (1924, pen-name "Martin Gale"), a series of sketches of sea life based upon the author's personal experiences; "Sea Routes of Commerce" (1925), a brief review of maritime commerce in ancient and medieval times.

Lotta Crabtree. Not many of the San Franciscans who daily pass Lotta's Fountain at Third and Market streets remember the delightful actress who in her day delighted thousands and who was so sparkling and vivacious, so intoxicating in her effect, that she was called a dramatic cocktail. In those days the name "Lotta" was as well known as that of Mary Pickford today. Her versatility and ingenious mannerisms endeared her to a public that had no other idol of equal charm.

Lotta was born in New York, in 1847, but made her first appearance in Petaluma, California, at the age of six. At ten she appeared in San Francisco, instantly attracted attention, and was considered a remarkable child. As a child, under the management of her mother, at the head of her own company, she made a successful tour of California cities and towns. Ten years later she made her New York debut at Niblo's Garden and completely captivated the town. Probably no other actress ever won such instantaneous and complete success.

Lotta possessed a magic personality, a charm that was utterly devastating. Her methods were naive, natural, and spontaneous. She danced and sang and played the banjo, and for the most part appeared in plays that gave her a chance to display her versatility. Yet in a dramatization of "The Old Curiosity Shop," called "Little Nell and the Marchioness," in which she played both parts, she won fame as an actress.

On the stage Lotta displayed the same joyous enthusiasm as her audience. She was slender and petite, and often it seemed that she would wear herself out answering the repeated shouts of "encore!" Once, after singing a certain song eight times with the leading comedian of her company, when the audience demanded more, she turned to the man, panting for breath, and said quite audibly, "What do you say, shall we sing it again?"

Again, when she was playing the banjo, a cat darted across the stage, and Lotta childishly cried out, "Look at that big cat!" Then she went on strumming the banjo, to the delight of the audience. Her spontaneous, natural manner; her willingness to spend her strength in pleasing an audience; and the impish, girlish quality of her beauty won everyone who saw her.

Lotta's last season was in 1891. She was then forty-four years old, but at the time a critic wrote of her thus: "She looks as young, acts as vivaciously, and cuts up as cutely as she did twenty years ago. In freshness, personal charm and eternal youth, Lotta is the eighth wonder of the world!" She must have been the Peter Pan of the stage, and

certainly she was better loved than her contemporaries. None of her many imitators possessed her talent or her charm and we have no actress today of whom we can write as they wrote of Lotta.

In 1891 she retired with a fortune invested in real estate in California, Boston and New York. She was considered the wealthiest woman of the stage. She never married and after her retirement she lived quietly with her mother. But those who saw her at the height of her popularity cherish the memory of an incomparably graceful and vivacious girl.—By Eric Howard.

LUTHER BURBANK.* "You'll have to pump me. I'm not very good at saying things."

That was Luther Burbank's remark to an interviewer who some years ago journey from New York to get the story of the man who is internationally famous for the development of new forms of plant life through the process of selection and cross fertilization. Since 1875 Luther Burbank has lived at Santa Rosa, utterly unspoiled by his world fame or by the fact that his name has taken its place for all time in the history of science and human progress. His life is as simple, as studious, as complete as it was when he first began the experiments that have made him famous and have enriched the world.

He may not be very good at saying things. Patient scientists, close to the profound mysteries of nature, are not often glib talkers. But Luther Burbank is a wizard at doing things. He is the chief assistant to nature. Almost every day we reap the benefits of his years of toil and uncanny insight into the processes of evolution. The food we eat—the Burbank potato, many new varieties of fruits and berries, grains and vegetables—we owe to Luther Burbank. The flowers we see—the Shasta daisy, many new and lovely roses, giant calla lilies, gigantic forms of amaryllis—are his creations. It was recently reported that he had 2,600 experiments under way and that he was growing 5,000 distinct botanical specimens.

In his field he is unquestionably the greatest man who ever lived. He has paved the way for everyone else who follows him. His work was so strikingly original that the academic scientists, always afraid of the new, did not accept him within their cloister. David Starr Jordan, after a thorough study of Burbank's methods, silenced his academic critics when he said: "Burbank belongs in the class of Farady and the long array of self-taught great men who lived while the universities were spending their strength on fine points of grammar and hazy conceptions of philosophy. If his place is outside the temple of science, there are not many of the rest of us who will be found fit to enter."

It was in 1875 that Burbank established a nursery at Santa Rosa, after a severe struggle against poverty. In 1893 he gave up a profitable business and decided to devote himself to experimenting, using up his none too ample capital in his work. In every sense he was self-reliant, and independent, working practically along lines that had never before been thought of except as vague theory. He was never financed by university or scientific institute. Yet he has done more for science and for humanity than any body of scientists in the same field.

In person he is calm, poised and utterly democratic. He has the supreme courage of being able to say: "I do not know." He has never

* Died April 11, 1926. This sketch written in 1922.

replied to his critics, except by going on with his work—the unanswerable reply. Even when accused of charlatanism by those whose lack of imagination limited their perception, he said nothing. But what he has done is a complete refutation and an utter confounding of the critics.

Today, at 73, he is still at work, and his home at Santa Rosa is a Mecca for scientists from every country in the world. One hopes that his recently reported illness is not serious and that there will be no interruption of so useful and beneficent a career.—By Eric Howard.

David Belasco himself has said that the was in San Francisco "when New York newspapers were peddled on the streets for a dollar a copy, grizzly bears hung outside the restaurants and the Chinese flaunted their signs everywhere."

He was, in fact, born in San Francisco, July 25, 1859, and spent his youth and early manhood here, with the exception of a short period, when he lived with his parents in Vancouver.

At the old Lincoln School, where he was taught by Miss Nellie Holbrook, afterward the mother of the distinguished actor, Holbrook Blinn, young David was noted for his stirring recitations. During his school days, in order to eke out the none too plentiful resources of his parents, the large-eyed, poetic-looking boy made the rounds of the cafes, singing and reciting for the amusement of the crowds. It was on San Francisco streets, in those stirring times, that he studied life and character.

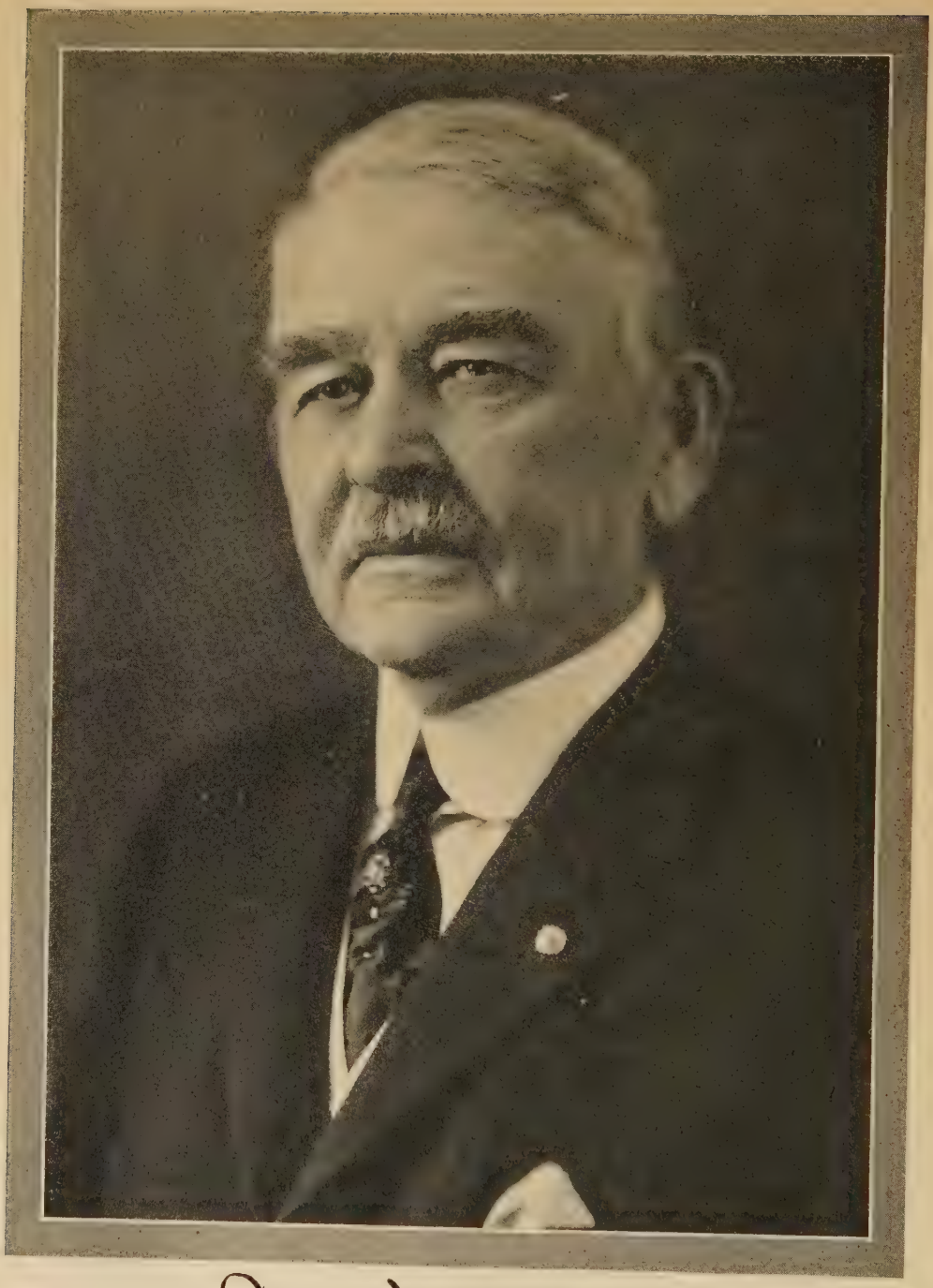
Even as a schoolboy he wrote plays. It is said that beside his bed there was always a candle, a sheaf of paper and several writing pencils. Every night he made notes of scenes, persons and events which in his imagination became parts of plays upon the stage.

He was willing to do anything that would permit him to enter a theatre. He was usher and callboy. At sixteen he carried a spear in "Hamlet." By the time he was twenty he had become stage director of the Baldwin Theatre Stock Company. In that position he directed Richard Mansfield, Rose Coghlan and many other illustrious stars. One of his early friends was John McCullough, who encouraged him in even his wildest dreams—dreams that Belasco has made come true.

When his first play was produced in New York Belasco stood before a jeweler's shop in Kearny Street where there was one large clock telling the correct San Francisco time surrounded by smaller clocks that supplied the corresponding time in the great cities of the world. As the New York clock marked the time for the rise of the curtain on his play Belasco paced up and down the street suffering torture. He remained there until he knew the final curtain had fallen, still uncertain about his play's reception. Then he was handed a telegram that informed him of his first great success.

It was not long afterwards that he went to New York. Since then he has had almost no failures. As an author of plays he has an important place in the history of American drama. "Hearts of Oak," "TheHeart of Maryland," "Madame Butterfly," "The Girl of the Golden West" and "The Return of Peter Grimm" are only a few of his big triumphs. As a producer, a stage director and a maker of famous stars he is perhaps even more important. It was he who first introduced convincing realism into the American theater.

David Belasco is a man of dynamic energy, vital imagination and strong enthusiasms. Even now, at sixty-three, he seems as young as ever. His productions during the past few years have shown no diminu-



Eli D. Clark

tion of that brilliant mastery of the stage which he acquired years ago in San Francisco.—By Eric Howard.

Eli P. Clark and his brother-in-law, General M. H. Sherman, during the nineties laid the foundation of the present electric interurban system radiating at some points eighty miles from Los Angeles. This pioneer work in the field of electric transportation has been one of the most important, if not the most important, factor in building up the modern Los Angeles. This system of transportation has knit together hundreds of home and business communities into an urban organization that commands all the facilities of art and commerce found in the largest cities of the world.

Eli P. Clark was born in a rural community near Iowa City, Iowa, November 25, 1847, son of Timothy B. and Elvira E. (Calkin) Clark. When he was eight years old his parents removed to Grinnell, where he attended public schools and also Iowa College. When he was eighteen he taught a term of school. In 1867 the family moved to Southwest Missouri, where he alternated between teaching and farming.

Eli P. Clark in 1875 crossed the plains with a team to Prescott, Arizona. At Prescott he first met General M. H. Sherman, whose sister, Miss Lucy H. Sherman, he married at Prescott on April 8, 1880. For a number of years he was one of the prominent men of Prescott and of Arizona territory. He was a merchant, was acting postmaster of Prescott, and in 1877 was appointed territorial auditor, an office he filled ten years. In 1878 he became a member of the firm of Clark & Adams, lumber merchants. In 1885 he was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill in the Arizona Legislature granting a subsidy for a railroad to be built from Prescott to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific at Seligman, Arizona. He became secretary and treasurer of the company, which in a year had in operation the Prescott & Arizona Railroad, now part of the Santa Fe system.

When he came to Los Angeles in 1891 Mr. Clark, therefore, brought with him a wide experience as a citizen of the Southwest and a knowledge of railroad building and financing. In Los Angeles he became associated with General Sherman in the organization of the Los Angeles Consolidated Electric Railway Company, General Sherman being its president and Mr. Clark, vice president and active manager. All the local lines in Los Angeles were consolidated under this organization in 1894. Mr. Clark then acquired the local horse power lines in Pasadena, and in 1895 the Pasadena and Los Angeles Interurban was in operation. In 1896 the old railroad between Santa Monica and Los Angeles was equipped for electrical operation and became the Los Angeles Pacific Railway, starting operation April 1, 1896. This property became one of the finest suburban railroads in the country and was the primary factor in developing the foot hill country between Los Angeles and the sea. Mr. Clark was president and manager of the Los Angeles Pacific Railway until 1909, when the property was sold to the Southern Pacific Company.

In 1906 Mr. Clark organized the Mount Hood Railway & Power Company at Portland, Oregon, and saw this remarkable piece of railway building in successful operation before he disposed of his interests. About that time the property jointly owned by Mr. Clark and General Sherman was separated, and since then Mr. Clark has been retired from the railroad field. In 1913 he completed the Clark Hotel, an eleven story rein-

forced concrete structure, one of the finest buildings in Los Angeles. He has been president of the Clark and Sherman Land Company, a holding company, president of the Main Street Company, and president of the Sinaloa Land Company.

Mr. Clark, as noted above, was a teacher in his early life, and for years has been deeply interested in the cause of education. He is vice president of the board of Trustees of Pomona College, of the Los Angeles Y. M. C. A., has served as president of the Board of Trustees in the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, and is a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, The Uplifters Club, and the University Club. He is also a member of The Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution. By his marriage to Lucy H. Sherman he has four children: Mrs. Catherine Clark Barnard, Mrs. Mary Clark Eversole, Lucy Mason Clark and Eugene Payson Clark.

Very Rev. Fr. Narciso Duran, O. F. M., the most noted missionary of his time, and the most brilliant and fearless defender of the Indians and their spiritual guides, was born at Castellón de Ampurias, Catalonia, on December 16, 1776. Nothing is known of his parents, nor of his early boyhood. At the age of sixteen years, having completed the grammar and classical courses, he applied for admission into the Franciscan Order, and received the habit of St. Francis at Gerona on May 3, 1792. At the close of the year of probation he made the usual three vows, and then began the study of philosophy. This was followed by the long course of theology, during which he received the various minor sacred orders.

When he had completed his studies, and had reached the required age of twenty-four years, the young cleric was ordained priest at Barcelona on December 20, 1800. Two years later, with Fr. Buenaventura Fortuny, he applied for permission to devote himself to the Indian missions in America. When the permit had been granted, Fr. Durán and Fr. Fortuny embarked at Cádiz, Spain, on May 3, 1803, to join the College of San Fernando, Mexico, which prepared missionaries for the California Missions. After waiting nearly three years at the famous seminary, Fr. Durán and his companion were sent to California, and landed at Monterey on June 6, 1806. Both friars were appointed for Mission San José at the head of San Francisco Bay. Both labored there together until September, 1826, when the scarcity of priests caused Fr. Fortuni to take charge of Mission San Francisco Solano. Thereafter Fr. Durán managed the temporal and spiritual affairs alone until April, 1833, when he ceded his charge to Fr. José Maria González Rúbio, and retired to Mission Santa Barbara.

The attention of the Superiors had early been called to the remarkable ability of Fr. Narciso Durán. Fr. Comisário-Prefecto Vicente Francisco Sarría, for instance, in November, 1817, reporting on the situation in California, wrote of Fr. Durán: "His aptitude for other offices can not be doubted." Fr. Comisário Prefecto Mariano Payéras, reporting to the Mother College in December, 1820, says of Fr. Durán: "His merit is distinguished, and he is a thoroughly apostolic man, capable of any offices and prelacies which the College may deem it well to bestow upon him."

The College accordingly, on being notified of the death of Fr. Payéras, in 1824 appointed Fr. Narciso Durán Presidente or Superior of the California Missions. As such he was also vicar-general of the Bishop of

Sonora for California, and therefore the highest ecclesiastical authority in the territory. Hostile government officials in Mexico prevented his reappointment at the expiration of his term of three years; but in 1831 he was reappointed, and during his term President Bustamante of Mexico requested Fr. Durán to report in detail the situation in California in both temporal and spiritual matters. He occupied the office of Superior of the Missions under the titles of Presidente or of Commissary Prefect till his death, which occurred at the Mission of Santa Barbara on June 1, 1846. The body was placed in the burial vault under the sanctuary of the church. Details on his eventful life will be found in Volumes 3 and 4 of "The Missions and Missionaries of California."

Fr. Zephyrin Engelhardt, O. F. M.

Rt. Rev. Francisco Garcia Diego Y Moreno, the first bishop of California, was born on September 17, 1785, at Lagos, Jalisco, Mexico. His parents were well-to-do and respectable people. At the age of twelve years, having finished the grammar courses, Francisco began to study for the priesthood at the diocesan seminary of Guadalajara. In 1803, still a student of philosophy, he entered the Franciscan Order at the missionary College of Guadalupe. There he passed the year of probation, and then took up the course of theology which he completed in 1808. On November 13th of that year he was ordained priest. In 1816 he was chosen master of novices, and after four years he was given the chair of philosophy.

In 1828 Fr. Francisco was elected commissary prefect for the Indian missions subject to the College of Guadalupe. In this capacity he set out with eight other friars to accept the northern missions in California, which the fathers of the College of San Fernando de Mexico had voluntarily ceded to the College of Guadalupe. After many delays Fr. Francisco and his companions reached Monterey, in company of the newly appointed governor, José Figueroa, on January 15, 1833. After assigning the friars to the various missions, he took up his residence at Mission Santa Clara, and continued there until November 17, 1835, when he departed for Mexico in order to explain the situation in California to the Mexican Government.

As one remedy for the ills of the country, Fr. Francisco Garcia Diego proposed the appointment of a bishop. The government accordingly, through its embassador in Rome, urged the Pope to organize Upper and Lower California into a diocese, and promised to provide a suitable living for the bishop. Pope Gregory XVI agreed to the request, organized the diocese as proposed, made San Diego the seat of the bishop, and then on April 27, 1840, appointed Fr. Francisco Diego Y Moreno, whom the Mexican president had nominated, first bishop of the new diocese.

Fr. Francisco was consecrated at the national shrine of Mexico, the Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, on October 4, 1840. He landed at San Diego on December 11th of the following year. San Diego at the time had but about 150 inhabitants, and no habitation suitable for the bishop, who therefore acceded to the petition of the people of Santa Barbara, and transferred his residence to the Old Mission of Santa Barbara. The Mexican Government had promised him an annual allowance of $6,000 from the Pious Fund revenues. This fund consisted of real estate donated by various benefactors for the purpose of establishing and maintaining missions in California. It was sacred to religion. On

October 24, 1842, President Lopez de Santa Anna "formally incorporated the properties of the Pious Fund into the national treasury," in other words confiscated the fund. Thus it was that Bishop Garcia Diego found himself unable to provide support for his students and himself, as the revenues of the territory proved inadequate. The reader will find the details on his administration in Volume IV of "The Missions and Missionaries of California." Bishop Diego lived only until April 30, 1846, when he passed away, lamented by all who knew him. The body was placed in a special tomb beneath the sanctuary on the Epistle side of the main altar of the Mission Church of Santa Barbara.

Fr. Zephyrin Engelhardt, O. F. M.

The Smiley Brothers. Albert Keith Smiley and twin brother, Alfred Homans Smiley, were born in Vassalboro, Maine, March 17, 1828, of genteel Quaker parents, and to the simple faith and life of this people both remained devoted followers throughout their lives.

It is rather remarkable that the brothers were so much alike in sympathy and conviction that in every enterprise which either touched the other became at once an equal sharer and worker.

The Smileys were educated in the public schools of Vassalboro, the Friends School at Providence, Rhode Island, and Haverford College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

From the time of their graduation from college their lives naturally divide into three striking periods. Both entered the profession of teaching, which they followed for thirty years. For a number of years they formed a part of the teaching staff of the English department of their Alma Mater. Later the brothers united in founding an English and classical academy at Philadelphia. Both left this enterprise to assume charge of the famous Friends School at Providence, Rhode Island. Under the joint leadership of these twin brothers this academy became one of the best known and most efficient schools of New England.

One of the most interesting and happy characteristics of these men was the love and appreciation of nature and especially of beautiful scenery. It now happened that while on a trip through the Catskill Mountains of Upper New York, Mr. Alfred H. Smiley came upon the beautiful Mohawk Lake, on the shores of which was a small hotel of unsavory reputation. Learning that the property was for sale, and recognizing the beauties and possibilities of the place, he sent post haste for his brother Albert. At this urgent call from the loved brother, Albert dropped his textbooks, closed his office door, and hastened to Mohawk. A few hours' examination also convinced him of the possibilities and opportunities of the place. Albert immediately placed $14,000 in the hands of his brother to buy the resort and some 300 acres surrounding the lake. This was the beginning of the second period of their lives, which is marked by the transition from primarily educational work to entertainment of guests and the development of a mountain resort.

From the 300 acres and the small hotel the resort rapidly grew to 5,000 acres and the large Lake Mohawk Mountain House, which will accommodate nearly 500 guests. Fifty miles of roads and trails wind through the wooded acres.

While developing Lake Mohawk for his brother, Alfred purchased 6,000 acres, including the two beautiful lakes of Minnewaska and Awosting. On this vast estate of wonderful mountain topography two hotels,

"Wildemere" and "Cliff House, were constructed, and the entire tract laid out with drives and walks to points of charming views and natural wonders.

Lake Mohawk resort from a place of drinking, gambling and carousing the Smileys at once transformed into a quiet Sabbath observing hotel with no bar, no drinking, no card or billiard playing—conditions unheard of in a hostelry of that kind fifty years ago and rarely of more recent date. Against dire predictions of failure and bankruptcy, success crowned their efforts from the beginning. The genial host planned lectures, concerts and talks in the parlors of the hotel, where the most gifted men and women of the world came to speak.

To the world at large the success or failure of a business enterprise has little of interest, but every one must always be deeply interested in the public spirit, generous philanthropy and broad-minded humanitarianism which radiated from Mohawk.

Keenly interested in the problems of mankind which were international and world wide in their scope and bearing; in sympathy with every vital cause of human interest; a friend of every oppressed race, together with his dream of universal peace and the broad sway of international justice, Mr. Albert K. Smiley became a real citizen of the world.

No history of the relations of the United States and her Indian wards would be complete without a prominent place being given to the work of Albert K. Smiley. During the administration of President Grant, and through the advices of Mr. Smiley, the President secured the passage of an act creating a board of Indian commissioners, to be composed of men "eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy," serving without compensation, to have coordinate power with the secretary of the interior over Indian affairs; to supervise all purchases of Indian supplies, power to inspect all Indian reservations and endeavor to remove all corrupt practices. In 1879 President Hayes appointed Mr. Smiley to membership on this board.

At a conference of the board with representatives of the religious denominations having dealings with the Indians, Mr. Smiley quickly noted the great diversity of opinions expressed by these representatives concerning the administration of Indian affairs. In order that a uniform policy might be agreed upon, Mr. Smiley invited the Board of Indian Commissioners, secretaries of all religious societies, the Senate and House committees on Indian affairs, army officers having dealings with the Indians, members of the Indian Bureau, heads of Indian schools, editors of leading papers, and other prominent persons from all parts of the country, to meet at Mohawk for a conference. For four days this conference of nearly 250 persons deliberated upon the subject. This was the first of these conferences which met annually at Mohawk at Mr. Smiley's invitation and entertained at his expense. The results were revolutionary, for the Presidents and Congresses have followed the advice of these conferences in legislation affecting the Indians. In 1889 Congress enacted a measure creating a commission of three to select reservations for the Mission Indians of Southern California and Mr. Smiley was appointed chairman of this commission. During the following two years nearly forty reservations were recommended by this commission and approved by the authorities at Washington. Thus 3,000 Indians who were being despoiled of their rights were placed upon suitable lands and given permanent homes.

Mr. Smiley also spent much time during the next ensuing years in inspecting the Indian Bureau at the capital, and visiting officially the various Indian schools and agencies in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and the Dakotas.

Mr. Albert K. Smiley had a large vision of the duty of man to men, his own as well as that of others. So not content with the efforts put forth for the weaker and oppressed people, in which he performed his part in a notably impersonal and tremendously effective way, his broad vision led farther than just to the amelioration of the condition of these poor souls and to the initiation of a movement for international peace—"Twin romances of a great soul."

In the same way that the Indian conferences became yearly events, so the institution of the conferences for international peace long ago grew into annual affairs, to which the foremost men of the world deemed it an honor to be invited. These peace conferences composed of the leaders of thought from all parts of the United States and many from abroad were informal "committees of the whole," the unofficial tribunal of the American people on matters of peace. At these conferences the various ideas were threshed out, some eliminated, others selected, arranged and formulated so definitely that they represented the combined resultant opinion of our nation "better than could possibly have been secured through purely official channels."

"Lake Mohawk became the melting pot of American public opinion as it related to peace, and the flux as it hardened into the mould of the American mind became the conviction of a nation."

Lake Mohawk was the great chemical laboratory of the nation's peace thought, where the ideas were reduced to a fluid state by the kindly solvent influence of the presiding genius, Albert K. Smiley, and out of the solution was crystallized the thought of our people looking to universal peace. This crystallized thought of the people for universal peace was readily adopted by our national government and presented as our official stand at the Second Hague Peace Conference. Probably no nation at this celebrated conference could speak more clearly through its representatives the voice of its entire people than could the United States. And it is largely through the efforts of Albert Keith Smiley in bringing about these conferences that such an end was reached. As the day dawns when, instead of bullets, brains are used to settle differences between nations, who shall say how great a part in this humane drama was played by Albert K. Smiley?

Underlying both of these series of conferences was the spirit of brotherhood, so easy to talk about but so difficult of performance by most of us. Albert K. Smiley is justly deserving of the proud title, "A Servant of the Prince of Peace."

California, and especially Redlands, is no doubt more deeply interested in the third period of the lives of these notable men. This period is marked by the beginning of their activities in Redlands, California.

It seems that Mr. Fred Smiley, son of Alfred H., was traveling in California and came to Redlands, then an embryo town of a few scores of houses scattered among the undulating hills.

The son, with an eye trained for landscape gardening, quickly recognizing the possibility of soil, climate and topography, sent for his father, who on looking the ground over in turn telegraphed his brother, Albert, who was about to start on a trip to Palestine. The dispatch urged him

to come to see the beauty of the place and that "California was the promised land."

Plans were quickly changed, and as in the case of Mohawk a quarter of a century before, Albert responded to his brother's request and joined him in Redlands in January, 1889.

Both, convinced of the wonderful possibilities of the location, at once purchased a tract of almost 200 acres lying along the heights to the south of the city, with the San Timateo Canyon lying to the south and the broad San Bernardino Valley stretching away to the snow-capped mountains to the north.

Surveying, grading, road and path building at once began, supervised personally by the Smileys. Then came the planting, for which the nurseries of Southern California were brought under tribute to furnish the 500 varieties of trees, shrubs and plants which soon crowned the plats of ground and lined the miles of artistically laid out drives. A writer has described the place as follows: "Everywhere shrubs and trees have been disposed with an eye to the most striking and artistic effects of color and foliage. Everywhere the flowering plants have been so placed as to provide an increasing variety of bloom from one year's end to another—a limitless wealth of color, fragrance and beauty." And some of the beauty is made to serve distinctly utilitarian purposes as well, for there are about fifty acres of thrifty orange trees and many lemons and olives.

Canyon Crest Park, or as better known, "Smiley Heights," is "the most original in conception, the most perfect in detail, the most fascinating in the scenery which it commands, of all the beautiful places made possible by the marvelously fertile soil and balmy climate of Southern California."

The decision of the Smiley brothers to have a big share in the development of Redlands was a wonderful thing for the community, for their wide social prominence, as educators, philanthropists and public men, influenced hundreds of such people to come to Redlands and locate.

Not satisfied with opening this beautiful private park to the people, Mr. Albert K. Smiley in 1892 began and gradually purchased sixteen acres in the heart of Redlands, put in streets, walks and curved drives and prepared the ground and built the Albert K. Smiley Public Library, all at his own expense, and presented the completed Smiley Park and Library to the city.

The other brother, Alfred H. Smiley, was in the meantime instrumental in organizing the Associated Charities, educational extension lectures, and both lending the force of their characters and means to the building up of the Young Men's Christian Association in the community.

Canyon Crest Park, reclaimed from the desert and cultivated into a paradise, is typical of the character and development of the Smileys themselves.

As Mohawk was Albert K. Smiley and Albert K. Smiley was Mohawk, so that every departing guest liked to call himself a Mohawker, so all Redlands on March 17th, the anniversary of their birth, delights to wear a pansy in honor of the patron saint of Redlands, Albert Keith Smiley.

No one can rightly estimate the value to Redlands of the benefactions of the Smiley brothers, much less estimate the value to any community or state of such lives and character.

A. Harvey Collins.

Isidore Bernard Dockweiler. A native son, Isidore Bernard Dockweiler has been distinguished not only by his interests and activities in his home city of Los Angeles, but by notable service in the state and nation. He has been a member of the California bar thirty-five years.

He was born at Los Angeles, December 28, 1867. His parents, Henry and Margaretha (Sugg) Dockweiler, were born in German provinces and were early settlers in Southern California. His mother is now ninety-seven years of age, and her memories of Los Angeles run back to a time when the dominant characteristics of the community were those of the Spanish and the Mexican regime.

In his youthful years Isidore B. Dockweiler showed the ability to help himself and he worked for most of his education. In 1883 he received a commercial diploma from St. Vincent's College, and for two years was employed as a bookkeeper. He reentered St. Vincent's and graduated with the A. B. degree in 1887. His father died at Los Angles April 12, 1887. During 1887-88 Mr. Dockweiler was employed as a surveyor, and at the same time studied law with the firm of Anderson, Fitzgerald and Anderson at Los Angeles. He was admitted to the California bar in 1889, and in the same year St. Vincent's College gave him the Master of Arts degree and in 1912 conferred upon him the honorary degree LL. B. Early in his professional career he was admitted to practice in the Federal courts in California, the United States Supreme Court and the bars of Arizona and Nevada. His voluminous practice has extended throughout the Southwest. For two years, 1919-20, he was senior member of the law firm Dockweiler and Mott, and since then has been head of the firm Dockweiler & Dockweiler & Finch, with offices in the Van Nuys Building. His two sons, Thomas A. J. and Henry I. Dockweiler, are members of the firm.

In 1902 Mr. Dockweiler was democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of California, and for many years has been an influential leader in his party. He was a delegate of the national convention at Denver in 1908. Since 1916 he has been a member of the Democratic National Committee. By appointment from President Wilson he served as a member of the board of the United States Indian Commissioners from 1913 to 1920, when he resigned. He is a member of the Los Angeles County, California State and American Bar associations. He served as a director of the Los Angeles Public Library from 1897 to 1899, and during 1910-11, and part of the time was president of the board. He was a trustee of St. Vincent's College from 1897 to 1911 and of the State Normal School of San Diego from 1898 to 1919. Mr. Dockweiler is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Knights of Columbus, the B. P. O. Elks, the California Club, Los Angeles Country Club and Newman Club of Los Angeles. He is a director of a number of business and financial corporations.

June 30, 1891, he married Miss Gertrude Reeve, of San Francisco. They have eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. The two sons associated with their father in the law firm are Thomas A. J. and Henry I. Dockweiler. Thomas is also a member of the Social Service Commission of Los Angeles and Henry is at the present time second secretary of the Legation at San Domingo in the diplomatic service. Three of the sons are still in school and college. Edward Vincent is a midshipman in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, John Frances is in his father's office, and George Augustine is a law student. The oldest daughter, Mary Gertrude, is the wife of William K. Young, a Los Angeles

Aldrich Rockefeller

attorney, with his father in the firm of Young and Young in the Pacific Mutual Building.

Mr. Dockweiler is one of the prominent Catholics of Los Angeles, and in the spring of 1924 was made a Knight of St. Gregory by Pope Pius XI in recognition of his devotion to religion and humanity, particularly his service as commissioner of Indian affairs and the keen interest he has shown in the material and spiritual welfare of the Indians. The order of St. Gregory was originally designed as a reward to subjects of the papal states for civil or military service, but in later years has been bestowed for devotion and service to humanity and interests in the advancement of religion.

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN. The child who has not read Kate Douglas Wiggin's books has had its education neglected. "Mother Carey's Chickens," "Rebecca," "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," "Penelope's Progress" and others of her stories for children sparkle with irresistible fun. More than that, they are beautifully written, in a simple, clear style that children find alluring, and they tell fascinating stories.

Kate Douglas Wiggin—now Mrs. Riggs—knows and loves children. As a young girl she became interested in kindergartens, and her interest in the education of the young has never lessened as social and literary success has come to her.

A Philadelphian by birth, she came to San Francisco when she was a girl. For some years she taught in the Silver Street Kindergarten. Her interest was in the children of the poor, and she devoted her time to organizing kindergartens throughout the state. The California Kindergarten Training School, first established in Silver Street and from which sixty other schools have resulted on the Pacific Coast, is a monument to her love for children.

During her work as a teacher she acquired the raw material for the stories which have since made her famous. Her first literary effort, "The Story of Patsy," was written and published to raise money for the kindergarten. Her success, then undreamed of, is another example of the truth of the saying that he who gives greatly receives greatly.

Those who remember her as a teacher recall a slender, blue-eyed, laughing girl surrounded by adoring children. In her literary work she has merely extended the youthful audience which was charmed by the stories she told.

In addition to her story telling she has written one of the most practical and inspiring books on kindergarten work, "Kindergarten Principles and Practice." In it are revealed her intuitive knowledge of the psychology of children, and her wise, kindly familiarity with the problems of their education.

Many of her more popular stories have been dramatized. "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" was a very successful play and even more successful motion picture, with Mary Pickford in the role of Rebecca.

As Kate Douglas Wiggin's fame grew she left San Francisco to live in New York. She now divides her time between that city and her country home in Hollis, Maine. Of late years she has written relatively little, but her philanthropic activity has increased as her literary production has lessened.

She has been called the "prima donna of literature" because of her charm and eminence. Those who knew her describe her as an irresistible

wit and the most accomplished woman engaged in philanthropic work in America.

As a writer her place in English literature is a permanent one. No one since Louisa M. Alcott has told children's stories so well. Here on the Pacific Coast her work as the organizer of the first free kindergarten for poor children has left a mark that is in no sense of lesser importance. —By Eric Howard.

Bret Harte told Mark Twain that his fame was accidental. He became internationally known in a very short time, as the author of "The Heathen Chinee," a bit of verse that had been thrown into the waste basket and then fished out because the Overland Monthly, which Harte was then editing, needed a filler.

"—for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar."

But that fame has been perpetuated because of his other work. The best of his short stories, especially "The Luck of Roaring Camp" and "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," rank high in American literature. His pictures of early California life have never been equaled. Though he was under the spell of Dickens, Bret Harte's stories are as detached and impersonal as de Maupassant. They possess humor, irony, pathos and a rich knowledge of human nature. He was a realist working with the materials of romance. Kipling owes much to him; so do innumerable writers who have arrived since.

Harte knew mining camp life at first hand. At fifteen he wandered to California and spent three years digging gold and teaching school. Most of his pupils were older than he was. At sixteen he was a shotgun express messenger, and a year later deputy collector of taxes in Calaveras County. The bad men gave him the grin when he set out on his work; they were not in the habit of paying taxes except to collectors who were heavy-fisted and quick on the draw. Young Harte was gone a month and given up for dead, but he rode back into town so loaded with gold that he had to be helped off his horse.

In 1857 he became a compositor on the Golden Era, then published in San Francisco, and had Charles Warren Stoddard for a friend. He began to write verses, and it was not long before he became assistant editor. Later he edited the Weekly Californian, in which he published his parodies of novels, called in book form, "Condensed Novels." He was given a position in the mint in order that he might have time for further literary work. In 1868 he became editor of the Overland Monthly, which he had helped to organize, and in that magazine he published many of his best stories, as well as brilliant work from the pens of Mark Twain, Prentice Mulford, Stoddard and others of San Francisco's early writers. Under his guidance, the Overland was a vital, interesting periodical. Harte himself was at his best during this active period of his life.

For a short time he was professor of recent literature in the University of California, but in 1871 he went to New York to continue writing. Later he held United States consular appointments in Scotland and Germany, and after 1885 lived in England, where he received flattering recognition. He died in England in 1902.

His stories of early California life form an epic that is true in all essential details to the history of the time. Scores of writers have imitated him; hundreds have been influenced by his books, But Harte was inimitable, a born story-teller, a spontaneous wit, a man to whom romance was reality and who saw the pathetic and the amusing aspects of human nature clearly and through kindly eyes. For that reason the best of his work is as interesting today as it was in 1870; many of his characters, such as John Oakhurst and M'Liss are imperishable.

Harte was born in Albany, New York, August 25, 1839. His father was a teacher in an Albany seminary, a man of high cultural attainments, who died leaving little of material advantage to his family. It was this condition that sent Harte into the West and on his journey his mother accompanied him.—By Eric Howard.

Ambrose Bierce had, and has, what has been called an "underground reputation." His writings were never popular, and perhaps never will be. Yet here and there and everywhere one meets intelligent, critical men and women who consider him the greatest satirist since Swift, the keenest wit since Voltaire, the best American short story writer since Poe.

Numerous attempts have been made to widen his audience and to increase his fame, but still the general public seems to be afraid of his vitriolic scorn and his classic perfection of style. Concerning his lack of fame, he once wrote:

"My! How my fame rings out in every zone,
A thousand critics shouting, 'He's unknown!'"

Born in Meigs County, Ohio, on June 24, 1842, as a young man he served in the Civil war as lieutenant of a volunteer company. He was brevetted major for gallantry in action, and became a master of military strategy. Perhaps his best stories, "In the Midst of Life," are based upon his war experiences. No one has ever conveyed the phychology of fear and hate and cowardice more powerfully. No one has ever written of war as Bierce did; beside his work Tolstoy's "War and Peace" and Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of Courage" seem unauthentic, the reports of passive spectators.

As a writer in Fun, an English weekly, he stirred higher London as no writer since Swift. He won the reputation of being able to write anything, but it was as a satirist and a lampooner that he was best known. The Empress Eugenie engaged him to conduct a paper for her, in which he published a series of biting attacks upon her enemies. He was known in London as "Bitter Bierce."

Upon his return to America, with the exception of a brief and exciting period as a miner near Deadwood, South Dakota, he made his home in San Francisco. Here he lived for almost twenty-five years, contributing verse, stories and satire to the News Letter, the Overland Monthly, the Argonaut and the Wasp. For many years he conducted a daily column in the San Francisco Examiner, called "Prattle," in which he viciously and wittily attacked everybody and everything that he disliked. Arthur McEwen, another brilliant journalist of the time, said of this work: "Ambrose Bierce has found San Francisco a microcosm, and in flaying the fools and pretenders and villains of this one town he has flayed the fools and villains and pretenders of the world." There is, indeed, something eternal in the most ephemeral piece of Bierce's journalism. Nothing left his hand until it was as nearly perfect as he could make it.

With Bierce perfection was of a high order. He was a master of diction and clarity of expression. He wrote noble prose. As a stylist it is difficult to find his equal.

He became the best loved and most hated man on the Pacific Coast—loved by his coterie of young disciples, hated by the malefactors and hypocrites he scorned. Because he stripped the veils from cherished illusions he was hated. Because he was hated he was neglected. His tales of soldiers and civilians—stories that would instantly have made the reputation of any European writer—were rejected by every American publisher to whom they were submitted, and at last were printed in San Francisco by a friend of Bierce.

He was always a warrior, ever seeking something to fight for, some cause worthy of his energy and intellect. In 1912-1913 he left for the Mexican border to join Villa's army. At the time he was seventy years old. He never returned, and his end is clouded in mystery. Where and how he died will probably never be known.

The complete works of Ambrose Bierce have now been published, "Cobwebs From an Empty Skull," "Black Beetles in Amber," "The Devil's Dictionary" and his other books may now be found in all libraries. His letters now are being published by the California Book Club. Slowly but surely America's greatest satirist is coming into his own.

Consider this definition from "The Devil's Dictionary," "Bacchus: A convenient deity invented by the ancients as an excuse for getting drunk." Or this one: "Positive, adj.: Mistaken at the top of one's voice." From A to Z the book flashes with brilliance.

The story is related that General Grant once called upon Bierce. Without looking up from his work Bierce snapped: "Have a chair!" But I'm General Grant!" said his caller. "Have two chairs, General!" Bierce replied and continued his work.

Those who know Ambrose Bierce only as a wit, a cynic, a scornful misanthrope, should be reminded that his "Invocation" is one of the noblest poems of patriotism ever written and that no man's friendship has been more highly prized than his.—By Eric Howard.

Arthur Letts. In the death of Arthur Letts on May 18, 1923, Southern California lost one of its most noteworthy citizens. He was founder of the Broadway Department Store, which is one of the largest mercantile houses in the West. Quantitative achievement was only a part of his success. One of the city's philanthropists, he used his wealth to do good to the world as he passed through it. He was also distinguished by an unusual diversity of intellectual tastes.

He was born at Holmby Lodge, in Northamptonshire, England, June 17, 1862, son of Richard and Caroline (Coleman) Letts, and his birthplace was an estate that had been in the family for over four hundred years. He received his primary education in a private school near his old home, and from 1874 to 1877 attended the Creaton Grammar School and was privately coached. He stood at the head of his class in scholarship, and while his active years were devoted to commercial pursuits, his endowment was such that he very probably might have risen to distinction in any of the learned professions. After leaving school he served a two years' apprenticeship in a dry goods store in England, remained there another year on a salary, at the end of which time he and a younger brother left England, informing their parents of their departure after they were safely embarked on the steamer. At Toronto, Canada, Arthur

Arthur Letts

Letts worked in the largest department store in Canada, and at the same time served a term as volunteer in the Queen's Own, being with the troops engaged in putting down the Riel rebellion in the Northwst. For this service he was awarded a silver medal and clasp and a grant of land.

Leaving Toronto, he went to Seattle. After the mercantile house that employed him was burned he started a small business of his own in a tent, and was a Seattle merchant for several years.

It was in February, 1896, that Mr. Letts came to Los Angeles, and with only five hundred dollars capital he secured through an influential friend a bank loan that enabled him to buy a bankrupt stock of goods at the corner of Fourth and Broadway, a location then considered outside the business district. At that location he started a career that means so much in the subsequent upbuilding of the modern Los Angeles, and on that site the Broadway Department Store grew and flourished. In a few years it ranked among the three largest stores on the Pacific Coast, and for many years has been one of the outstanding department stores in the country. Mr. Letts was sole owner of the business. However, he regarded the store as an institution and an organization rather than a one man business. The policy growing out of this attitude has been no doubt a contributing factor in the substantial prosperity enjoyed by the business through so many years.

The late Mr. Letts was a pioneer in business welfare work, and in that respect he was an originator. He introduced twenty years ago one of the most recently discussed ideas in American education, the continuation school, a school conducted for the benefit of the employes of the store under eighteen years of age, so that they might improve their educational equipment while earning their living. There was organized in 1904 a mutual benefit association providing relief to employes kept from their duties through illness.

Besides the store Mr. Letts was known to be interested in many large enterprises in Southern California, although his name seldom appeared on the list of directors. He was at one time vice president of the California Savings Bank and a director of the Broadway Bank and Trust Company. He handled a large number of real estate deals, and in 1919 purchased the great Wolfskill ranch of over three thousand acres. The only public position in which he ever consented to serve was trustee of the State Normal School. He was a republican voter and was active in the social life of Southern California, and had been host to many distinguished guests. He was a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Automobile Club, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Realty Board, Municipal League, Hollywood Board of Trade, Federation Club and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. He was president of the Retail Dry Goods Association, and was a Knight Templar Mason, being buried under the auspices of that commandery.

For many years he was deeply interested in juvenile welfare and education, and served for nine years as president of the local Y. M. C. A., giving it the largest membership of any other individual association in the world. He was also president of the local Boy Scouts and was vice president of the Boy Scouts of America.

It is surprising that in a life crowded with so many material responsibilities he should find time for the cultivation of tastes involving technical study and experience. Nevertheless he was regarded as an expert in horticulture, and he was selected to represent America on the advisory

board of the committee having in charge the International Horticultural Exhibit in London in 1912. Among the durable satisfactions of life there is perhaps none greater than that of an intimate kinship with and love of nature, flowers and all growing things. He expressed this taste in his beautiful Hollywood estate, known as Holmby House, named for his English family home. This is a property where architecture, landscape gardening and formal art have combined with nature to win the applause of the most exacting critics. Mr. Letts' collection of cacti and succulents was considered the finest private collection in the world. The government created his cactus garden a United States sub-station.

Mr. Letts married while he was an aspiring and struggling young business man in Canada. His wife was Miss Florence Philp, daughter of the late Rev. S. C. Philp, of Toronto, Canada. Mrs. Letts and three children survive: Florence Edna, wife of Malcolm McNaghten, of Los Angeles; Gladys, Mrs. Harold Janss, of Los Angeles; and Arthur Letts, Jr., who was born April 21, 1891, and has taken his father's place as head of the Broadway Department Store, being president of the company.

Very Rev. Fr. Jose Maria Gonzalez Rubio, the last and most prominent of the original Zacatecan Franciscans, was born at Guadalajara, Mexico, on June 6, 1804. His parents, both natives of Spain, were Don José Maria González Rúbio and Doña Manuela Gutriérrez. The child was baptized at the Cathedral on June 10, and received the name José Norberto Francisco. He made his preliminary and classical studies at the Franciscan College of Zapópan, near Guadalajara.

On January 9, 1824, young Norberto received the Franciscan habit in the church of said college, and a year later, June 10, 1825, he took the usual religious vows. On this occasion, after the Mexican custom, the young friar changed his baptismal name for José Maria. After completing the studies of philosophy and theology, about the year 1829, Fr. José Maria received the last of the sacred orders, the priesthood. Desirous of preaching the gospel to the Indians, in 1830 he affiliated with the missionary college of Guadalupe, Zacatecas. Two years later Fr. José Maria, with eight other Franciscans of the same college, among whom was the later first bishop of California, set out from Guadalupe, and after various delays and great hardships at last reached Monterey, in company with the new governor, Don José Figueroa, on January 15, 1833. These Mexican friars took charge of the missions north of San Miguel, which had been ceded by the Fernandinos Friars, or Franciscan Fathers from the College of San Fernando, Mexico.

In April, 1833, Fr. José Maria was assigned to Mission San José, which until then had been in charge of Fr. Narciso Durán, who withdrew to Santa Barbara. Fr. José Maria Rúbio continued alone at Mission San José until March, 1842, when Bishop Francisco Garcia Diego called him to Santa Barbara and made him his secretary. On the death of the bishop, April 30th, and of Fr. Durán's demise, June 1, 1846, Fr. José M. González Rúbio became the administrator of the diocese. He governed with remarkable wisdom, and strove to provide priests for the ever growing English-speaking population, especially during the wild times that followed the discovery of gold early in 1848. He succeeded in securing several secular priests and priests of religious orders, notably the Jesuit Fathers and the missionaries of the Sacred Hearts. He was at last relieved of the burden by the arrival in December, 1850, of the Rt. Rev. José Sadoc Alemany, O. P., whom the Pope had appointed bishop of

California. The new bishop promptly named Fr. José Maria his vicar-general, which position he held until December 2, 1855, when the Rt. Rev. Thaddeus Amat, C. M., who had been appointed bishop of Monterey, appeared at Santa Barbara and made it his residence. Fr. José Maria was proposed for the office of bishop of Lower California, but he firmly declined the post, and thereafter remained at the Old Mission as superior of the Franciscan community until 1872, when the appointment of a new superior relieved the venerable old man of every responsibility. Three years later, November 2, 1875, he passed away, respected and beloved by everybody. The body was first lowered to the crypt beneath the sanctuary, but later on transferred to the burial vaults in the cemetery. His successor, Fr. José Maria Romo, wrote of him in the Community Record: "Famed for uncommon virtues, especially for prudence and exquisite tact in governing, deeply mourned by the whole population of Santa Barbara, and much more by his brethren in the order, and after a long and painful illness, the result of paralysis, and fortified with the spiritual aids, Fr. José Maria González Rúbio peacefully surrendered his soul to his Creator."

Fr. Zephyrin Engelhardt, O. F. M.

Manuel B. Castro was born in Monterey in 1820, and after attending a private school in his native town, was sent to a military school in Mexico. He was the grandson of Macario Castro, the founder of the Castro family in California, who, as the grandfather of Gen. José Castro and Manuel B. Castro, may be regarded as the most prominent of the older members of that family.

His father, Don Simeon Castro, was alcalde of Monterey, 1836-38, and was the youngest son of Macario Castro. Manuel B. was prefect of Monterey 1842-46. In 1845 he was made captain of the Monterey Company, continuing his services as prefect, and taking a prominent part in the troubles with John C. Frémont. After Commodore Sloat raised the Stars and Stripes in Monterey, in 1846, and Gen. José Castro departed to Mexico, Manuel was placed in command of the northern division of the Mexican forces, and commanded in what is known as the battle of Natividad, in the Salinas Valley, where he encountered Frémont's men under the command of Capt. Charles Burroughs, U. S. A.

After the close of the Mexican war, Don Manuel departed for Mexico, continuing his military services for many years, and in 1849 was put in command of the frontier camp of Lower California. He ranked as colonel in the Mexican Army, and brevet-general in the last years. He died in Castroville in 1890.

Bancroft, the historian, says of him: "Don Manuel has contributed grandly to the store of material for California history. 'The Castro Documentary History of California,' in three volumes, is a most important collection of original papers presented by him to me in 1875, and a few years later he contributed a still larger and richer collection of 'Documentary History of California' with important Lower California material. I also obtained his 'Relacion de Alta California,' another valuable work."

The following is a copy of a letter sent by Don Manuel to Frémont in 1845:

(Translation.)

Prefecture of the 2nd. District,
Monterey, March 5, 1845.

Señor Capitan J. C. Frémont,

I have learned with much dissatisfaction that in contempt of the laws and authorities of the Mexican Republic, you have entered the town of the District under my charge, with an armed force, which the Government of your nation must have placed under your command for the sole purpose of examining its own territory.

That this Prefecture orders you, immediately on the receipt of this communication, to withdraw from the limits of this Department, with the understanding that, if you do not comply, this Prefecture will take the measures necessary to compel you to respect this determination. God and Liberty,

Manuel Castro, Prefect.

("God and Liberty" was the official way of closing letters.)

Anna G. Andresen.

Gallant Duncan Dickinson was the son of James D. Dickinson, a plantation owner in the suburbs of Richmond, Virginia. Here, Gallant Duncan was born in 1806, but at an early age was left an orphan. A desire for the larger freedom of the unexploited West early seized the youth, and while yet in his teens he left Virginia and settled at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. At the age of twenty-two he married Isabella McCreary. After a few years he left, accompanied by his wife, for Independence, Missouri. The West still had its lures, and on May 6, 1846, he left Independence, Missouri, with the Reed and Donner party, for California. His family at that time consisted of himself and wife, four sons and two daughters, namely, James, William, Samuel, George, Margaret and Lucy, Margaret being fourteen and Lucy twelve.

The party continued together until reaching Fort Bridger, where it divided. The Reed and Donner party took the shorter route, known as Hastings Cut-Off, while Mr. Dickinson and his party kept along the route generally traveled by immigrants.

This separation had a tragic sequel in the ill-fated Donner party, and the small Dickinson party met their real hardships after this separation. Sickness and death fell among them, several of the party being stricken with fever. Mrs. Dickinson became a victim of typhoid pneumonia, and for weeks her life was despaired of. When near the California line they were completely out of provisions and in a starving state, limited in their food to whatever game might be killed in their vicinity.

At this juncture A. G. Lawrie, one of the party, went ahead to obtain meat and flour, and just before arriving at a ranch on the Feather River, on the borders of California near Sutter's Fort, he was met by a courier of John C. Frémont, bearing the news of the war with Mexico and warning Americans of attending dangers.

After obtaining food, Mr. Dickinson and party continued their journey and reached Sutter's Fort, where they found shelter for two days. They proceeded on to Santa Clara, where Mr. Dickinson and his two eldest boys, James and William, and Mr. A. G. Lawrie enlisted in Capt. C. M. Webber's Company, October 18, 1846, in the service of the United States.

The women of the party remained in Santa Clara. In 1847 Mr. Dickinson was again on the move, and went by way of Gilroy to Soquel. Monterey was decided upon as a final destination, and soon the train of wagons was headed for the old historic capital where Mr. Dickinson and his party arrived late in April, 1847. Shortly afterwards Mr. Dickinson obtained a piece of land on Decatur Street, on which was built the first

W. A. Barker

brick house in California, which still stands. The actual builder was Mr. A. G. Lawrie, a brickmason. The building was constructed for Mr. Dickinson to be used as a residence for his family. Suitable clay for making bricks was found, a kiln made and burned and one wing of the house was built and completed.

After the discovery of gold Mr. Dickinson left Monterey, going to Tuolumne County to engage in mining. He gave his name to Dickinson Gulch in that county. In 1849 Mr. Dickinson moved to Stockton, then a city of tents. Here he built the first hotel, and the first building of any note in that town. In October, 1849, his daughter Margaret was married to A. G. Lawrie, and in 1850 Lucy was married to Charles Peck. His daughters are said to be the first American women married in Stockton.

After the First Constitutional Convention he was elected prefect of the San Joaquin District and held that office until the state government was organized at San José. In 1852 he moved to the Tuolumne River, where he was elected justice of the peace. From 1867 to 1870 he lived in Merced County, where he died in 1870.

Anna Geil Andresen.

William Alfred Barker was for fourteen years president of the great furniture and house furnishing business at Los Angeles known throughout the West as Barker Brothers. Altogether he devoted thirty years of his active life to this business, and many of its progressive and outstanding features were derived from his resourcefulness as a merchant.

He was one of the sons of the late O. T. Barker, founder of the store now known as Barker Brothers. O. T. Barker was born in Southern Indiana, March 10, 1828, had a college education, and as a young man successfully engaged in merchandising in his native state. In 1872 he went to Colorado and established the first general merchandise store in Colorado Springs, and was a pioneer in the upbuilding of that city.

In 1880 O. T. Barker came to Los Angeles, and first engaged in business as a furniture and carpet merchant under the name of Barker & Mueller. Later he bought his partner's interest and the business was continued for a number of years as O. T. Barker & Sons, and in 1898 it became Barker Brothers. O. T. Barker was practically retired after 1887, and he died at Pasadena in July, 1912. His business achievements proved him a great merchant, and his many friends also esteemed him for his great courage and integrity. He married in 1854 Nancy Arreen Record, a native of Indiana. She died January 31, 1917. Three of their sons became prominent in the business, O. J. Barker, who was president of the business when he died in 1907, Charles H. Barker and William Alfred Barker.

William Alfred Barker was born at Owensburg, Indiana, March 11, 1864, and died at his home in Los Angeles May 17, 1922, before he was sixty years of age. He was eight years old when the family went to Colorado, and he acquired most of his education in the schools of Colorado Springs. In 1880 he was appointed from Colorado a cadet in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and had practically completed his studies when in 1883, because of a surplus of naval officers, Congress limited the graduating class to ten men, Mr. Barker being one of those who resigned. Soon afterward he joined the family in Los Angeles, became associated with his father's business and later became one of the partners of O. T. Barker & Sons. In 1889 the firm became

Bailey & Barker Brothers, but in 1892 Mr. Bailey retired and the business has since been Barker Brothers. William Alfred Barker was secretary and treasurer of the company until 1908, when he succeeded his deceased brother, O. J. Barker, as president. Mr. Barker was also a director of the Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, and was either a director or financially interested in a number of local enterprises. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and was a director and past president of the Los Angeles Retail Furniture Association, and also prominent in the National Furniture Dealers Association. He was a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Los Angeles Country Club.

From a business at first satisfying only the local needs of a small city, Barker Brothers expanded until for a number of years past the store has been pronounced by many trade authorities as the most completely stocked and adequately equipped home furnishing institution in America. It does business all over the West and has developed one of the most successful mail order services of the kind. It has also been a pioneer in matters of business administration and dealings with employes. In four decades the progress of Barker Brothers is graphically indicated by the increase of its employes from twenty to fourteen hundred. The number of car loads of furniture and home furnishings received by rail and water and of local manufacture and distributed by Barker Brothers has increased in the same period from a single car load to a thousand car loads yearly. Barker Brothers establishments now occupy nearly seven hundred thousand square feet or nineteen acres of floor space, while the retail establishment embraces forty-two floors in six connecting buildings in the heart of the Los Angeles shopping district.

On August 19, 1887, William Alfred Barker married Pauline Berman, who survives him. There were two sons, the older, Everett B., dying in 1914. The surviving son, C. Lawrence Barker, is now one of the active executives of the house of Barker Brothers.

Thomas Starr King. More than any other man Thomas Starr King was responsible for keeping California a part of the United States. In a sense he saved this state for the Union. Although a New Yorker by birth—he was born in New York City, December 17, 1824—and a school teacher and minister in Massachusetts for some years, it is as a Californian and a patriot that he will be remembered.

Early in 1860, after winning considerable fame as a preacher and popular orator, he came to San Francisco to become the pastor of a new church. He was an enthusiastic lover of nature, and he at once fell in love with the beauty of his new home. He was one of the first to explore Yosemite Valley and to call attention to its magnificent beauty. That noble Yosemite peak, Mount Starr King, is an eternal tribute to the man.

When the question arose in 1860 as to whether California should be a Pacific republic or a part of the Union, King's influence was of the utmost importance, and to him is mainly due the credit of having preserved California to the Union by the exercise of his remarkable eloquence. In one of his addresses at the time he declared that "whatever of theory, of party, of personal ambition, or of prejudice, in this great hour, may have to pass away, it seems to be the will of the American people that the grand inheritance of the fathers of this republic shall not pass away."

His power over an audience was extraordinary. Not only was he an accomplished orator, but there was no mistaking his deep sincerity, his warm humanity, his courage and strength of purpose. In appearance he resembled Ralph Waldo Emerson, and in spirit he was akin to that great lover of nature and humanity.

During the Civil war he was untiring in his labors on the sanitary commission. He was a practical, practicing Christian. While engaged in this work, in February, 1864, he was stricken with an attack of diphtheria, from which he never recovered. He died in San Francisco, March 4, 1864.

Twenty-five years after his death a monument was erected to his memory in Golden Gate Park. In Oakland one of the large churches was built as a memorial to Thomas Starr King. As a clergyman, a patriot who saw clearly and acted bravely at a time of crisis, and as a man, his influence will long be felt in California.

The best of his sermons have been collected in two volumes "Patriotism and Other Papers" and "Christianity and Humanity." Even today, these addresses which were designed only for their own day and time, are full of significance and human kindness.

His creed was a living, vital thing. It may be suggested by this brief quotation from one of his sermons to the young:

"Be sure of the foundation of your life. Know why you live as you do. Be ready to give a reason for it. Do not in such a matter build an opinion or custom on what you guess to be true. Make it a matter of certainty and science."

In his own life Thomas Starr King lived the noble, courageous individualism that he advised for others.—By Eric Howard.

Franklin Knight Lane. Although he was by birth a Canadian, the late Franklin K. Lane was perhaps the most thorough-going American statesman of our time. His Canadian birth was a mere accident of geography for in his early childhood he came to California, where he lived most of his life.

He was a graduate of the University of California of the class of 1886, and for some years thereafter he engaged in newspaper work here. While acting as an editor and correspondent he studied law, and was admitted to the California bar in 1889. For many years he practiced law in San Francisco, winning a national reputation for his learning and ability.

Although he was unsuccessful in his candidacy for governor in 1902, his campaign increased his reputation in the East. In 1905 President Roosevelt appointed him a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. For eight years he was a valuable, just public servant in that capacity, part of the time acting as chairman of the commision.

He was appointed secretary of the interior by President Wilson in 1913 and served in that cabinet until 1920. By reason of his experience with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and even more because of his far-sighted policies, he was especially well fitted for the post. Probably no other head of the Department of the Interior, before or since, has worked so wisely and so well in the interests of the American people.

He has been summed up as a "passionate patriot without a trace of the jingo." He possessed courage, strength, ability and in his private life a sweet and winning nature that won him many friends.

In "The American Spirit," a volume of published addresses, he has given eloquet expression to his sincere, whole-hearted devotion to the

country of his adoption. But it is in the practical fruits of his toil, rather than as a writer or orator, that he has made his life tell. He was far less interested in being remembered as a great statesman than in doing the work of the day to the best of his ability and in the best interest of his countrymen.

The manner in which he faced death, which came to him May 18, 1921, is a sublime example of his resolute courage and unshaken spirit. Even on his bed of pain he had the strength and will to write messages of hope and cheer to his closest friends.

Knowing that he was face to face with death; that he was to be cut off in the very prime of his power, he was unafraid. He who loved life had nothing to fear from what he was convinced was a continuity of living.

The name of Franklin Knight Lane should be placed near the top of the list of those whose patriotism was a thing of deeds, not merely of words.—By Eric Howard.

John Muir. Perhaps no other man of our time was so thoroughly the man of nature as the late John Muir. His books are poems, expressing in clear, unaffected English, his great love for the mountains and trees he knew so intimately and well. To read almost any of his writings is to feel a sudden, strong urge to go hiking in the high Sierras, to sleep on a mattress of pine needles, to dwell in the magnificent forests.

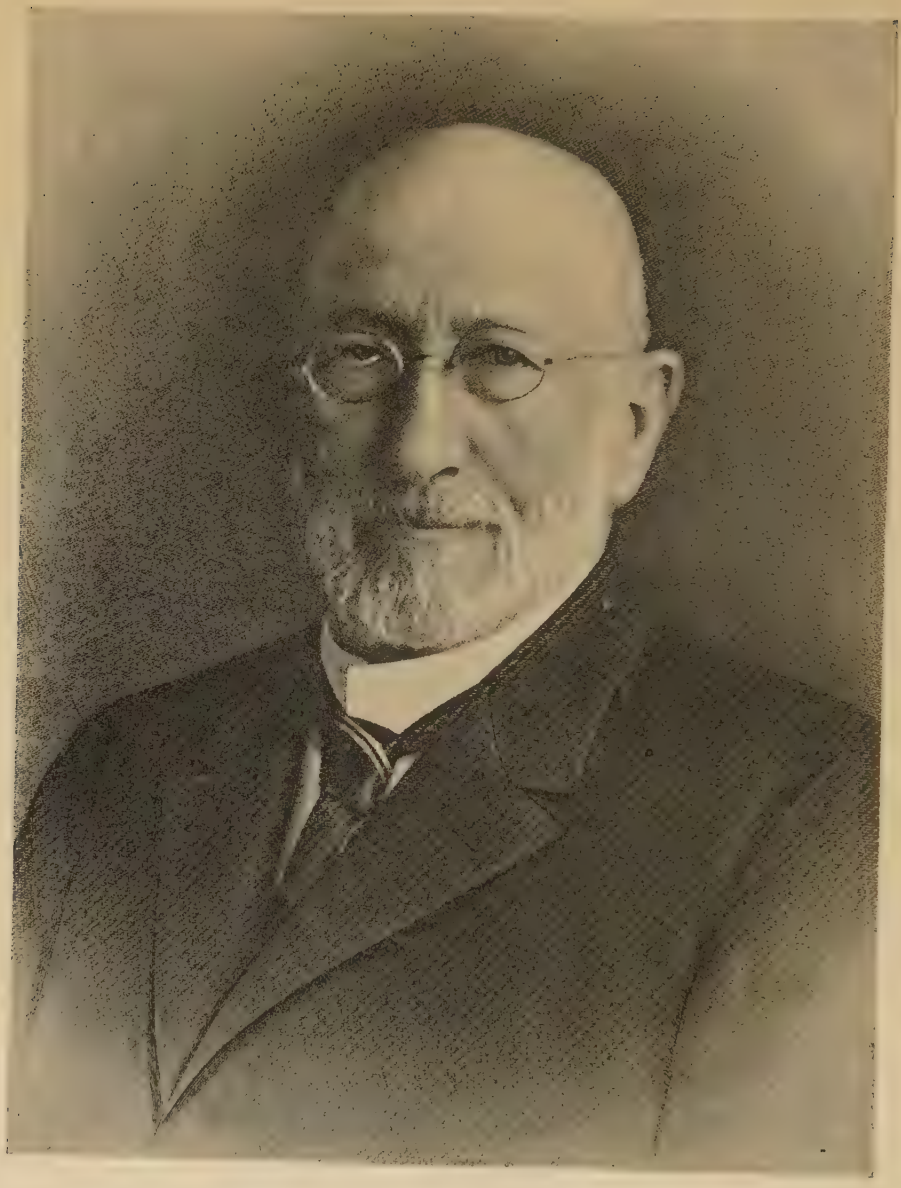
Before conservation became a public question, John Muir preceded the movement by his earnest advocacy of the preservation of American forests and the establishment of national parks and reservations, especially in the Sierras, with which his name will always be identified.

Muir's early life, mostly spent on a far min Wisconsin, was arduous, toil-filled and a constant struggle to acquire an education. His energy and ambition were enormous. He supported himself during his college days by the most difficult manual labor. He was consumed with a passion for learning; his desire for education was so intense that it drove him beyond his strength and resulted in breakdown.

A long tramp through the South, with Milton, Burns and the Bible as his companions, restored his health and sent him exploring. In 1868 he arrived in San Francisco, but no city could hold him long when mountains and forests were accessible. He fled to the mountains, his beloved Sierras, and afterwards traversed thousands of miles of the Pacific Coast, always studying at first hand the geologic and biological phenomena that interested him.

His most important work was his patient, persistent observation of the movements of glaciers. From his first hand investigations he made deductions that overthrew previous theories. In 1879 he set out to explore the glaciers of Alaska, where he discovered the great glacier that bears his name. He traveled thousands of miles up and down Alaskan streams, often alone or accompanied only by Indians, at a time when white men only touched the fringe of Alaska. Later he studied glaciers in the Bering Sea and on the coast of Siberia. His studies were continuous in this field during the rest of his life; in 1893 he went to Norway and Switzerland to make further investigations. The results of his work were published in hundreds of articles in the magazines, which made him internationally known.

Practically all of his life from 1868 until his death in 1914 he lived in California. His books are paeans in praise of the beauty of the state.



Harris Hawthorne

No one can read "The Mountains of California," "Our National Parks," "My First Summer in the Sierras," "The Story of My Boyhood and Youth," or "Stickeen," a remarkable story of a dog, without loving John Muir and desiring to live as simply, beautifully and fully as he lived. City dwellers owe it to themselves to read Muir's books. That is the next best thing to living as he lived. Nowhere else in literature can one breathe so deeply of the clear mountain air or smell so keenly the scent of pine and fir.

John Muir was born in Dunbar, Scotland, April 21, 1838. His parents were Daniel and Anne Gilrye Muir. He died December 24, 1914.—By Eric Howard.

Harris Newmark, who died April 4, 1916, came to Los Angeles in 1853. Just a year before his death, his memoirs, entitled "Sixty Years in Southern California," a work of reminiscences and sketches which will remain one of the standard sources of information on the Southwest, was published. The author was one of the most prominent actors on the stage of pioneer and later activities in Southern California.

He was born in West Prussia in July, 1834, the son of Philip and Esther (Meyer) Newmark. Reared and educated in Germany, Harris Newmark, for a short period, represented his father, a manufacturer of shoe-blacking, in Sweden. In 1853 he left Gothenburg, in October of that year, reaching Los Angeles, whither his older brother, J. P. Newmark, had preceded him and with whom he was for a time associated in business. In 1865 he established a wholesale grocery firm, which, first conducted under the name of H. Newmark and later H. Newmark and Company, soon became one of the most influential wholesale houses in the Southwest. In 1885 Mr. Newmark retired and the firm name was changed to M. A. Newmark and Company. Before the era of railroad transportation, Harris Newmark supplied a large part of the wagon trade that reached the most remote inland communities. After retiring from his grocery activities, he entered the hide and wool business, in which he variously continued for ten years, finally in 1906 withdrawing from all business cares.

During his many years of residence in Southern California, he made extensive investments in real estate in Los Angeles and its vicinity. Eventually these holdings were incorporated as the Harris Newmark Company, of which he became president. At one time he owned a large tract in the San Gabriel Valley, known as the Santa Anita Ranch, which he ultimately sold to "Lucky" Baldwin. He also owned the Temple Block and was president of the Temple Block Company of Los Angeles. This old landmark was many years ago sold to the city and will soon be demolished to make way for a unit of the great Civic Center which the municipality is now planning. In 1886, Mr. Newmark acquired the five thousand acre Repetta Ranch, on which he subsequently established the towns of Montebello and Newmark, situated in one of the rich oil fields of Southern California.

In 1858, Harris Newmark joined Los Angeles Lodge No. 42 F. and A. M. He was a charter member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; was one of the organizers of the Los Angeles Board of Trade and one of its first directors; helped organize the Los Angeles Library and for many years was president of the Los Angeles Congregation B'nai B'rith. He was a member of the Southwest Museum; the Los Angeles County Pioneer Society; National Farm School Association; the

Lincoln University Endowment Association, and a charter member of the California Club. After the death of his wife in 1910, he endowed part of the Jewish Orphans Home of Southern California, in her memory.

Their marriage took place in Los Angeles on March 24, 1858, and resulted in eleven children, only five of whom survived childhood—Maurice H. Newmark, Mrs. Leon Loeb, Mrs. Jacob Loew, Mrs. Carl Seligman, now dead, and Marco R. Newmark.

Maurice Harris Newmark, son of the late Harris Newmark, in addition to being associated with his father's business interests, has had many of his own. The usual range of his activities made him a leading man of affairs in the southern part of the state.

Mr. Newmark was born at Los Angeles, March 3, 1859. From 1865 to 1872 he attended private and public schools in his native city. His education was continued one year in New York City and three years in Paris. On returning to Los Angeles, in 1876, he became identified with the wholesale grocery firm of H. Newmark & Company, which had been established in 1865, and in which when in 1885 M. A. Newmark & Company took over its affairs, he became first vice president. Mr. Newmark is president of the Harris Newmark Company, a holding corporation; past president of the Los Angeles Brick Company; from 1899 to 1912 president of the Associated Jobbers, and from 1905 to 1917 president of the Southern California Wholesale Grocers Association.

Some suggestion of his activities outside of his personal business is found in a brief record of a few of his affiliations with institutions and organizations. He was a member of the commission that consolidated the harbor towns with Los Angeles and one of its first harbor commissioners. He has been a director of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade; is a trustee of the Southwest Museum, member of the Hispanic Society of California, the Los Angeles County Pioneer Society and the Southern California and the California Historical societies. He is one of the editors of his father's "Sixty Years in Southern California," first published in 1916, with a second edition in 1926. His membership in the American Philatelic Society betrays an interesting hobby. For half a century he has been a collector of postage stamps and has had one of the notable collections in America. Mr. Newmark is a republican, a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Hill Crest Country Club, Johnathan Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Uplifters Club, Book Club of California, Gamut Club, Town Club and the Automobile Club of Southern California.

He married at San Francisco July 3, 1888, Miss Rose Newmark, daughter of Joseph P. Newmark. Their daughter Florence married S. S. Kauffman of San Francisco.

Gurdon Wallace Wattles, for over thirty years regarded as the most influential man in business life in Omaha, has for twenty years been giving part of his time to his California home near Los Angeles, and is owner of one of the most magnificent homes and estates at Hollywood. Mr. Wattles began his career as a country school teacher in Iowa, and his subsequent achievements as a banker, street railway owner and leader in numerous civic enterprises make him one of the outstanding Americans of the past half century.

Mr. Wattles represents a Colonial New England family of Scotch ancestry. His immigrant ancestor was John Wattles, a native of Scotland, and a loyal follower of King Charles. After the disastrous defeat of the royalists about 1650 John Wattles and many of his fellow countrymen were sent to America. He subsequently settled at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, where he married. When Chelmsford was attacked in 1676 by Indians during King Phillip's war John Wattles was one of the defenders and one of those slain. John Wattles represented the first generation of the American family. Gurdon W. Wattles represents the eighth. The fifth generation was represented by Nathaniel Wattles, who was born March 7, 1750, and was a soldier of the American Revolution. A few years after the Revolution he moved to Delaware County, New York. His son, Jehiel Wattles, grandfather of the Omaha banker, spent his last years in Cortland County, New York. His son, James Wattles, born June 20, 1821, married Betsey Ann Whiton. Her Revolutionary ancestor was Elijah Whiton, of Connecticut, and she was a descendant of Thomas Whyton, who came from Norfolk, England, to Massachusetts about 1640. She was also a descendant in the paternal line of John Tower, one of the original settlers of Hingham, Massachusetts.

Gurdon Wallace Wattles, son of James and Betsey Ann (Whiton) Wattles, was born at Richford, Tioga County, New York, May 12, 1855. His birthplace was a farm inherited by his mother from his grandfather, Dr. D. Tower Whiton, who was a graduate of Dartmouth College and a country doctor and man of great influence in the neighborhood. As a result of the panic beginning in 1857, and other misfortunes, the family lost the farm and Mr. Wattles at a very early age was permanently impressed by the menace of financial difficulties, and ascribes his ambition to succeed to the troubles which came upon the family through the failure of his father. Shortly afterward his father enlisted in the One Hundred Ninth New York Volunteers for service in the Civil war, and while he was gone the mother and her children lived in a rented house, engaged in a constant struggle against poverty. As a result of these early observations of the horrors of war Mr. Wattles developed a lifelong opposition to useless, wasteful war. In the spring that the war closed the family started for the West, and on that journey Mr. Wattles and his brothers and sisters saw their first railroad cars. After a few months on a rented farm not far from Chicago, the family moved over into Iowa, near Clinton, where Mr. Wattles, then ten years of age, and his older brothers and father worked in a saw mill. The next move of the family was made in the fall of 1866, about the time the Northwestern Railway was completed through to Council Bluffs. James Wattles secured 160 acres in Carroll County, Iowa, and early the next year the family located on this homestead, which from the age of twelve to twenty-one was the home of Mr. Wattles. His father spent most of his time working for the railroad, while the farming was left to the sons. The family, like nearly all their neighbors, lived in utmost simplicity, without luxuries, yet at the same time subject to the inspiration for higher things generated in a frontier environment and pioneer community. While attending country schools he came under the influence of some inspiring teachers, and in the spring of 1873, at the age of eighteen, he taught his first term of country school, then in April, 1876, he entered Iowa State College at Ames, entering with the determination to be dependent entirely upon his own resources and as a matter of fact paying his expenses by outside work all the time he was in that institution. He joined the Crescent Literary Society, became a Delta Tau Delta, and in his junior year repre-

sented the Iowa College at the Interstate Oratorical Contest in St. Louis in June, 1878. At the close of this year, being threatened with consumption, from which his brother and sister had died, he spent several months traveling and camping in South Dakota, living outdoors all the time, and as a result checked the disease practically in its incipiency. While he did not graduate, he was in 1906 given the honorary Master of Philosophy degree by Iowa State College, and in recognition of this honor he established later the Wattles Loan Fund, by which hundreds of students have been aided in paying their way through college. As to the source of the greatest benefit to him individually while at college, Mr. Wattles once made the following statement before the student body: "Nothing I learned from books has been as helpful to me as the lessons of economy, frugality, industry and self-reliance I was obliged to learn and practice while in college, for these have been the foundation of all my success in the business world."

After leaving college Mr. Wattles taught school as a principal and soon became a candidate for the office of county superintendent. It was a triangular race, and he made a canvass of practically all the voters in the county in order to win. He served as county superintendent from 1879 to 1881, being defeated for reelection. He was soon admitted to the Iowa bar, but in 1882 took up banking as a career, when as cashier he opened the Farmers Bank of Carroll. It was a period of rapidly growing prosperity and development in that section of Iowa, and the bank prospered. As a private bank it bought and sold land, made farm loans, wrote insurance and often purchased and sold grain and live stock. Incidentally, Mr. Wattles formed a connection with capitalists at Rochester, New Hampshire, and in 1886 helped organize the Rochester Loan and Banking Company, becoming its Western manager and finding a market for farm loans and other securities. In 1887 the Farmers Bank was reorganized as the First National Bank of Carroll, and soon afterward Mr. Wattles was elected president. He and his partner, Sumner Wallace, soon acquired a controlling interest in sixteen banks in prosperous communities in Iowa and Nebraska, and as a central bank was needed to complete the organization, in the spring of 1892 they purchased an interest in the Union National Bank of Omaha. In April of that year Mr. Wattles removed to Omaha to take the position of first vice president. Soon afterward the panic of 1893 started, followed by five years of financial failures and depression. It was a very critical time, but Mr. Wattles and partner put all their private fortunes behind the banks and through fortunate credit connections secured with the late A. B. Hepburn of New York, none of the banks was ever closed. Subsequently they disposed of their country banks as rapidly as possible, retaining only their interests in the Rochester Loan and Banking Company and the Union National Bank of Omaha. In 1905 Mr. Wattles, while president of the Union National Bank, agreed to a consolidation with the Commercial National and the United States National under the name of the latter, and was made a first vice president of the United States National Bank. In 1916, upon the death of the president, Mr. Wattles was made chairman of the board.

A few years after moving to Omaha Mr. Wattles became a stockholder in the Omaha Street Railway Company, gradually increasing the investment and took the place of director on the board. In January, 1908, he was elected president of the company, known as the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway. He was president of the street railway at the time of the street car strike in 1909, and he wrote and published a

brief history of that strike under the title, "A Crime Against Labor." He handled the affairs of the company through various other labor troubles, including those arising during the World war, and in 1919 he resigned as president of the company and accepted the position of chairman of the board. Mr. Wattles has also been financially interested in railroads, and since 1914 has been a director of the Chicago Great Western. He has made extensive investments in land, at first in Iowa, then in Nebraska, and later in South Dakota and Idaho. In Lyman County, South Dakota, he has developed a splendid property known as the Trident Ranch, comprising about 10,000 acres, devoted to grain raising and live stock.

The recognition of the duty and obligation of public service have been with Mr. Wattles a steadfast principle rather than an ambition. A few years after he moved to Omaha he was elected president of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition Corporation, which planned and carried out what is known as the Omaha Exposition of 1898. The exposition was wonderfully successful in spite of the fact that at its beginning the country was involved in the war with Spain. After the close of the war a peace jubilee was held at the exposition, attended by President McKinley, and it became the duty of Mr. Wattles to introduce the President of the United States to the audience. Shortly after the close of the exposition he was elected a member of the Board of Governors and president of the Board of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben (Nebraska spelled backward), and held that office three years. The Ak-Sar-Ben has perhaps done more to advertise Omaha than any other single instrumentality. What Mr. Wattles considered his greatest public service was his part in the establishment of the Omaha Grain Exchange, which was started in February, 1904, with him as president, and which operated to furnish a home market for grain produced in its territory and which succeeded in eliminating the waste in shipping to distant markets and introducing and maintaining honest competition. Mr. Wattles was chosen chairman of the Nebraska commission to represent the state at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904.

Mr. Wattles has been identified with the republican party. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1904 and helped nominate Theodore Roosevelt. It was his worthy ambition to represent Nebraska in the United States Senate, but the logical time for his candidacy fell in 1906, under most unfavorable conditions. Mr. Wattles had strenuously opposed railroad domination in politics, as exemplified in Nebraska by the Union Pacific and Burlington railways, but as he himself was head of the Omaha Street Railway System, he became a victim of the general prejudice against all men engaged in the management of public service corporations. Accordingly he made a public announcement of the fact that he would not be a candidate for the office before the Legislature.

Mr. Wattles was president of the National Corn Exposition from 1908 to 1910. He became president of the Douglas Hotel Company, the corporation that financed and built the first modern hotel in Omaha, the Hotel Fontenelle. He acted as chairman of the committee in charge of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the admission of Nebraska to the Union.

Shortly after America entered the war against the central powers, Mr. Wattles attended a meeting in Washington, D. C., called by H. P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross. Subsequently he was made chairman of the Omaha committee to raise the quota in that city for Red Cross work, and in a brief campaign exceeded the quota by nearly $60,000. Later in the same year he was nominated by Mr. Hoover and appointed

by President Wilson as Federal food administrator for Nebraska, and under him was built up a magnificent organization that handled efficiently every problem connected with the increased production and the conservation of food supplies within the state.

Mr. Wattles in October, 1917, was elected state chairman of the league to enforce peace, serving in that capacity two years. It devolved upon him to introduce to a large audience at Omaha President Wilson while he was making his tour of the country urging the acceptance of the peace treaty and the League of Nations.

Mr. Wattles had the satisfaction of having reached a notable position in the field of banking in Iowa and Omaha before the death of his parents. His mother and father spent their last years in the cottage home in Carroll, where Mr. Wattles lived after his marriage. His mother died February 15, 1895, and his father June 4, 1907. While a student at Iowa State College, Mr. Wattles met and learned to admire Miss Jennie Leete, and they were happily married October 20, 1882. The only child of their marriage, Frederick Leete Wattles, died of diphtheria at the age of three and one-half years. Shortly afterward Mr. and Mrs. Wattles moved to Omaha, where in a comparatively short time they were fortunate in building up an extended social acquaintance and friendship. Though neither was a church member, both attended All Saints Episcopal Church, and Mr. Wattles became a member of the vestry. They erected and dedicated the Wattles Memorial Parish House in memory of the little son. With abundance of wealth beyond their own need, Mr. and Mrs. Wattles adopted two orphan girls, Mary Elizabeth and Mary Louise, and to each gave all the educational advantages that wealth could bestow.

Mr. and Mrs. Wattles traveled extensively, and their travels early took them to California, where in 1905 Mr. Wattles purchased ninety acres along Hollywood Boulevard and running back to a spur of the mountains. He soon afterward began the development which in time has transformed a barren mountainside into a series of beautiful gardens, called by the Spanish name of Jualita. The house, of Spanish architecture, was designed by Myron Hunt and Elmer Grey, of Los Angeles. Four gardens have been developed, the first corresponding with the architecture of the house, the second of Italian, the third of American, and the fourth of Japanese design. The beautiful house itself was opened in the spring of 1909, and it has been the home where Mr. Wattles has spent many of the happiest days of his life, and for a number of years it has been his home during not only the winter but a portion of the summer. After a married life of nearly thirty-four years Mrs. Jennie Wattles passed away in the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago May 25, 1916. She had lived a life of service to others, always sympathetic with those in trouble, charitable and kind, and in life deeply loved and in death deeply mourned by all who knew her well.

In the course of his duties as Federal food administrator of Nebraska Mr. Wattles came to know a group of professors from the University of Nebraska associated with the work, including Miss Julia Vance, director of the home economics department of the university. On June 26, 1918, they were married, and spent their honeymoon at Jualita. She is a native of Nebraska, and was reared on her father's farm near Milford, being a daughter of Alexander Hamilton Vance, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and granddaughter of Andrew Vance, and a descendant of Capt. Robert Vance, who served in the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry in the War of the Revolution. Miss Julia Vance studied three years at Doane

College, and subsequently graduated with honors from Oberlin and Columbia colleges and had begun a leisurely trip around the world when she was recalled by the urgent request of the chancellor of the Nebraska State University to accept the position of assistant director of the home economics department. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wattles was born a son, on May 5, 1920, at Jualita, named Gurdon Wallace Wattles, Jr.

Henry W. Brown. For a quarter of a century one of the foremost citizens of Tehama County was Henry W. Brown, who came to the state in 1850. He was born in Ohio in 1823, the ninth of ten children. He remained with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-one, when he went west to Illinois. Four years later he crossed the Mississippi and located for a time in Iowa. About this time the fabulous stories of the gold find in far-off California sifted into the nooks and crannies of the entire nation and young Henry fell victim to the fever, and so in 1850 he formed a part of a party which "crossed the plains" by ox teams, arriving at Hangtown (Placerville) in September. He mined for a time at Mud Springs, then went to Forbestown, where he had success in seeking the yellow metal. In 1852 he opened a store, which he ran successfully for some months, when he built a large hotel in Forbestown. This hostelry he conducted for several years. Again the fever for mining struck in and he worked a claim at Ohio Flat. For about seven years he followed this life and then moved to Newville, in Colusa County, where he entered the farming business, devoting his energies mainly to stock raising. From 160 acres he extended his holdings until his farm contained about 1,200 acres. In 1872 he sold this farm for $11,000 and moved into Tehama County, where he began the sheep business on a large scale, being one of the first large sheep owners and a pioneer in what developed into a leading industry of the county. By 1877 he had several thousand choice sheep, and that year sent 10,000 to market in Colorado. He added to his farm, which was west of Red Bluff, until it comprised several thousand acres. In 1882 he sold the property for $100,000 to R. H. Blossom and moved into Red Bluff. However, he continued indirectly in the sheep industry and owned several thousand for many years.

Mr. Brown was married in 1840 to Miss Juliette Parish. A daughter and two sons came into the family. The oldest son, Charles L., until his death some years after that of his father, was for many years an officer of the Bank of Tehama County. The youngest son, Ancil L., served the county for some time as county treasurer, after which he engaged in the lumber business, for some years being with the Sierra Lumber Company. He now resides in Sacramento, where he is in business. The daughter, Elizabeth, married A. F. Roberts of Forbestown, where she made her home for years.

H. W. Brown was an ardent democrat and for years was a leader of that party. He served twice as county assessor of Colusa County, while he lived there. He was prominent in Masonic circles. His wife survived him a few years, but both have long since passed from earth.

J. D. S.

Herbert Kraft. An example of the reward of industry and toil is Herbert Kraft, who rapidly rose from an humble tinsmith to the position of banker and one of the wealthiest men of his community. He was born in Germany in 1835, and came to America at the age of ten years with his parents. At the age of eighteen, with but $9 in his pocket, he

left his home to start life for himself. In 1852 he started for California, as did hundreds of other young men of that day. Reaching the Isthmus, he learned that his chances for crossing were small, so he returned to St. Louis.

The next spring he left St. Jo and "crossed the plains," arriving at Hangtown in August, 1852. He and his three partners sold their outfit and divided the proceeds, and Kraft had the large sum of $2.50 in his pocket, all his worldly possessions. However, he at once went to work at his trade, tinning, in Placerville, and at the end of a month he left for Sacramento, where he worked steadily for two years. He lived plainly and saved most of his wages. He then decided to walk to Oregon, and so started on foot and alone. This was in 1854.

Reaching the new town of Red Bluff, he liked the place and decided to cast his lot there. So he opened a small tin shop and soon found he had all he could do at a good margin of profit. Saving his money, he soon had a store stocked with hardware and tinware. It was not long before he had the largest and most profitable hardware trade in the north end of the state. For over twenty years he continued in this line, in the meantime investing his money judiciously. He then sold out and devoted his time to loaning money on gilt edge security. Before long he was a rich man, owning considerable land at the time of his death. For a time he served the county well as supervisor.

In 1861 Mr. Kraft married Miss Elizabeth Krauth of Kentucky. A family of eight children blessed this marriage. Most of the children have followed the father and mother across the Great Divide. In his later years Mr. Kraft organized the Herbert Kraft Company, and the work of general banking was conducted by the company for some years. George H., the oldest, and Elmer, a younger son, managed this business until after the death of the father. A few years after the death of Mr. Kraft, his widow donated a splendid free library to the City of Red Bluff as a memorial to Mr. Kraft. Upon the death of George a valuable scholarship was established at the State University for Tehama County students in agriculture. Later, Edward, another son, left a large legacy in honor of the father, which is devoted to scholarships in the university for Tehama County students in any college except that of agriculture. Edward, before his death, donated a well equipped public playground to the City of Red Bluff. Mrs. Kraft gave largely to the establishing of a private hospital, named in her honor, St. Elizabeth's Hospital. At her death she left generous sums to the library, especially the juvenile department.

J. D. S.

O. T. Barker had a genius for merchandising. It was his singular good fortune not only to establish a large and profitable business in Southern California, but also to have in his own family worthy successors, capable of developing and carrying on the business to realize fully the opportunities he created during his own life time. O. T. Barker is associated as the founder of the House of Barker Brothers at Los Angeles.

Obadiah Truex Barker was born at Scotland, Indiana, March 10, 1828, a grandson of Thomas Barker, who was a pioneer in Kentucky, and a son of Obadiah T. Barker, Sr., who from Kentucky moved to Cincinnati and subsequently to Southern Indiana, where he followed his trade as blacksmith and was also a merchant.

O. T. Barker of Los Angeles was the last survivor of a large family of six sons and six daughters. His own determined efforts enabled him to supplement his common school advantages with the opportunities of Indiana University, and as a young man he successfully engaged in merchandising in his native state, rising from a clerkship to proprietor. For a number of years he conducted a large and prosperous business at Owensburg, Indiana, and while there was elected and served as county auditor. In 1872 he went to Colorado, establishing the first general merchandise store in Colorado Springs, most of his trade being with the Indians and miners.

This business he sold in 1880 and coming to Los Angeles, engaged in business as a furniture and carpet merchant under the name of Barker and Mueller. Their store was at 113 North Spring Street, outside of the business district, and was soon moved to the vicinity of the Pico House. Mr. Barker soon bought out his partner and established the firm of O. T. Barker and Son. After 1887 he was practically retired from business, and in 1898 the business took the title of Barker Bros., by which it is still identified. O. T. Barker died at Pasadena in July, 1912. His business achievements proved him a great merchant, and his many friends also esteemed him for his courage and integrity.

He married in 1854 Miss Nancy Arreen Record, a native of Indiana, who died January 31, 1917. She and her husband were active members and liberal contributors to the Baptist Church and its various institutions. Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Barker were the parents of six children, three of their sons becoming prominent in the business of Barker Bros.: O. J. Barker, who died in 1907; Charles H. Barker, and William Alfred Barker, who died in May, 1922.

Charles H. Barker succeeded his brother, the late William A. Barker, as president of the great Los Angeles furniture and house furnishing business, known as Barker Brothers, a business with which his energies have been identified for forty years or more.

He was born at Kentucky Ridge, Green County, Indiana, June 27, 1860, son of O. T. Barker, whose career has been sketched. Charles H. Barker was educated in Indiana, also at Colorado Springs, and in William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, and after the family moved to California he was a member of the class of 1884 at the University of California. Leaving college, he joined his father in the furniture and carpet business. After his brother William A. Barker became president of the company in 1908 Charles H. Barker was made vice president and in 1922, after the death of his brother William A., was elected president. In January, 1924, he surrendered the chief executive responsibilities to H. S. McKee. Mr. Barker's two sons, Clarence A. and Erle P. Barker, are also active executives in Barker Brothers.

The Barker Brothers store has been pronounced by many trade authorities as the most completely stocked and adequately equipped home furnishings institution in America. It does business all over the West and has developed one of the most successful mail order services of the kind. It has also been a pioneer in matters of business administration and dealings with employees. In four decades the number of employees in the establishment has been increased from twenty to 1,700, and in the same period the amount of merchandise handled has increased from a single carload to a thousand carloads yearly.

Mr. Barker is a director of the McClellan Manufacturing Company, and at one time was president of a sugar plantation in Vera Cruz, Mexico.

He is a member of the Flintridge Country Club, was moderator of the Baptist Association and is a director in the Southern California Baptist Convention.

He married in 1883 Nellie P. Palmer, daughter of A. W. and Deborah Palmer. The two children of this marriage are Clarence A. and Erle P., who represent the third generation of the family in the business of Barker Brothers.

Clarence Alfred Barker represents the third generation of the Barker family in Southern California and in the history of the great Los Angeles mercantile house of Barker Brothers. He is a son of Charles H. Barker, former president of Barker Brothers, and a grandson of O. T. Barker, founder of the business. More complete history of the family and the business is presented on other pages of this publication.

Clarence Alfred Barker is a native son of California and was born in Los Angeles in 1890. He attended the grammar schools of his native city, graduated in 1909 from the Pasadena High Scholo, tok post graduate work for a year in the Throop Polytechnic School and for one year attended Occidental College. With this education he left college to get married and join the Barker Brothers enterprise, which has been his real life work and career. His introduction to and early years in the Barker Brothers business he regarded as an apprenticeship or a continuation school. His object was to learn everything about every element and factor in the business. His first work was in the warehouse unloading furniture from freight cars. He went out on delivery trucks to customers' homes. For a time he did clerical work in the Broadway Store and then became a department manager and buyer of carpets, linoleums, draperies and wallpaper. For over five years he has been merchandise manager of this house.

Upon the retirement of his father from the office of president on January 1, 1924, Clarence A. Barker became one of the vice presidents, and has charge of the buying and selling divisions of the corporation. He is one of the principal owners of the business. While this business has been both a career and a hobby with him, he has a number of interesting social connections, including membership in the Flintridge Country Club, Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Southern California Athletic Club, Los Angeles Tennis and Casa Del Mar Beach Club at Santa Monica, and the Edgewater Beach Club. He is an ardent trout fisherman and visits the high Sierras every summer. In politics he is a republican.

He married at Santa Ana, California, in 1911, Miss Ava Lou Hill, daughter of Frank W. Hill, of Pasadena. She died in 1918, during the influenza epidemic. In 1920 Mr. Barker married Lolita Marguerite De Lape, daughter of David E. De Lape, of Los Angeles. There were two children by the first marriage: Edward Hill and Robert Truax. The child of the second marriage is Clarence Alfred Barker, Jr.

Edwin Booth. If you will walk up Telegraph Hill by way of Union Street you will cross a narrow alley where Edwin Booth once lived. The greatest of our tragedians began his successful career in San Francisco.

He was born in Belair, Maryland, November 13, 1833, the son of the well known actor, Junius Brutus Booth, and he first appeared at sixteen in his father's company, at the Boston Museum. His father

Clarence A. Barker.

watched him carefully and then assured him that he had not inherited his own genius. Now we remember the father's name because of his son's eminence. Edwin Booth continued to act, however, and two years later when his father fell ill, he played Richard III in New York.

He made no deep impression at the time, and indeed it was not until after his father's death that he received recognition. In 1852 he came to California and for four years he played in San Francisco, Australia and Hawaii. Surprising reports were carried East of his Western success. They were scarcely believed at first, but he had captivated San Francisco by his brilliant acting and his fame spread so rapidly that from then on his triumphs were acknowledged.

His Hamlet, Richard and Richelieu were considered better even than Edwin Forrest's. His reputation quickly surpassed his father's. His romantic, youthful appearance; his rich and beautiful voice; his intelligent and spiritual understanding of the roles he interpreted combined to make him both popular and eminent.

In 1862 he became manager of the Winter Garden Theater in New York, and gave a series of Shakespearean productions of unparalleled magnificence. It is doubtful if any other actor, or any other theatrical venture? ever won so much critical commendation. For years afterward every new performance of Shakespeare was weighed and found wanting beside Booth's.

Then, in 1865,-at the height of his career, he was heart-broken by his brother's assassination of President Lincoln. To the sensitive Booth his brother's crime came as a doubly terrible shock. For a year he did not appear upon the stage. But when he did the acclaim of the audience assured him that the deed of John Wilkes Booth did not lessen its affection for Edwin Booth.

In 1868 he built his own theater and organized a stock company, the best America has known, to produce Shakespeare's plays. He used the true text of Shakespeare, which had not been done before, and became very successful. But he was too great an artist to be also a good man of business. Through bad economy and confiding nature, in 1874 he lost control of the theater and most of his fortune.

He again accumulated wealth and won laurels throughout this country, in England, France and Germany. His best role, the one for which he was physically and spiritually best suited, was Hamlet. He played it more often and more successfully than any actor before or since.

Some time before his death he converted his spacious residence in old Gramercy Park, New York, into a club for actors and their friends—the Players' Club. The club is still housed in the Booth residence, his library and notebooks are its possessions, and the actors of today have constantly before them the inspiring memory of Booth himself. He died there June 7, 1893, and the stage lost its noblest tragedian.—By Eric Howard.

Phoebe Apperson Hearst. The gift for giving—wisely, nobly, whole-heartedly—is one of the rarest traits of the acquisitive human family. The late Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst possessed that gift in an exceptional degree. She was an ideal Lady Bountiful, a benefactress with an intellect to match her warm heart.

She was an educator before she was a philanthropist. The chosen work of her life was to provide better educational opportunities for the youth of the communities closest to her heart.

As wife of the late United States Senator George Hearst she established and maintained many kindergarten classes in San Francisco, which are still carried on, amply provided for by the terms of her will. Later, in Washington, D. C., for nearly ten years she maintained a training school for kindergarten teachers. She was one of the first American women to recognize the importance of this work. During the existence of the training school nearly ninety per cent of Washington's school teachers were its graduates, better prepared for their tasks by reason of the opportunity Mrs. Hearst provided.

A list of her many benefactions would take up several newspaper columns. But above all other things she was devoted to the University of California. The enlargement and improvement of its facilities, the beautification of its campus and the erection of new and well planned buildings occupied her mind for many years. It was she who supplied the funds for a competition of the best architects in Europe and America for plans for a greater University of California. The Mining Building, a memorial to her husband, and one of the finest buildings on the campus, is only one example of her generosity.

But with her it was more than generosity. It was clear vision of the future. She saw the needs of the country for educated men and women; she particularly recognized the need of the West for a great university. It was with the eyes of motherhood, looking into the future, that she saw and met the needs of the day.

For many years she lived at her beautiful country home at Pleasanton, in Alameda County. In her private as well as in her public life she was a woman with a great soul, a gracious hostess and one to whom no appeal was made and left unanswered.

Mrs. Hearst knew that the gift without the giver is bare. Her gifts were always clad in the mantle of her generous humanity. She gave of herself as freely as of her wealth.

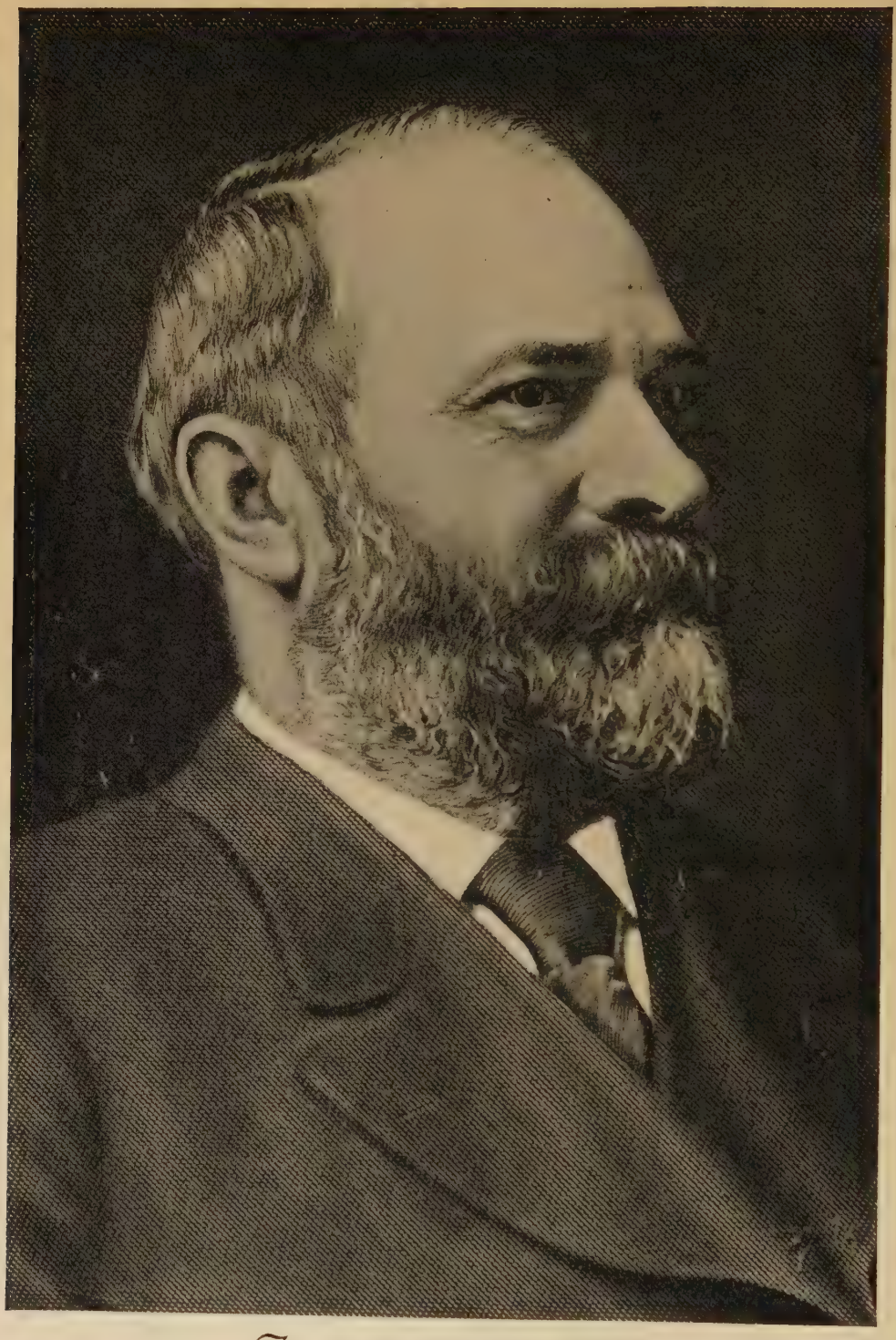
She died at her California home, April 13, 1919, and the West lost one of its most gracious women. In her will she remembered and provided for all the many philanthropies that had won her interest.

One of her last gifts, the Phoebe Hearst Memorial Hall, to the women of the University of California, was unfortunately destroyed by fire, but her son, William Randolph Hearst, has provided for its rebuilding. Not only will it be a memorial to the mother he loved, but also to the womanhood of the Mrs. Hearst whose motherly spirit knew no bounds.

Mrs. Hearst was born in Franklin County, Missouri, December 3, 1842.—By Eric Howard.

Henry George. In almost every country of the world there are groups of sincere, earnest men and women to whom the name of Henry George is that of the greatest social philosopher. Whatever one may think of the theory of single tax, it is impossible not to respect the courage and devotion to human liberty of the man who formulated it.

Born in Philadelphia in 1839, Henry George made a number of sea voyages and then settled in California in 1858. For many years he lived in this state, most of the time in San Francisco. For a long time he worked as a compositor on the local newspapers. Then, like many other local editors, he left the case for the pen. He edited several daily papers in San Francisco and other California cities. As he became well known as an editor he wrote and lectured on political and social questions.



Frank H. Rindge

In 1871, in a pamphlet called "Our Land and Land Policy," he first outlined the single tax theory, which he developed some eight years later in the book for which he is best known, "Progress and Poverty." That book, by the way, has had a wider circulation than almost any other in the same field, and has been translated into almost every language. It has wielded a tremendous influence in the politics of Australia, New Zealand and the United States. In it he set forth the idea that land, like air and sunlight, was the property of all the people, and that private ownership of land was unjust. He advocated the concentration of taxation upon land values irrespective of improvements, and developed a system by which he hoped to preserve for all the people their inheritance of the earth.

He was one of the first to advocate the adoption of the Australian ballot, now extensively in use. As a lecturer and writer, after the publication of "Progress and Poverty," he enjoyed a world reputation. In New York he was so popular as a candidate for mayor that it required the fusion of the two other parties to defeat him.

His early life was a bitter struggle against poverty. He knew at first hand and in its harshest phases the struggle of the poor. It was his desire to alleviate the injustice he saw about him that inspired his life work. Whether the single tax is ever widely adopted, the influence of Henry George's ideas and sincerity will long be felt in the struggle of humanity towards liberation.

His personality was respected even by his most bitter opponents. After his death in 1897, one of the newspapers that had continually opposed him spoke of his as "fearless, honest, unsullied, uncompromising Henry George."

Inscribed on his monument are these words, taken from "Progress and Poverty":

"The truth that I have tried to make clear will not find easy acceptance. If that could be, it would have been accepted long ago. If that could be it would never have been obscured. But it will find friends—those who will toil for it, suffer for it; if need be, die for it. This is the power of truth."

His prophecy has been fulfilled by the many members of the single tax movement in all countries who are toilinlg tirelessly for the acceptance of the truth as he saw it.—By Eric Howard.

Frederick Hastings Rindge. Los Angeles has never possessed a more representative citizen than the late Frederick Hastings Rindge, whose influence is still felt in the community where he was active for so many years, and where he labored so unremittingly for the public weal. He belonged to one of the very old and honored families of this country, of English origin. Originally the name was probably Ring, and in early records the name is found spelled Ringe, Rindge and Ring. Arthur, on "Family Names," says Ringe is of Danish origin, meaning low or small. Bowditch says, in "Suffolk Surnames," that Rindge is a place name derived from the Town of Rindge, England. The arms of the family show Sable on a chevron engrailed three escallops of the field.

I. Daniel Rindge, the American founder, was of Roxbury in 1639, of Ipswich in 1648, and died in February, 1661. He owned land in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and his name is mentioned occasionally in land transfers and other documents. He married Mary Kinsman, of Ipswich, daughter of Robert Kinsman. She married second, May 3, 1664, Uzall Wardwell. The issue of Daniel Rindge was: Daniel, who was born

about 1654, died in 1738, married Hannah; Mary, who married James Puller in 1672; Susanna, who married Joseph Gidding in 1671; Roger, who is mentioned below; Sarah, who was born August 7, 1659, married Joseph Andrews in 1680; and Isaac, who was born September 29, 1661.

II. Roger Rindge, son of Daniel and Mary (Kinsman) Rindge, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, June 19, 1657. Little is known of him save that he lived in Ipswich. His name is found on several deeds. He married, June 9, 1684, Sarah Shatswell, daughter of Richard and Rebecca (Tuttle) Shatswell, and their children were: Daniel, who is mentioned below; Richard, who married Sarah Brown; Sarah, who was born June 28, 1685, married Philip Amme; and Rebekah, who married Archelaus Lakeman.

III. Daniel Rindge, son of Roger and Sarah (Shatswell) Rindge, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, February 4, 1686, and was killed by the Indians, July 24, 1724. He commanded troops from Ipswich which destroyed King Philip's (of the Narragansett tribe) power and his service is recorded in "Soldiers of King Philip's Wars." He married first March 22, 1711, Sarah Knowlton, who died April 4, 1714, leaving no issue; and second he married Martha (Caldwell) Ayres, widow of Stephen Ayres. She married third, in 1726, John Wood. The children by the second wife were: Daniel, who is mentioned below; and Anna, who was born June 16, 1723, died April 5, 1730.

IV. Daniel Rindge, son of Roger and Martha (Caldwell) Rindge, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, January 26, 1721, and died there August 9, 1800. He married in January (intentions January 4), 1745, Mary Kimball, born November 15, 1724, died October 10, 1801. Their children were: Anna, who was born in 1746, married Elisha Newman in 1786; Mary, who was baptized December 7, 1749; Daniel, who was born in 1752, died May 16, 1773; Margaret Wood, who was born in 1755, died December 24, 1788, married Benjamin Caldwell; and John, who is mentioned below.

V. John Rindge, son of Daniel and Mary (Kimball) Ringe, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, September 24, 1759, and died there October 18, 1801. He married, at Ipswich, May 18, 1786, Sarah Baker, born December 29, 1766, died October 17, 1824. Their children were as follows: John who was born in 1789, was lost at sea, October 18, 1817; Samuel, who is mentioned below; Daniel, and probably others.

VI. Samuel Rindge, son of John and Sarah (Baker) Rindge, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, January 29, 1791, and died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 3, 1858. He was a hard-working man. For twenty-five years he held a position of responsibility in the New England Glass Works at Cambridge. Of his moderate income he reserved a part each year and late in life he had an income from some property left by his brother, Daniel. He lived for a time at Salem, Massachusetts. On February 17, 1820, he married (intentions December 25, 1819) Maria Bradlee Wait, daughter of Nathan Wait, of Bedford, Massachusetts, born February 22, 1797, died February 1, 1850, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Their children were as follows: Samuel Baker, who is mentioned below; Mary Wait, who was baptized at Cambridge, March 16, 1826; and Nathan Wait, who was born February 2, 1835, died February 11, 1835.

VII. Samuel Baker Rindge, son of Samuel and Maria (Wait) Rindge, was born in East Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 26, 1820, and died in Cambridge, that state, May 3, 1883. The following narrative

and appreciation was written by Hon. Francis J. Parker and appeared in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volume 45:

"It is not in the study of the lives of public men only that the sons of the people are to look for instruction, but in every life there is a lesson. Out of these we find proof confirmatory of the rule that every young man has within himself the possibility of success. There are many long years which to a struggling youth seem longer than they are, of slow progress, or apparently of want of progress, in the chosen path; but every lad should have it firmly impressed upon his mind that steady persistence and quiet perseverance are sure to be rewarded in the end. This is one lesson in the life of Samuel B. Rindge.

"Equipped with the sound but limited education which was open to him in the schools of Cambridge, supplemented by one year's tuition at a school in Salem, at fifteen years of age he began his business life. In 1836 he entered the counting room of Parker & Blanchard, Boston, Massachusetts, as the youngest boy. He was at that time a ruddy cheeked lad with dark, almost black, hair and very bright eyes, exceedingly quick in every movement and very prompt to respond to every call.

"His first year's salary did not exceed $50, and it was increased possibly by $50 with each year of service. He was expected to obtain the keys in the morning early enough to be in attendance before any one else, to open doors and shutters; to sweep, dust, make fires and have everything in readiness for clerks and partners when they arrived. During the day he was at every one's beck and call, to run errands, to receive or deliver merchandise, and finally to remain until the last person had left the building, close the doors, and return the keys to one of the partners. Very likely in all this long day's work he had only one meal, living as he did too far from the place of business to return to dinner; his noonday luncheon was brought from home in the morning. Small as his compensation was for several years, it is not probable that in any year he failed to lay away something for his capital. Necessarily economical, he always kept an account of every trifling expenditure, a custom to which he adhered long after the occasion for such watchfulness had passed.

"Busy as he was, he made time to learn the duties of those above him, so when promotion came he was able to assume the desk and do the work of the place awaiting him. Nor was this all. He possessed not only New England thrift, but also a large measure of Yankee enterprise. He was a natural trader and when his accumulated capital came to be reckoned by eagles he began to adventure in foreign trade. In those days there were many small vessels in the West Indies trade. He having made the acquaintance of the masters of these vessels, would entrust them with small invoices of merchandise to be sold on joint account, the proceeds being usually returned in produce of the country. He was advanced from clerk to head bookkeeper and then made cashier of the firm of Parker & Blanchard. Finally his value as a salesman became greater than as a bookkeeper, and at the age of twenty-five he was made a partner of the firm. He had by this time become fully acquainted with every department of this complicated business. To arrive at a partnership in an established business was for a man so constituted and so educated the beginning of sure success. There were pullbacks at times, losses by panics and depreciation of market values, but when Mr. Rindge was sixty-three, his property was valued at nearly $2,000,000. Fidelity, diligence, intelligence, and perseverance were the magicians who, out of nothing, had made so much.

"He cared little for political position, except for a year or two as alderman, he did not hold office, and this he accepted without enthusiasm and relinquished without regret; yet he was not uninterested in political affairs and gave a reasonable trial to attendance upon the caucuses and conventions of his party. In many places of trust, as director, manager and president of banks and of manufacturing and other corporations, his assistance was valued and welcomed. Into such duties he threw himself with ardor and in these and in many cases where appeal was made to his friendship or sympathy he lavished time, thought and care, often without recompense.

"With all his activity in business he was not absorbed by it. He found time for his home and his family. No one ever enjoyed an 'outing' better than he—his relish of a holiday whether a day in the country or a year in Europe was almost boyish in its freshness. He had an excellent memory of persons, places and events. As he walked or rode he was constantly alert to see what was going on about him. Before he was out of his teens he showed a tendency to be masterful with those under his direction. Under him a boy obtained a good schooling in affairs. Shiftlessness and laziness received no mercy at his hands. He seemed to require everybody under his authority to be and do what he had been and had done. He was an exacting, but not unkindly master.

"His home was adorned with valuable works of art, his summer residence was spacious and costly, his living generous, but habits of economy acquired in early life were never entirely shaken off. Although he had warning of danger, he refused to retire from active business, preferring to face all possibilities and to die in the midst of the occupations which had been his delight from early youth. The third day of May, 1883, after but a day or two of illness, he died of congestion of the brain. He was buried at Mount Auburn in the presence of a great concourse of his business associates, kinfolks and friends."

Samuel Baker Rindge married, April 29, 1845, Clarissa Harrington of Lexington, Massachusetts, daughter of Nathaniel and Clarissa (Mead) Harrington. She was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, December 8, 1822, and died January 4, 1885. Their children were as follows: Ellen Cleland, who was born July 9, 1846, died March 17, 1849; Frank Harrington, who was born April 14, 1850, died January 18, 1857; Mary Bradlee, who was born September 18, 1853, died January 19, 1863; Frederick Hastings, who is mentioned below; Samuel Harrington, who was born February 6, 1860, died January 16, 1863; and Edward Harrington, who was born August 3, 1866, died May 7, 1875.

VIII. Frederick Hastings Rindge, son of Samuel Baker and Clarissa (Harrington) Rindge, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 21, 1857, and, the only surviving child of his parents, was educated with particular care, traveling extensively as a youth in Europe. In 1870 he visited California, traveling on the first through train of the Union Pacific Railroad, and arrived in San Francisco. His preparation for college was completed under Dr. James Lawrence Laughlin, and in 1875 he entered Harvard University. Illness compelled him to forego the honor of graduation, and to leave school during his senior year. Several years later he received his degree from his Alma Mater. Soon after leaving college he succeeded to his father's estate and at once entered upon the business responsibilities which it entailed. Although his personal tastes were strongly inclined toward a studious life, he readily perceived where duty lay and his subsequent career proved the inheritance of strong

executive ability, unusual qualities of organization and foresight, and a quick perception of the essentials of any practical proposition.

Mr. Rindge visited California again in 1880, this time in search of health, and returning to his native New England with renewed strength, for a number of years devoted himself to the direction of his large interests in Massachusetts. Cambridge received many evidences of his affectionate loyalty in gifts of widespread public usefulness, including a public library, city hall and the Rindge Manual Training School for Boys, the first manual training school in the United States, which he established and maintained for ten years.

In 1887 he came again to California, here to make his permanent home, and he first located in Los Angeles; later, in 1891, building a handsome residence on Ocean Avenue, Santa Monica. In that same year Mr. Rindge purchased the property known as the Malibu Rancho, a Spanish grant originally made to Jose B. Tapia in 1804, later held by Don Mateo Keller. The Malibu Rancho originally extended along the coast northwesterly from Las Flores canyon for twenty miles, and to this Mr. Rindge added by purchase until he owned a tract extending along the sea coast for twenty-five miles, embracing within its limits a wonderful diversity of scenery and natural attractions ranging from a smoothly sloping beach of marvelous whiteness to towering mountain peaks. Wooded valleys, fertile mesas, mysterious caves and almost inaccessible canyons, and groves of ancient oaks and sycamore, lent their charm to this place, upon which a prodigal nature had showered its precious gifts. That its romantic beauty, sometimes gently soothing and sometimes startling in its impressiveness, was in no way lost upon him, is testified by his book, "Happy Days in Southern California," an appreciation of the joy of life upon the Malibu, which also deals with other aspects of life in California.

In 1903 Mr. Rindge's ranch house was destroyed by fire, and about that same time the family moved to Los Angeles, where he erected a beautiful residence on Harvard Boulevard, in a section of the city with whose development he had been identified. During his years of California residence, 1888-1905, there was no one man who rivaled him in connection with so numerous and such important interests, his investments being largely instrumental in the development of the region, and resulting in benefit and opportunity to men of lesser means.

He recognized the imperial importance of land reclamation projects and the utilization of water power, and any movement along these lines enlisted his ready and enthusiastic support. In addition to official positions in numerous organizations working along these lines, he was president of the Conservative Life Insurance Company, president of the Sinaloa Land Company, vice president of the Union Oil Company, a director of the Edison Electric Company, and an influential figure in many Eastern organizations, financial and industrial. His name linked with any enterprise was proof of its progressive, substantial and valuable nature, and in the world of affairs as in the realms of education and philanthropy, his great wealth was constantly employed toward worthy ends.

In 1895 Mr. Rindge erected and presented a church building to the Methodist society in Santa Monica, and when he came to Los Angeles he joined the congregation of the Westlake Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he was a liberal contributor in all departments of its work. He was one of the founders and president of the Ocean Park Young Men's

Christian Association, and while in Santa Monica, had been for several years a member of the school board, president of the Good Government League, and a leader in the suppression of vice. In California and New England there are many institutions whose present success and usefulness are due in no small measure to the helpful interest of Frederick H. Rindge, to whom any agency for the improvement and aid of his fellows made an irresistible appeal. Emerson once remarked that an ordinary man goes through the country and sees the houses and fences that are there, but that an unusual man goes through the same country and sees the houses and the fences that might be there. Of the latter class was Mr. Rindge, and in the early days of his residence on the coast it was given him to labor in a field, to preserve the figure, urgently in need of "houses and fences."

Mr. Rindge was a member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, the Archaeological Institute of America, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Harvard Club of Los Angeles, of which he was president from its organization until his death. He was an enthusiastic collector of coins and aboriginal objects of art, which have been placed in a loan exhibit of the Peabody Museum at Harvard, and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Mr. Rindge also gathered a large amount of material bearing on the Pacific Coast archaeology, and his collection of "California" was unequaled in private ownership.

The death of Mr. Rindge occurred August 29, 1905, at Yreka, California, an event in which California sustained the loss of a son from whom she had received the fullest measure of unselfish, productive service. The following words of a contemporary form a just estimate of his life:

"As a business man, as a church leader, as a Young Men's Christian Association president, as a consistent worker for the good of the greatest number, not in selfish pleasure nor for personal aggrandizement, Mr. Rindge made himself so useful no other man can take his place. He was a man of strong religious convictions, but the grace of humility and a broad understanding prevented his religion from degenerating into religiosity. A staunch, steadfast, unassuming man with all of his millions, those who differed from him in opinion could admire his fidelity to his ideals, and those not blessed with money could be glad that such a fortune was entrusted to such worthy hands."

Frederick Hastings Rindge was married May 27, 1887, to Rhoda May Knight, daughter of James and Rhoda (Lathrop) Knight, of Trenton, Michigan. Mrs. Rindge survives her husband and resides in Los Angeles. Their children were as follows: Samuel Knight, who was born in Los Angeles, April 9, 1888, a sketch of whom appears following this, married, July 12, 1911, Agnes Marion Hole, and their children are the tenth American generation; Frederick Hastings, Jr., who was born at Redondo, California, September 5, 1890, married first in September, 1913, Galetta Mushet of Los Angeles, no issue, and second, Elsie Cavagnarro; and Rhoda Agatha who was born at Santa Monica, California, April 20, 1893, and married, November 18, 1915, Merritt Huntley Adamson, of Los Angeles, and they are the parents of two children, also in the tenth American generation namely: Rhoda May, who was born at Santa Monica, February 14, 1917, and Silvia, who was also born at Santa Monica, May 18, 1921.

Samuel K. Ridge

Samuel Knight Rindge, one of the leading business men and financiers of Los Angeles, is a son of the late Frederick Hastings and Rhoda May (Knight) Rindge. He was born in Los Angeles, April 9, 1888, and was educated at the San Monica Public School during his childhood. Subsequently he received instruction from private tutors and prepared for college in the Harvard Military School of Los Angeles. In 1907 he entered Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was graduated therefrom in 1911, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Returning to Los Angeles he entered business life and has since continued therein, being occupied with personal interests and numerous official positions, including those of director of the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles, vice president and director of the Seaside Water Company, vice president and director of the Seaside Investment Company, treasurer and director of the Southern California Iron and Steel Company, and director of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California.

Upon the entrance of the United States into the World war Mr. Rindge enlisted in the United States Medical Reserve Corps, August 8, 1917, was warranted sergeant and attached to Base Hospital No. 35, at Camp Kearney. On July 4, 1918, he was transferred to the Ordnance Department as a private and was assigned to the One Hundred and Thirty-first Ordnance Depot Company at Camp Kearney. On October 12, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of ordnance sergeant, and was honorably discharged January 9, 1919; on April 23, following, being commissioned second lieutenant in the Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Mr. Rindge is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars, and is a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the University Club, and the Newport Harbor Yacht Club. He fraternizes with the Masonic order in Southern California Lodge No. 278, F. and A. M.; Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M.; Los Angeles Council No. 11, R. and S. M.; Golden West Commandery No. 43, K. T., and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. While a student at Harvard University he was elected to the Pi Eta Club.

On July 12, 1911, Mr. Rindge was married to Agnes Marion Hole, a daughter of Willitts J. and Mary B. (Weeks) Hole, of Los Angeles. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rindge, of the tenth American generation of the Rindge line, are: Samuel Hole, who was born in Los Angeles, October 7, 1913; Ramona, who was born in Los Angeles, June 9, 1915; and Frederick Hastings, who was born in Los Angeles, January 1, 1921.

Hugh Mooney. A jovial "son of the ould sod" who for forty years was a stalwart citizen of his adopted country was Hugh Mooney, a pioneer of Red Bluff. Hugh was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1826. His father was an iron worker, so young Hugh swung a sledge in his father's shop and learned the trade. At the age of twenty he decided that Ireland was no place for him and that he would come to America. Upon his arrival he worked at his trade in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati. He next went to work in the lead mines of Wisconsin along with a partner who proved to be a scamp and defrauded his Irish chum out of all that the latter had invested in the project.

Mooney then worked for a while at Galena. There he was taken with the prevalent California fever, and so he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, to make the start. Having but $60 in his purse, he worked at his trade for several months, most of the work being the shoeing of horses

for teamsters preparing for the overland trip to California. After a big job for four hard-headed Scots, Hugh arranged to go with them to the West. They charged him $100 for the privilege of keeping company with them. He paid them $50 in cash and a note to be redeemed when he landed in California. They were not long on the way before the animals gave out, so the greater part of the trip was on foot, Hugh paying for that pleasure. Upon arriving at Sacramento a friend let Mooney have a $50 slug to pay his note. He then started to work at $6 per day and soon had $600.

Now was the time to hit the "diggings," so off the young Hibernian started and tried his luck at Rabbit Creek, Poor Man's Gulch and other places. In six months his $600 had vanished, and he returned barefooted to Marysville. After resting, he returned to Sacramento, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Red Bluff. Here he worked at his trade for three years, clearing $3,000 during the time. This made him feel so rich that he started for the Old Country, where he spent money freely during his short stay, and so when he arrived in Red Bluff he had but $500. Again he started the forge and soon had $2,000. Times being dull, he went to Tehama and opened a shop in 1858, which he conducted for eight years. During this time he purchased the splendid farm just outside the town where he made his home until his death. A fine residence was erected and there the genial blacksmith spent his last days in ease. He and his good wife had five children, four of them being still alive at this writing. For several years Mr. Mooney served his community as supervisor, earning a reputation for sterling honesty in public matters. He was a democrat of democrats, casting his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. Mr. Mooney had a host of friends and was ever ready to relate in his own way tales of the days before the '60s.

J. D. S.

Thomas R. Bard. Born in Pennsylvania on the 8th day of December, 1841, Thomas R. Bard left school at the age of seventeen to take up the study of law. However, he soon turned to railroading, serving under Thomas Scott, who was not only president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but who also served as assistant secretary of war under Lincoln. Mr. Scott had acquired large holdings of land in California, and he picked young Bard to go to that state to look after the lands which were located in Humboldt and Santa Barbara counties. As the total holdings of Scott's lands amounted to 277,000 acres, Bard had a very responsible position considering that he was a young man when he arrived in 1865.

The work of Bard was chiefly with the lands located in what is now known as Ventura County. It seems at an early date there was a boom in oil lands, and although the first attempts to put the oil business of the South on a paying basis were not very successful, the industry grew slowly and Bard became the first president of what is now the Union Oil Company. However, he relinquished his holdings before the real success of this organization came.

At the time Bard was representing Scott in Ventura County there was friction between the remaining Spanish settlers and the large American owners of the Scott type. In order properly to protect the interest of his employer, it was necessary for him to go into local politics; thus he became supervisor, and from that time he was one of the leading political leaders of the section.

While handling the lands of Scott, Bard acquired extensive holdings of his own and became engaged in the subdividing of land, in the sheep business, in town building, and in promoting trade by water between Ventura County and San Francisco, then the leading market of the coast. At times the losses suffered by his partners and himself in sheep were heavy, but by sticking to the industry they became successful.

In 1884 Bard was sent as a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated Blaine. In 1900 he was elected to the Senate of the United States. At this time the Panama Canal was one of the leading subjects in Congress, and his work in connection with this and with the making of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was constructive. His attitude in opposing the joint Statehood of Arizona and New Mexico was bitterly attacked in those two territories, but the people of Arizona later were grateful to him for the fight he had made against the bill, because his action paved the way a few years later to separate Statehood for Arizona. Nevertheless, at the time the Arizona newspapers published bitter attacks against him and his political foes in California used the Arizona Statehood situation as a campaign argument against him and were successful in opposing his reelection.

In California the name of Bard will be forever associated with the material development of Ventura County. He was perhaps the greatest of the early Anglo-Americans in that county. His clean personal life, ability to work hard and to sustain reverses, his integrity and love for the section in which he lived so many years place him in the ranks of the strong men of his time.

Edwin Bryant was a native of Massachusetts and first came to California in 1846. He was known chiefly for his work in connection with the development of San Francisco, where he served in 1847 as the second alcalde under the American flag. He seemed to have been one of the first Anglo-Americans to sense the future possibilities of San Francisco as a commercial city; and he worked to secure good harbor improvements and for the general development of the city at a time when but few people had confidence in the future of the Pacific Coast.

In spite of his great faith in California, Bryant returned to the East before the gold rush of 1849, returning again in that year to remain for four or five years. He became known as a leading citizen, property owner, and politician. He returned East again to Louisville, Kentucky, where he engaged in newspaper work. He served during the Civil war as a member of the California Battalion. He died in 1869.

Bryant is best remembered by his book, "What I Saw in California," which is classed by Bancroft as a standard authority on the events of 1846-47. In this work the writer not only pictures the emigrant route from the Missouri to California by way of South Pass at a time when Salt Lake City was being founded, but sketches the leading events that took place in the Golden West during the Mexican war. He mentions in a general way political, social, and economic California with detailed sketches of such leading events as the Bear Flag revolution, the influence of the missions, military and naval operations under Frémont, Kearny, and Stockton, the battles of San Gabriel and San Pasqual, and notes the progress being made in the growth of both Los Angeles and San Francisco. The early French and English writers arrived at a time when the

It was Frank Wiggins who conceived the idea and saw the importance of establishing a traveling exhibit of Southern California products. It was he who brought about the well remembered Southern California exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893, and this was followed by exhibits at every other large national and international exposition held in the United States. As, year after year, he demonstrated his keenness of perception, his understanding of people, and the power of visualized advertising, he was accorded hearty support not only by the Chamber of Commerce but also by other important organizations and the public in general. The fact that he was always sure of his statements, the fact that he believed implicitly in the future of Southern California and the Southwest, and the fact that he appreciated the importance of making these things known to the world, made him one of the keenest publicists the country has ever known. It was these things that brought Los Angeles to the attention of the world and that has held Los Angeles and the Southwest continuously before the vision of the rest of the world, resulting in a perpetual flood of visitors that has increased year by year and has builded Los Angeles into the "wonder city" in an incredibly short span of years. While still retaining the position of exhibit superintendent, Mr. Wiggins was, in 1897, made also the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, an office of which he continued the efficient and honored incumbent until his death. He was one of the first and most persistent workers in behalf of the California good-roads system, and he was one of the most active in the support of the great enterprise that gave to Los Angeles its world-famed aqueduct and unequalled water supply. He was one of the prime movers and most persistent workers in behalf of all that has gone to make Los Angeles one of the important ports of the world and one of the fastest growing industrial centers in the United States. In all of the civic, commercial and industrial development of the Southwest, and particularly of Los Angeles and vicinity, no one man has been more instrumental than was Mr. Wiggins. From 1909 to the time of his death Mr. Wiggins devoted his whole time to the secretarial office of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and in this connection he built up a working organization of large proportions and remarkable efficiency, the same touching all phases of industrial life in the Southwest.

In 1886 Mr. Wiggins was united in marriage to Amanda P. Wiggins, and after her death he eventually married, July 7, 1921, Anne Baillie, who survives him and who was with him on the ship President Garfield when Mr. Wiggins' death occurred on that vessel, he and his wife having been at the time on their return voyage from Cuba.

Robert Louis Stevenson. The Scotch have a habit of producing literary men who win the love of the world by a rare kind of personal charm. Barrie has it; Milne, the playwright, has it; William McFee has it; Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott had it. In a greater degree than any of them, however, it is the special possession of Robert Louis Stevenson.

The circumstances of his life may have helped to endear his name and memory to the thousand who have been charmed by his books. Almost his whole life was a struggle against ill health; in addition, for many years, he bore the burden of poverty.

Stevenson was born in Edinburgh in 1850, the son of a famous engineer and lighthouse builder. From the age of six, however, Robert Louis showed a tendency to write. His youthful ill health prevented

him from entering the work of his father and forced him into literature, luckily for the world. Because of his ill health he traveled a great deal in France and Italy. It was in France, in 1876, that he first met Mrs. Osbourne, the lady who afterward became his wife.

Some time after Mrs. Osbourne had returned to her California home Stevenson, alarmed by the news that she was ill, traveled across the Atlantic and the continent to be with her. Through lack of funds he had to travel steerage as an emigrant. During most of the year 1879, he lived in a single room in a workman's house in Bush Street, San Francisco, and ate his frugal meals in a cheap coffee house near by. It was then that he met Charles Warren Stoddard, who exerted a profound influence upon him, and other San Francisco writers.

In 1880 he married Mrs. Osbourne and they moved to a desolate mining camp described in "The Silverado Squatters." This whole period was one of strain and worry, borne by Stevenson with the quiet courage so characteristic of his lifelong fight with disease.

"The Wrecker," written in collaboration with his stepson, Lloyd Osbourne, contains many chapters dealing with San Francisco's life. But Stevenson's better work was done after his return to Scotland, where freed from the burden of poverty, he was able to write the best that was in him. "Treasure Island" first made him famous; the fantastic symbolic story, "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde" struck the popular fancy and increased his renown.

In 1887, after the death of his father, he returned to this country and spent some time at Saranac Lake, New York, in a renewed fight against his old enemy, disease. In better health, he came back to San Francisco, stopping at the old Occidental Hotel in Montgomery Street, planning a long pleasure trip to Hawaii and the South Seas. On that journey Samoa won his fancy and upon that island, at Vailima, he spent the last four years of his life—the healthiest, happiest years of all.

One day he was gaily talking on the veranda at Vailima when he was stricken with apoplexy, never recovering consciousness. Sixty Samoans who loved and respected him and for whose freedom and progress he had tirelessly worked, bore his body to a high peak where he was laid to rest forever, as he wished to be, with the Pacific Ocean at his feet. He died in 1894.

Robert Louis Stevenson was called "the most attractive man of letters of his time." His personal charm was so great it has been impossible for contemporary critics to dissociate it from his work. But whatever estimate Time may place upon him as a writer, eternity itself can not destroy the compelling, courageous, tender personality that is revealed in his essays, letters and romances.

In Portsmouth Square there is a fine monument to his memory, inscribed with a characteristic quotation from his works.—By Eric Howard.

Collis P. Huntington. Connecticut has a reputation for producing shrewd traders. In Collis P. Huntington it produced a man of business whose financial skill amounted to genius. He was born at Harwinton, Connecticut, October 22, 1821, the descendant of a noted New England family. At fifteen he started peddling clocks through the South and West, and it was during these journeys that he first realized the country's need for adequate means of transportation.

It is said of Huntington that after he had once traversed a road he could draw an accurate map of the region. He possessed a broad vision

of the country as a whole, and dreamed of giving it unity by means of railroads.

When gold was discovered in California, he immediately set out for the new El Dorado. Unlike many of the pioneers who arrived in the new country without funds, Huntington actually increased his resources on the way. He did so by judicious trading while his party was held up in Panama for several months. Upon his arrival in California he started a hardware store in Sacramento. Later he became the partner of Mark Hopkins, and the firm of Huntington & Hopkins was one of the most successful in the state.

With Hopkins, Charles Crocker and Leland Sanford—the Big Four—he laid plans for the building of the Central Pacific Railroad, which was begun in 1859 and completed ten years later. Each of these men had an important part in that work. Huntington acted as fiscal agent, and in that capacity solved the enormous financial difficulties of the project.

Later, with his associates, he built the Southern Pacific, which was completed in 1881, and the Chesapeake and Ohio. In time he came to operate forty-four railroads and branches, along continuous lines from Portland, Oregon, via San Francisco and New Orleans, to Newport News, Virginia. The industrial development of the West and South is due in no small degree to his grasp of the problem of transportation. Whatever criticism may be made of his methods, which were often individualistic in the extreme, he did accomplish a work of importance and benefit to the country at large.

As president of the Southern Pacific, he also acquired a number of steamship lines and built up a veritable empire of trade. He also found time to become a prodigal patron of art, of which he was keenly appreciative, and to interest himself in the education of negroes and Indians. At his death he bestowed his $3,000,000 collection of paintings upon the Metropolitan Museum, and during his life he gave liberally to the Hampton and Tuskegee institutes.

Something of his personality is revealed in a story of his boyhood. He was working on a farm for a neighbor, at $7 a month and board. At the end of a year's work he displayed his savings—$84. "Why," said a friend, "that's every cent of what you earned!" "Exactly," said Huntington, "that's why I didn't save any more."

He died August 13, 1900, at his camp in the Adirondacks, at the age of seventy-nine. His fortune was estimated at from $35,000,000 to $80,000,000. He was one of the big men, one of the great builders, of his time—that period in our history which saw the amazing industrial development of a rich, new country. Huntington and his associates made that development possible. All Americans have shared in the fruits of their work.—By Eric Howard.

MARK TWAIN. Of San Francisco's Incomparable Three—Bret Harte, Joaquin Miller and Mark Twain—the third won the widest and greatest fame in the world of letters. Today Mark Twain's name is placed beside those of Poe and Whitman, as one of America's Incomparable Three.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens was born at Florida, Missouri, November 30, 1835. He received the ordinary common school education of a frontier town, and in his youth became an expert compositor. He worked at that trade until 1851, when he became a steamboat pilot on the Mississippi River. His nom de plume was adopted from the cry of pilots when they sound two fathoms of water—"Mark Twain!" The material which

he later used in "Huckleberry Finn," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "Life on the Mississippi" was absorbed during his Missouri boyhood and his river pilot days.

After a very brief and equally amusing war experience he went with his brother to Nevada, where the latter had received a political appointment. There Sam Clemens, as he was known in those days, soon became a reporter on the Virginia City Enterprise and first revealed his humor and sarcastic wit. He was generally known as one of the laziest men in Nevada, a quality that he made altogether charming. Once he was lying in bed reading when his pipe went out. He calmly waited until a friend who lived in the same house came home, called to him and asked him to light it for him. During his Virginia City days he became the friend of Artemus Ward, the humorist and lecturer, then at the hight of his fame.

In May, 1864, Mark Twain came to San Francisco, where he worked for about five months as a reporter on The Call. He was assigned to writing attacks upon the extremely inefficient police department. In the course of his work he one day found a policeman sleeping on his beat. The reporter secured a large cabbage leaf from a nearby stand and stood over the officer of the law, fanning him, until a large crowd had collected. Then he walked away. The next day the joke was all over the city, having more effect, perhaps, than his articles.

For a short time thereafter Mark Twain tried mining in Calaveras County, which was a failure, except in giving him material for his famous story, "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County." He returned to San Francisco and struggled to support himself by writing. He contributed many of the best of his early sketches and stories to the Californian, then edited by Bret Harte. He became a member of that brilliant group of San Francisco writers whose work contributed so much to the fame and color of the city.

After a journey to the Sandwich Islands he attracted attention as a humorous lecturer. He advertised one of his lectures thus: "Doors open at 7 and ½. The trouble begins at 8." After one lecture in San Francisco some of his friends took him to a vaudeville theater where an actor was giving an imitation of him. Later they presented the imitator to the real Twain. "Did you like my imitation?" asked the actor. "Well," drawled Mark Twain, "I've heard it and seen it, and all I can say is—one of us is pretty bad."

"Innocents Abroad," published in 1869, first made him famous. It was followed by "Roughing It," his vastly amusing and frequently imitated reminiscences of the West, and a little later by "A Tramp Abroad," and "The Prince and the Pauper."

The failure of the publishing house with which he was connected forced him to make a world lecture tour in order to clear himself of debt. He won fame and popularity in every country he visited. Oxford University conferred the degree of Litt. D. upon him.

His characters, especially in "Huck Finn" and "Tom Sawyer," are unforgetable; some of the best portraits in American literature. His humor is ever present, vital, homely and philosophic. His personality is unique, entirely his own, revealed in almost every line of his writings. His two posthumous books, "The Mysterious Stranger," which is beautifully poetic, and "What Is Man?" reveal the profound thinker who wore the mask of a jester. Certainly no American since Whitman has written so greatly, so enduringly, as Mark Twain.

ALEXANDER N. KEMP

He died April 21, 1910, at Stormfield, Connecticut, and the world mourned for its laughing philosopher. In his own work, and in the admirable biography, written by Albert Bigelow Paine, the wit and the soul of the man are preserved for us.—By Eric Howard.

ALEXANDER NESBITT KEMP, executive vice president of the California Bank of Los Angeles, comes of a family of bankers. His early training in banking and finance was acquired in London. He came to California twenty years ago, and has been particularly well known through his ability in broadening the investment market for public utility securities.

Mr. Kemp was born at San Francisco, June 22, 1879, son of Alfred Holmes Kemp. His father was born in London, England, of English parents, the father having been a private banker and a party to some of the international loans made at the time of the Franco-Prussian war. Alfred Holmes Kemp became a resident of San Francisco in 1878, and soon afterward engaged in banking. He was active in that business until 1920, when he retired, and now resides at Oakland. Alfred Holmes Kemp married Elizabeth Grigor, who was born at Dingwall, in Ross Shire, Scotland, of the old Scotch landed gentry.

A. N. Kemp attended public schools at Oakland. In 1899, when he was twenty years of age, he went to London, England, and learned the banking business with the Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Corporation. Three and a half years of his apprenticeship were spent in London, also a short time in Scotland and France, and in 1903 his London house sent him to New York, and he had an active experience in that city for two and a half years.

Mr. Kemp returned to the Pacific Coast in 1905, to join the San Francisco branch office of N. W. Halsey & Company, an international known firm of investment bankers. Mr. Kemp as a representative of the bankers came to Los Angeles in 1909 as comptroller of the Pacific Light & Power Company, San Joaquin Light and Power Company, Southern California Gas Company, and other interests. When the properties of these various companies, and still others, were merged with those of the Southern California Edison Company, Mr. Kemp remained as comptroller of the latter, and subsequently was elected vice president in charge of finance.

With the Southern California Edison Company Mr. Kemp brought to fruition one of his fundamental principals of financial management of large corporations in extending to the fullest possible extent the popular holding of the corporation's securities. He had charge of the sale of the stocks and bonds of the Southern California Edison Company. In five years, under his management, the number of stockholders increased from less than two thousand to about fifty thousand, and by 1926 that company had over 82,000 stockholders, probably the largest number of share holders of any public utility concern in America.

In 1923 Mr. Kemp became senior vice president of the California Bank. The California Bank represents a merger of former banking houses controlled by A. M. Chaffey, the originator of branch banking in California. In September, 1923, the California Bank took possession of its new quarters, the twelve story building at 625 South Spring Street, one of the finest banking structures in California.

Mr. Kemp has numerous relations with banking, real estate, and oil and gas activities in California. He is a director of the California Bank, California Trust Company, California Securities Company, Pacific Gasoline Company, Delano Land Company, Spring Street Realty Company, the

firm of Wallace & Brooks, and is on the Advisory Committee of the Southern California Edison Company.

During and subsequent to the World war he was treasurer and director of the local Red Cross. He is a member of the California Club, University Club, Midwick Country Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Beach Club, the National Economic League and the English Speaking Union. His chief sports are tennis, boating and swimming.

Mr. Kemp married at Oakland, in 1905, Madeliene Mary Haly, daughter of G. S. Haly, who was a tea merchant in San Francisco. They have two children, Haly Nesbitt and Phyllis Elizabeth Kemp.

Pierson B. Reading, one of the leading pioneers of the north end of the state, was born in New Jersey in 1816 and died in Shasta County in 1868. In the early '40s he crossed the plains and entered California by way of the Pit River. In 1844 Reading was employed by Capt. John A. Sutter and was at Sutter's Fort when Frémont arrived. The next year Sutter left him in charge of affairs while he went to help quell the Alvarado insurrection. Soon after Reading arrived, in company with John Bidwell and several others later closely identified with the upper Sacramento, he explored the valley as far as the present city of Redding and later was given a grant of land in Shasta County, his future home. His was one of the most northern grants given by the Mexican authorities. Enlisting under Frémont, Reading engaged in the struggle against Mexico and served as a major under Commodore Stockton during the war of the conquest.

After the accession of California to the United States, Reading retired to his Shasta farm, making it his home until his death. In 1848 he visited Coloma, where he acquainted himself with gold mining and returned home to engage extensively in that pursuit in one of the richest gold sections of America, Shasta County. He early became convinced that gold existed to the Pacific and set out to explore the mouths of the Trinity and Klamath rivers, going by boat up the coast. Their little vessel was taken by storm as far as Vancouver, and Reading was forced to return. Humboldt later explored the section that Reading had hoped to reach.

In early life Reading had passed through the celebrated panic of '37 and lost heavily, leaving many creditors. As an instance of his integrity, in 1850 he visited his old Vicksburg home and paid in gold $60,000 as principal and interest to those whom he owed.

In 1851 he was the whig candidate for governor of the state, making a strong but losing fight. That was his last political race. He lived quietly on his farm, where he died, leaving a wife and five children. It is usually supposed that the Town of Redding is named after him, but this is probably not true, since the town site was laid out by one B. B. Redding, an engineer with the Central Pacific Railroad. A few years after the founding of the town a bill was introduced in the State Legislature to change the name from Redding to Reading, in honor of the old pioneer; but this caused such confusion with about a dozen other Readings in the nation that an act of Legislature changed it back to Redding. So while located upon land formerly owned by Major Reading, the town is named in honor of another.

J. D. Sweeney.

ESTEBAN MUNRAS was born in Barcelona, Spain, in 1798, and in 1818 he left his native country to go to Lima, Peru, in the employ of the Spanish Government. He came to Monterey, California, in 1820 with the purpose of engaging in trading operations. After a two years' residence he married Catalina Manzanelli, daughter of Nicholas Manzanelli, a wholesale silk merchant from Genoa, Italy, and of Casilda Ponce de Leon, a lineal descendant of Ponce de Leon, the Spanish explorer and navigator.

Nine children were born to Don Esteban and Doña Catalina Munras —three sons and one daughter who died in youth, and five daughters who survived their parents. They are as follows: Concepcion, wife of Dr. William McKee, pioneer of 1846; Engracia, wife of Dr. J. C. Callaghan, pioneer of 1847; Maria Antonia, wife of Rafael Danglada, native of San Sebastian, Spain, and Spanish pianist and violinist, who came to California in 1850; Dolores, wife of Alonzo Allen, a native Californian; and Ana, unmarried.

Don Esteban became the grantee of three large ranchos, the *Laguna Seca, San Francisquito* and *San Vicente,* the first two being still held by his descendants. He served as alcalde of Monterey in 1847, and Juez in 1840. Public spirited, he gave much of his valuable time to matters of public concern. His splendid record in this behalf, as well as a flawless private career, saved him from expulsion from the country under certain decrees and laws of Mexico, passed in 1829, expelling Spaniards from California.

U. S. Consul Thomas O. Larkin in 1845 describes Don Esteban as an old resident, a man of family and property, disgusted with politics. He died in Monterey, in 1850, in the home built by him, which is still standing.

The following descendants of Don Esteban are now living: Daughter, Mrs. Dolores Allen; grandchildren, Mrs. Catalina Danglada Field, Monterey, California; Misses Adelida Callaghan, Katherine Callaghan, Rose Callaghan, Mrs. Anita Callaghan Schultz, Daniel Callaghan, all of San Francisco; great-grandchildren, Maria Antonia Field and Stephen J. Field, Monterey; Mrs. Engracia Critcher Freyer, San Francisco.

For further information see Bancroft, Volume IV, pages 361, 411, 521, 540, 654.

Anna Geil Andresen.

PETER LASSEN. Of the early life of Peter Lassen, pioneer of Tehama and Lassen counties, little is known. As nearly as can be ascertained, he was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, August 7, 1800. At the age of twenty-seven he completed his apprenticeship as a blacksmith and two years later arrived in Boston. For a short time he remained in that region, working at his trade, and then moved to Katesville, Missouri, where he lived for nine years working at blacksmithing and doing some farming.

In 1839, with twelve others, Lassen started for Oregon, locating for a short time at the present site of Oregon City. The next spring he sailed for California, landing probably at San Francisco. The first winter he spent at San José, then built a saw mill at Santa Cruz, the first at that place. After operating this mill for a time he sold it for 100 mules, which he intended to take back to the United States. Not being able to secure men to go with him, he drove his mules to Sutter's, where he worked them on the ranch while he plied his old trade.

In the summer of 1843 Lassen was one of a party with John Bidwell to explore the upper Sacramento Valley, selecting at the time a tract of land on Deer Creek, Tehama County, near the present town of Vina. This grant was known as the Bosquejo Grant, and there Lassen lived, the only white man for miles and surrounded by Indians, with whom he became very friendly. This was the first settlement north of Marysville.

Lassen laid out a town site, calling it Benton City. It was generally known, however, as Lassen's Ranch. In 1846 Frémont and his men stayed at Lassen's for three weeks. When Lieutenant Gillespie arrived from the south looking for Frémont, who had gone to Oregon, Lassen, with others, went north with Gillespie, overtaking Frémont near Klamath Lake.

The following year Lassen crossed the plains with Commodore Stockton to induce settlers to come to Tehama County region and also to secure a charter for Western Star Lodge of Masons. This was the first Masonic charter to reach California. Through some misunderstanding, however, it was numbered 2 instead of 1. Lassen was junior warden of this lodge. In 1851 it was removed to Shasta, where the charter still remains.

While Lassen was absent on this trip to the East, gold was discovered. Upon his return he tried mining for a time with success, then he sold part of his ranch and invested in a steamboat, the Lady Washington, intending to run a line up and down the river. The venture was not a success, as it took five months to make the first trip of 200 miles up the river. Financially it was disastrous for Lassen, but as a matter of history it is of interest as being the first steamboat to run on the upper Sacramento River.

Lassen became so involved in debt that he sold his entire ranch to Henry Gerke, and taking what little he had left he started over Lassen trail to the region of Honey Lake, where he was one of the first white men to settle. Here his place became a center, as had Tehama Ranch, and here he lived until his death. He was somewhat of a surveyor and many of the early surveys of Lassen County were made by him.

About April 25, 1859, Lassen and a companion were slain by Indians near Black Rock. Lassen was later buried at the foot of the tree under which he spent his first night in Lassen County, as he had often expressed a wish that the tree might be his monument. In 1862 a monument was placed over him, but in time it decayed, and in 1917 a splendid shaft was erected over his grave by W. A. Armstrong of Red Bluff, the funds being donated by the people of the northern part of the state. In addition to this he has Lassen Peak, the only active volcano within the confines of the nation, for a memorial.

J. D. Sweeney.

Sylvanus H. Kellogg has long maintained his residence in the city of Los Angeles, was here actively engaged in a manufacturing business during a period of a quarter of a century, and he is now living virtually retired, with an attractive home at 2312 Echo Park Avenue.

Sylvanus Holbrook Kellogg was born at Wayne, Dupage County, Illinois, February 25, 1865, and is a son of Rev. Sylvanus Holbrook Kellogg and Sarah (Loomis) Kellogg, the former of whom was born in Vermont, of Colonial New England ancestry, and the latter of whom was born in the State of New York, she having been graduated from the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and having been a successful teacher in the schools of Michigan at the time of her marriage. Rev. Sylvanus

H. Kellogg was graduated from a college at Bangor, Maine, and became a clergyman of the Congregational Church, his ministerial services having been given in Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota and other states, and both he and his wife having passed the closing years of their earnest and gracious lives in California, where their mortal remains rest in the cemetery at Claremont.

The public school education of the subject of this review reached its culmination in his graduation from the high school at Hutchinson, Minnesota, as a member of the class of 1886. In Minnesota he was associated with farm industry, and after coming to California he was employed five years as operator of a milk wagon in the city of San Francisco. There also he gave a year to presiding over a grocery delivery wagon, and after coming to Los Angeles he was here identified two years with the bakery business. Thereafter he followed the carpenter's trade about five years, and about the beginning of the present century he invented a remarkably efficient preparation for the elimination of ants from household premises, he having obtained two patents on this preparation, to which he gave the name of Kellogg's Ant Paste, he having received two California medals on the preparation. He continued the manufacturing of the ant paste twenty-five years, with a well equipped plant on East Ninth Street. He has sold the plant and business, but the large sale of the product still gives to him a substantial royalty.

In political matters Mr. Kellogg has worked long and earnestly for prohibition of the liquor traffic, and thus has been influential in the councils of the prohibition party. He is firmly convinced that the prohibition amendment to the national constitution will eventually bring about the objects for which it was made a part of the basic governmental scheme. He was reared in the faith of the Congregational Church, of which his father was a clergyman, but he and his wife are now zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he united about a quarter of a century ago.

In Los Angeles, on the 17th of February, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kellogg and Miss Cornelia Baker Pierce, who was born in the State of Massachusetts, and who is a niece of the late Francis Baker, an honored California pioneer to whom a memoir is dedicated in the following sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg have no children, but their pleasant home is a favored rendezvous for many of their young friends, as well as of those of their own generation.

Francis Baker, who died at Los Angeles May 17, 1899, at the age of seventy years and six months, was a California forty-niner, and one of the earliest American residents of Los Angeles.

He was born in the famous New England town of New Bedford, Massachusetts, October 28, 1828. In the maternal line he was a descendant of Dr. John Greene, who came from England in 1736, and was identified with the founding of the town of Warwick in Rhode Island.

Francis Baker, like most of the boys of the old New Bedford, was early attracted to the seas, and at the age of sixteen went on a sailing voyage. In 1849 he came around Cape Horn to California, reaching San Francisco in September of that year, and spent some time in the mines on the Stanislaus River. He arrived in Los Angeles in September, 1850, and thereafter for thirty years or more had an interested and active part in local business and public affairs. In 1855 he became clerk in the establishment of N. A. Potter, the first regular hardware merchant of Los

Angeles. Mr. Baker was associated with other of the pioneer mercantile establishments of Los Angeles.

He served as under-sheriff, and in 1857, while deputy, he shot down the desperado Reed, who had killed Sheriff Getman. From 1868 to 1870 he was deputy under city marshal William C. Warren, and after the latter was killed Mr. Baker was elected, in December, 1870, city marshal and tax collector.

Mr. Baker married, in 1871, Hannah K. Ryals. She died in May, 1887.

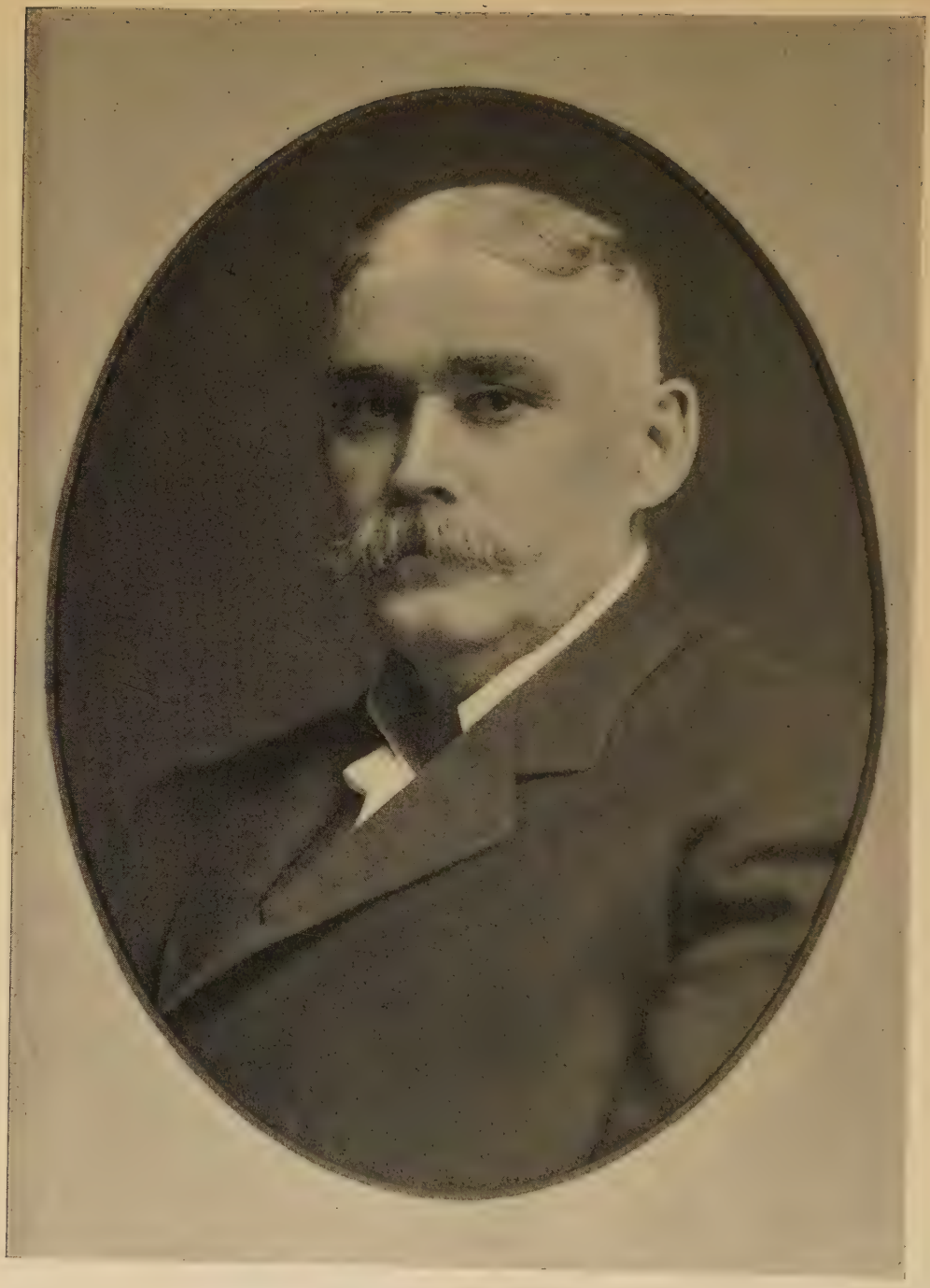
James Alexander Gibson, who came to California in 1874, and died at his home in Los Angeles August 3, 1922, possessed one of the ablest legal minds and characters in the state. He earned many distinctions as an attorney and jurist. The law firm of Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher, of which he was senior member, has long been one of the most successful law partnerships in Southern California.

The life of Judge Gibson in its home and community ties was spent in three California cities, San Bernardina, San Diego and Los Angeles. His body now rests in San Bernardino. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 21, 1852, and had he lived eighteen more days, would have reached his seventieth birthday. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Thomas Gibson, his father, settled in early manhood at St. John's, Newfoundland, where he clerked for an uncle in his store. From there he moved to Massachusetts, and when the American Civil war came on he enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, and was in service until killed in the battle of Bisland, Louisiana, April 13, 1863. His wife, Mary Gibson, was born in Ireland, but spent her girlhood in Marblehead, Massachusetts. She died before her husband, several months, and after that their son, James A. Gibson, was left an orphan before he was eleven years old. For several years after that he lived in the home of an aunt. At the first opportunity he went on a cruise, and when he was seventeen years of age he went to work in a large manufacturing establishment in Massachusetts, with a view of becoming a mechanical engineer. He continued with the business until he had attained practically the management of one of the departments.

In the meantime he took up the study of law, but had not finished his reading when he came to San Francisco in 1874. In a short time he removed to San Bernardino, continuing his law studies under the direction of William Gregory, and was admitted to the California bar in the District Court of San Bernardino County June 13, 1879, while in 1882 he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court.

He was elected and served as superior judge of San Bernardino County, resigning that office May 3, 1889, to accept appointment as a member of the Supreme Court of California Commission, the predecessor of the present Appellate Court. This office he also resigned in January, 1891, to resume private practice. Removing to San Diego, he became a member of the law firm of Works, Gibson and Titus. Judge Works withdrew from this firm to establish a partnership with his son, and the firm of Gibson and Titus continued until June 1, 1897, when Judge Gibson removed to Los Angeles, where for a time he was a member of the law firm of Bicknell, Gibson and Trask.

Judge Gibson seemed to be regarded as an authority on irrigation, corporation, mining and maritime law. At different times he acted as counsel for the Southern Pacific and the Pacific Electric Railway, the



C. M. Story

First National Bank, Local Telephone Company, and many public utility and other corporations in Southern California. Some of the cases that brought him fame as an able attorney were the tide land cases, the litigations involved in the receivership of the Bear Valley Land and Water Company, and the suits which arose out of the regulation of rates to Santa Catalina Island.

During his early years in California Judge Gibson was associated with the pioneers in San Bernardino County, and was himself a leader in the progressive element in that section. He was identified with the local organization that erected the first irrigation dam in that section of Southern California, the Bear Valley dam. He served as a major and assistant adjutant general of the National Guard of California, and because of his interest in scientific matters, was a member of the National Geographic Society, and the Archæological Institute of America. At one time he was vice president of the American Bar Association, and had been president of the Los Angeles Bar Association. He was a member of the Masonic Order, and a member of civic and social organizations.

His first wife was Sally Waterman, of Colton, California. She died just before Judge Gibson moved to San Diego. His second wife was Gertrude Van Norman, of San Diego, who survives him. He is survived also by four children, two by each marriage. They are J. A. Gibson, Jr., of Los Angeles; Mrs. A. C. Kingsbury, of Berkeley, California, and Martha and Horace Gibson, of Los Angeles. J. A. Gibson, Jr., is one of the able young attorneys of Los Angeles, and continues in practice with his father's old partners in the firm of Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher, a title that has not been changed since the death of the senior member.

Clinton Norman Sterry. Though he died more than twenty years ago, Clinton Norman Sterry is remembered in Southern California as one of the very ablest representatives of the legal profession. For many years, in fact throughout nearly all his professional career, he was identified with the legal department of the Santa Fe Railway Company, and at the time of his death was at the head of that department for the Western Division at Los Angeles.

Judge Sterry was born at LeRoy, Ohio, in 1843, son of DeWitt and Alvira L. Sterry. His father was a minister of the Gospel, and shortly after the birth of Clinton N., moved with his family to Norwich, Connecticut, to take charge of a church. Clinton Norman Sterry subsequently returned to Ohio, and while a student in Oberlin College ran away to join the Seventh Ohio Infantry. He served throughout the Civil war, rising to the rank of captain.

After leaving the army Captain Sterry pursued the law course in the University of Michigan, and soon after being admitted to the bar moved to Emporia, Kansas, where he became an attorney for the Santa Fe Railway Company. For several years he was also associated with the leading law firm in that section of Kansas, Ruggles, Plumb, Scott and Sterry.

In 1892 Judge Sterry was made general solicitor of the Western Division of the Santa Fe Railway Company, with headquarters at Albuquerque, New Mexico, remaining there five years, and then removed the law offices of the Western Division to California in 1896, and performed his duties until his death in May, 1903. Intellectually he stood in the front rank of his profession, and his generous character brought him a host of warm friends throughout the Southwest. He was a member of

the California Club at Los Angeles. He built the fourth house on Wilshire Boulevard, and made it the family home.

At Emporia, Kansas, in 1877, Mr. Sterry married Miss Louise Augusta Slocum. She was born at Claremont, New Hampshire, daughter of Dr. Charles Churchill and Juliette (Hunt) Slocum. She was liberally educated, and has done some literary work by way of prose and verse. Before she was twenty-one years of age she was appointed county superintendent of schools in Kansas. She is an active Red Cross member and a member of the County Welfare Commission, and belongs to the Friday Morning Club, the Woman's City Club and the Civic and Philanthropy Clubs.

Mr. and Mrs. Sterry had four children, each of whom is distinguished by some special talent. The oldest child, Norman S. Sterry, is an able lawyer, skillful as a jury trial attorney, and is a member of one of Los Angeles' best known law firms, Gibson, Dun and Crutcher. The second child, Miss Nora Sterry, is prominent in educational work, being principal of the Macy Street School in Los Angeles. Miss Ruth Sterry has had a career as a newspaper woman, and now has her own offices as a publicity and advertising agent. The second son, Philip Clinton Sterry, is also an attorney, now practicing with the firm Hill & Morgan.

Mrs. Ada M. Jones. Far-sighted, highly intelligent and charming, Mrs. Ada M. Jones is one of the women of Los Angeles who stands forth as superior in every relation of life, and one who has been able to not only manage her realty holdings so as to yield her a handsome income, but to rear her five children to useful maturity. In 1901 she and her husband, the late Robert Morris Jones, and their five children came to California, and after two years spent at Pomona, came to Los Angeles. They arrived in the Golden State in the hope of improving the health of Mr. Jones, but all care and loving attentions were in vain, for he passed away in 1904. His untimely death made it necessary for Mrs. Jones to exercise great wisdom in handling her finances.

Upon the arrival of the Jones family at Los Angeles a property was purchased at Thirty-first and San Pedro streets, which at that time had its desirable restrictions, but in 1904 Mrs. Jones, with a wisdom which later events have fully justified, came to Hollywood, purchased property in the Garfield tract, and from time to time she bought other pieces, selling them at an excellent profit. That she has been able to thus augment her resources is all the more to her credit in as much as she had never before had any business training, and was a Southern lady of Louisiana, reared amid luxurious surroundings.

The five sons of Mr. and Mrs. Jones are Harvey, Harry, Clarence, Joseph and Robert, the last named having been but five years old when the family moved to California. They have grown into well known and highly respected citizens, and are a great credit to their mother. Harvey Jones attended military school at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and is now a telegraph operator. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and to the Hollywood Athletic Club. A widower, he has one son, Howard. Harry Jones has charge of construction of the Guaranty Building, and has contributed much toward the upbuilding of Hollywood, having developed large tracts and blocks, and put through many new streets. High in Masonry, he helped in the organization of the Masonic Lodge at Hollywood. He is a Knights Templar and Scottish Rite Mason and he also belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the

Hollywood Athletic and Hollywood Country clubs. He married Leona Houtz, and they have five children: Ardath, Harry, Lucile, Richard and Marjorie. Clarence Jones is manager of the Guaranty Building. He has three children: Margaret, Marie and Charles. Joseph Jones is in Pasadena, in charge of the bond department of one of the Pasadena banks. He married a Louisiana girl, and had one daughter, Gladys. Fraternally he is a Mason and Shriner. Robert Jones went overseas with the American Legion, landing in Sweden, from whence he was sent to Vienna, Austria, and was abroad four years. Becoming very ill, he was in the hospital for a long period, and has not yet recovered. A stock broker in his business connections, he is successful, and unmarried, he makes his home with his mother. He is a graduate of Leland-Stanford University, and a man of education. His clubs are the Hollywood Athletic and the Hollywood Country. In addition to rearing these five sons, Mrs. Jones has also brought up two of her grandchildren.

Nance O'Neill. When McKee Rankin was managing the old Alcazar Stock Company, one day a very tall, angular, yellow-haired girl, by the name of Gertrude Lamson, presented herself to him, bearing a note of introduction from Peter Robinson, then dramatic critic on one of the San Francisco papers. The note read: "Here is a young friend of mine who wants to go on the stage. Kindly discourage her."

Rankin did his best, but the girl refused to be discouraged. She won a minor place in the company, and first appeared in a play called "Sarah." A little later she toured with Rankin's company in "The Danites" and revealed the vital power that has characterized her acting ever since. Rankin saw her genius and decided to star her, choosing for her the stage name of Nance O'Neill, a combination of the names of two famous English actresses of the eighteenth century—Nance Oldfield and Eliza O'Neill.

Nance O'Neill was born in Oakland on October 8, 1874, the daughter of a pioneer of '49 and a Southern woman who had crossed the plains to California. From them she inherited the wanderlust that has sent her traveling and playing in almost every country of the world. Her Alcazar appearance followed soon after her graduation from Snell's Seminary in Berkeley.

After her first success in "The Danites," she played stock engagements in Los Angeles and Denver. Then, in 1896, she made her first New York appearance at Weber and Field's Theater. The following two years she was leading woman with the Murray Hill Stock Company in that city.

In 1898, managed by McKee Rankin, she toured California at the head of her own company, first appearing at the Columbia Theater in "Leah, the Forsaken." She was coldly received by the critics, but in a return engagement scored a great success. Later she won success and popularity in "Camille," "East Lynne" and "Jim the Penman." Thereafter she appeared with great success in Australia. Probably no actress has been so highly honored and so well liked in so many parts of the world. At the end of a very successful world tour she crowned her fame by bringing London to her feet, appearing in "Magda," "Camille," "Hedda Gabbler" and "Macbeth."

Always an actress of elemental force and vitality, Nance O'Neill was superb in the better plays of her repertoire, especially those of Shakespeare, Ibsen and Suderman. Her Lady Macbeth has never been equaled

for its revelation of profound and tragic emotion. "Monna Vanna," by Maeterlinck, and Robert Hichens' "Bella Donna" were two of her later successes.

The East was slower to recognize her power than California and the rest of the world. Her performance of Lady Macbeth in a small theater in Boston brought that city under her spell, but it was several years later that she convinced New York of her true greatness. In "The Lily" she proved that her place was one of the first in the American theater. Since then she has been acclaimed as the most powerful actress of tragic roles on the stage.

Her method is forceful and elemental; she is a majestic mistress of emotional intensity and profundity.

Her latest triumph was "The Passion Flower," in which she toured the country. It has always been difficult for her to secure roles suited to her tragic vitality, but one hopes that during the seasons to come she will find new vehicles in which to exercise her magnificent talent.—By Eric Howard.

Rt. Rev. William Bertrand Stevens. The Rt. Rev. William Bertrand Stevens, bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Los Angeles, was consecrated to that office only ten years after his ordination as a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Bishop Stevens was born at Lewiston, Maine, November 19, 1884, the son of Albion Morse and Ada (McKenzie) Stevens. His ancestors settled in Maine in Colonial times and a number of them fought in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. His father was a business man in Maine and subsequently in Boston, Massachusetts. Bishop Stevens spent his boyhood in Maine, and attended Bates College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For a time he was engaged in business in Boston. Feeling a desire to enter the ministry, he began his studies in the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, and was graduated from there in 1910 with the degree Bachelor of Divinity. His later studies were pursued in New York, where he received the degree Master of Arts from Columbia in 1911, and that of Doctor of Philosophy from New York University in 1916. The University of Southern California made him a Doctor of Laws in 1921, and Bates College a Doctor of Divinity in 1922.

Ordained a deacon in 1910 by Bishop Lawrence, and a priest in 1911 by Bishop Greer, he served during 1910-12 as curate of Holy Trinity Church, New York. He was called to St. Ann's Church, New York, where he carried on a large and successful institutional work. During this period he was active in religious educational interests and was a member of the first inter-church committee on week day religious instruction. Bishop Stevens' last parish work was at St. Mark's Church, San Antonio, Texas, where he was active in ecclesiastical and community interests. This was during the World war period, and for a time he served as assistant field director of the American Red Cross at Fort Sam Houston. On October 12, 1920, he was consecrated as bishop coadjutor of Los Angeles by Bishop Johnson of Los Angeles, Bishop Nichols of San Francisco, Bishop Parsons of San Francisco and seven other bishops from various parts of the country.

In Los Angeles Bishop Stevens has accepted many responsibilities in administrative work, both within the church and without. He is a member of the Churchman's Association of New York, is chaplain of the

Lloyd Thomas

California Society of Colonial Wars, is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, is a republican, a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the University, Los Angeles Country, California Country, Los Angeles Athletic, Kiwanis and Harvard clubs. Since the organization of the Los Angeles chapter of the English Speaking Union he has been honorary chairman. He is also a trustee and director of a number of institutions, including Occidental College, Bishop's School for Girls, the Near East Relief, Hospital of the Good Samaritan, Glendora Foothills School, Los Angeles Community Chest.

Mrs. Stevens was Miss Violet Heathcote Bond, daughter of the late William E. Bond of New York City. Their marriage took place in 1911 in Holy Trinity Church, New York. They have four daughters.

Lloyd Wesley McAtee, president of the Union Mortgage Company of California, has been actively identified with financial organizations in Los Angeles for twenty-one years. His responsible and influential place among Southern California financiers today is the result of the spirit of thorough workmanship and efficiency in the succession of duties he has performed.

Mr. McAtee was born in the village of Detroit, Illinois, September 9, 1882, son of Samuel S. and Minnie O. (Sanderson) McAtee, his father a native of Washington, D. C., and his mother of Ohio, representing a pioneer family of that state and also of Illinois, the Sandersons going to Illinois when the country was a wilderness. Available records show that they were numbered among the early Colonial families of Virginia, and that the great-greatgrandfather of L. W. McAtee was a dispatch bearer on Washington's staff during the War of the American Revolution. Later generations of the McAtees were of old Kentucky, and Samuel S. McAtee spent some of his early years in Missouri. He and his wife were married in Detroit, Illinois, where he was in the manufacturing business and for many years held the office of justice of the peace. Samuel S. McAtee and wife have been married forty-five years, and for over twenty years have made their home in Los Angeles. They have three sons: Reuben S., Lloyd W., and Grover C., all born at Detroit, Illinois, educated in Illinois public schools and now living in Los Angeles.

Lloyd W. McAtee at the age of eighteen began teaching, and for a year or so followed that and other occupations, for a brief term being employed in a newspaper office at Pittsfield, Illinois. He came to California with his parents and younger brother, and soon after arriving in Los Angeles found a minor position of service with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. The sixteen years he spent with that company constituted a period of experience and broadening of his personal connections that opened a way for higher promotions. For two years after leaving the Title Guarantee and Trust Company he was assistant secretary of the California Bank, then became assistant to the president of the Citizens Trust & Savings Bank. In 1922, when the Union Mortgage Company of California was organized and began business, he was made vice president and general manager, and since then has been made president and general manager. The Union Mortgage Company of California has among its officers and directors some of the men best known in Southern California business and finance.

In 1922 Mr. McAtee also organized and became president of the West Side State Bank at Washington and Vineyard streets in Los An-

geles, a local institution that in a year's time achieved resources of nearly $400,000. Mr. McAtee was also one of the organizers and is vice president of the California Holding Corporation, which finances automobile contracts, and is a director of the Bank of America of Los Angeles, and is connected with several other business enterprises.

A number of years ago Mr. McAtee took up largely as an intellectual diversion the study of law, but has used the knowledge only as an aid to him in business and has never sought admission to the bar. He is a member of the City Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the Ad Club, the Exchange Club, Municipal League, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles Realty Board, American Institute of Banking, and the Historical Society of Southern California. Fraternally he is member of Westgate Lodge, F. and A. M., of Los Angeles. Always active in local affairs, he was democratic candidate for county clerk of Los Angeles County in 1910. His favorite sport in early years was baseball, and at one time he organized and maintained an amateur baseball team in Los Angeles. In later years he has played with equal enthusiasm the ancient game of golf.

On September 3, 1907, at Los Angeles, Mr. McAtee married Miss Josephine E. Thomson, who was born at Lincoln, Nebraska, and was brought to Los Angeles at an early age by her parents, James T. and Frances M. (Wright) Thomson. Her father is a retired railroad man. Mrs. McAtee was educated in public and private schools at Los Angeles.

Colin Munro Gair came to Los Angeles in 1902, has had a progressive business career, being an executive official in the largest merchandise brokerage firm on the coast, and is one of the prominent laymen in the Episcopal Church of this diocese.

Mr. Gair was born at Norwich, Ontario, Canada, September 10, 1878, son of William and Margaret Ann (Pearce) Gair. Through his mother he is descended from the Colton family which settled in Long Meadow, Massachusetts, in 1644. Mr. Gair is a member of the society Sons of the Revolution.

He acquired his early education in public schools at Toronto, and at Buffalo, New York, and began his business experience at the early age of seventeen. From 1895 to 1901 he was employed as bookkeeper by the American Agricultural Chemical Company at Buffalo.

Coming to Los Angeles in 1902, he had a brief service as bookkeeper with the H. Jevne Company and then went with F. W. Braun Company as bookkeeper and in the credit department. He was with the Braun Company from 1902 to 1908. From 1908 to 1910 he served as secretary-treasurer of the Brunswig Drug Company.

Since 1910 Mr. Gair has been secretary and treasurer of Johnson-Carvell & Murphy, merchandise brokers at 247 South Central Avenue, Los Angeles. This business was incorporated in 1906 and has since become the largest organization doing a merchandise brokerage business on the Pacific Coast. The character and extent of the business are indicated by the fact that they represent such manufacturers as the Corn Products Refining Company, the Borden Milk Company and the Walter Baker & Company.

Mr. Gair since 1912 has been a member of the vestry of St. Paul's Cathedral at Los Angeles, has served as senior warden since 1920, and was a member of the building committee and financial secretary at the time of the erection of the cathedral on Figueroa Street. For five con-

secutive terms he has been elected by the diocese of Los Angeles as a member of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Gair is a republican, is affiliated with the Hollywood Lodge of Masons and since June, 1920, has been a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason in the Los Angeles Consistory. He is a member of the Jonathan Club.

On October 24, 1906, at Los Angeles, he married Miss Hazel Latouche, daughter of Thomas B. Latouche. They have four children: Louise, Colin M. Jr., William Latouche and Edward Murphy Gair.

Jesse William Curtis, now associate justice of the District Court of Appeals at Los Angeles, has made a distinguished record as an attorney and jurist for over thirty years, and his individual record supplements the achievements of his honored forefathers in the law, including his father, W. J. Curtis, the venerable attorney of San Bernardino, while both his grandfathers were lawyers, and he is a great-grandson of Jesse L. Holman, one of the early State Supreme and Federal judges of Indiana.

Jesse William Curtis was born at San Bernardino, July 18, 1865, just a year after the family had settled in that frontier town of Southern California. As a boy he came to know the admirable character of his grandfather, Israel C. Curtis, minister and attorney, and all his early home influences were calculated to stimulate his ambition for worthy achievement. He attended the public schools of San Bernardino, graduated in 1887 from the University of Southern California, and later entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in law in 1891. He was admitted to the bars of Michigan and California, and in the same year began practice with his father in the firm Curtis, Oster & Curtis. After Mr. Oster went on the Superior bench the firm continued as Curtis & Curtis until his father retired in 1908. In 1910 he formed a partnership with Mr. I. W. McNabb, now United States attorney for Southern California, under the firm name of Curtis & McNabb, which continued until 1914.

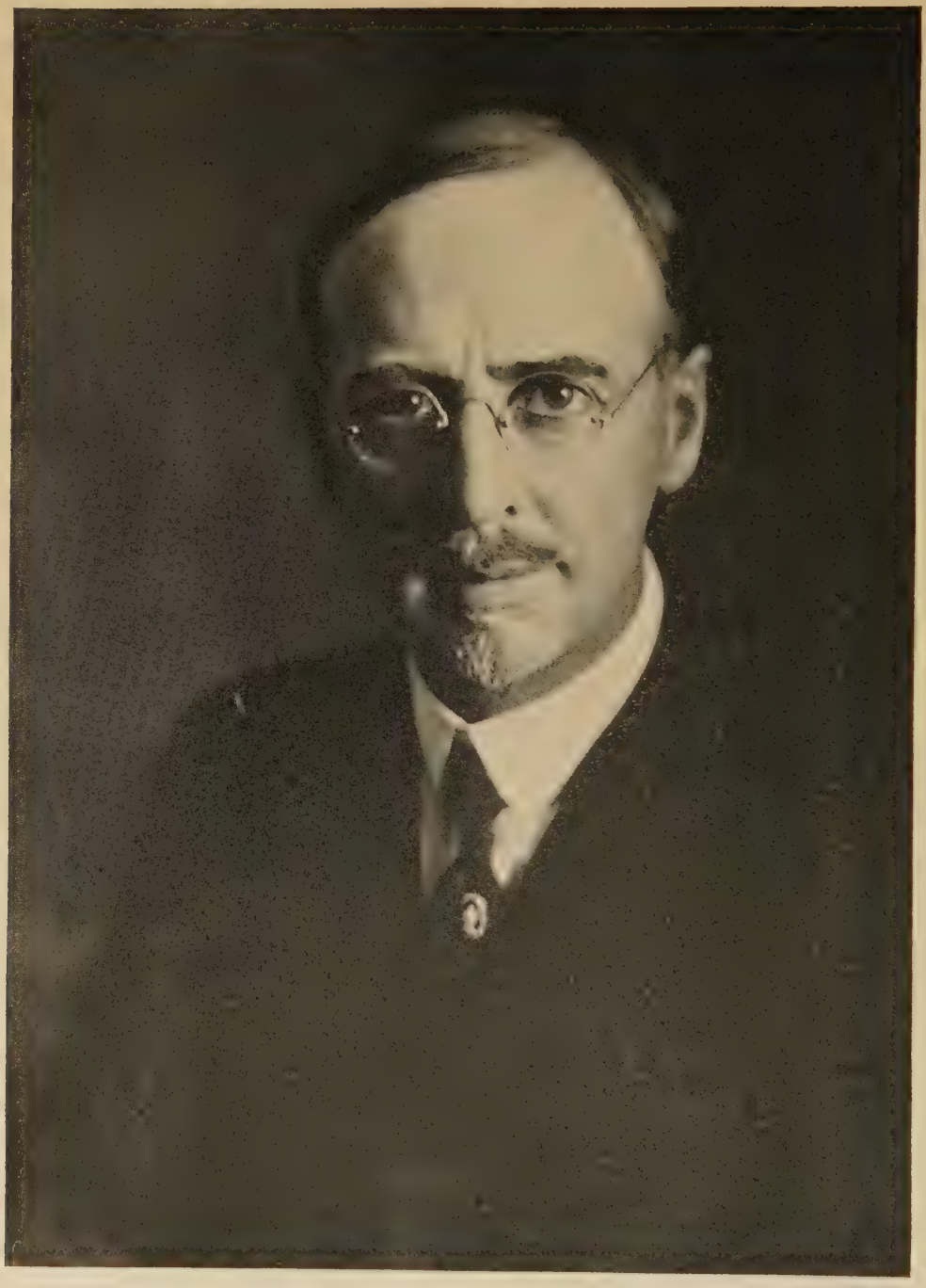
Judge Curtis was elected Superior judge of San Bernardino County in 1914, and in 1920 was reelected for a second term. In the second election he received the largest number of votes given any candidate in the county. He resigned from the Superior bench to accept the appointment tendered by Governor Friend W. Richardson on March 19, 1923, to become associate justice of the District Court of Appeals, Second District, Division No. 1, and on the 24th of March he entered upon the duties of this office. In 1924 he was elected to this office. Since September, 1923, he has made his home in Los Angeles. His judicial office is in the Pacific Finance Building.

Judge Curtis is a member of the Los Angeles County, California State and American Bar associations. He is a director of the San Bernardino National Bank, and he was district attorney of his native county from 1899 to 1903, served one term as a member of the Board of Education of San Bernardino, and during the World war he was chairman of the County Council of Defense. He is a democrat in politics. He is a trustee of the University of Redlands, and is a member of the Lions Club of Los Angeles, Sons of the Revolution, the University Club of Los Angeles, and Arrow Head Parlor No. 110 of the Native Sons of the Golden West at San Bernardino. His Masonic affiliations are Phoenix Lodge No. 178, F. and A. M.; Keystone Chapter No. 57, St. Bernard Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar, all at San Bernardino.

In 1892 Judge Curtis married Miss Ida L. Seymour, daughter of E. C. and Martha M. Seymour, of Highlands, California. Her father was a soldier in the Civil war, became a California orange grower and has served in the State Senate. Judge and Mrs. Curtis have three children: Margaret, who was married June 23, 1923, to H. M. Chadwell, professor of chemistry in Tufts College, near Boston, Massachusetts, where they reside; Jesse W., Jr., a student of the University of Redlands; and Helen Seymour, a student in the Marlborough School.

Mrs. Mary E. Lewis. A resident of California since 1886, and of Hollywood since 1907, Mrs. Mary E. Lewis, one of the highly esteemed women of Hollywood, residing at 6759 Yucca Street, has witnessed many changes, and participated in the wonderful development which has come about in the city and state during her period of residence here. It was in 1886 that her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Malachi J. Clark, with their six children, came to California from Le Mars, Iowa. These children were as follows: Sarah J., Mary E., Theresa L., Anna, Katharine and Alexander. The latter was for many years in the city engineer's office, and at the time of his death, in 1906, had charge of the street department of the city engineer's office. Mr. Clark was a native of Ireland, who came to the United States at the age of seventeen years, locating in Pennsylvania. There he met and married Mary Jane McAllister, and they located at Ashland, Pennsylvania, where all of the children were born except Alexander, who came to them after their removal to Iowa. After many years spent in successful farming in Iowa Mr. Clark retired, and then decided to move to a more genial climate. After his arrival he bought property on Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, Los Angeles, near the University of Southern California, and also a residence on Bunker Hill, and there he continued to reside until his death in 1905, he having survived his wife for two years. Their children were carefully educated, Katharine having been graduated from the California State Normal School, after which she became principal of the Boyd Street School, and held that position for a number of years, but is now deceased, having passed away in 1909. Theresa married George L. Mitchell, of San Francisco and Los Angeles, an employe of the Wells Fargo Express Company, and they had four children: A. Laurence Mitchell, who is assistant attorney for the Los Angeles Examiner, a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, from which he received his degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Journalism; Marie Lucile, who took her degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Southern California, is also a graduate of the School of Oratory, and has a Masters degree from Leland-Stanford University; and Olga and Paul, the other two children of Mrs. Mitchell, who died in 1918 and 1916, respectively. Mrs. Mitchell died in 1910, and Mr. Mitchell in 1918. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Clark were educated in Iowa, and all are a credit to their parents and their training.

Mary E. Clark was married to George W. Lewis January 4, 1890, in the City of Los Angeles. A native of Maine, he belonged to the old Colonial family connected with that of George Washington. For twenty-five years Mr. Lewis was a locomotive engineer for the Southern Pacific Railroad, and when he first came to California he crossed the Isthmus of Panama and arrived at San Pedro, California, but soon left for Westminster, and still later for Wilmington, where he worked to widen the harbor, under Gen. Phineas Banning.



Edward V. Lawrence

In 1907 Mrs. Lewis came to Hollywood and built her present home. At that time there was little indication that this section would become a lodestar for the world, or a center of one of the greatest of industries. There were no lights, and but one grocery store broke the continual line of woodland along the boulevard on which her home is located. Her foresight in selecting so desirable a property has been justified, and she has not only a residence that is envied, but also one that has greatly enhanced in value. She is a member of the Catholic Woman's Club, and is secretary of the Queens Daughters, being on the charter roll of both organizations.

Edwin Obadiah Palmer, M. D. A physician and surgeon whose attainments have earned him distinction in his profession all over Southern California, Dr. Palmer is in point of local practice the oldest professional man in the City of Hollywood, and has participated in many phases of that community's development.

He was born at Schenectady, New York, June 17, 1872, son of William Henry and Mary (Leavenworth) Palmer, of Canaan, New York. He attended the Chatham Union High School and the Academy at Chatham New York; then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, where he took his M. D. degree in 1896, was a student in Slone Maternity Hospital and New York City Maternity Hospital, continuing his professional training by completing the usual interneship in the Lebanon Hospital during 1897-1898 and was assistant successively in each branch of medicine and surgery with the Outpatient Department of Roosevelt Hospital while engaged in general practice until 1900, when ill health demanded a change of climate.

Dr. Palmer came to California from New York City in 1900, locating in Hollywood, where for a quarter of a century he has engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, in later years limiting his practice to general medical and surgical diagnosis. His office is at 6422 Hollywood Boulevard, and his home at 1745 Camino Palmero in Hollywood. From 1900 to 1910, Dr. Palmer was assistant county health officer of Los Angeles County, and served as city health officer while Hollywood was an independent city. Since 1922 he has been president of the Hollywood Medical Group, a copartnership of ten specialists, covering all the usual branches of medicine and surgery. He is also a member of the consulting staff of St. Vincent's Hospital, where he lectured on ethics and hygiene for many years in the Nurses Training School. He belongs to the Los Angeles County, California State and American Medical Associations, and during the World war period had charge of Division One of the Los Angeles County Selective Service, and lectured on hygiene to recruits in the Hollywood Division, throughout the war period. He was one of the founders and since its inception president of the Hollywood Hospital Company, who own and maintain the Hollywood Hospital, a 150 bed, Class A, semi-charity, non-sectarian hospital at Hollywood.

Dr. Palmer from 1905 to 1918 was president of the Hollywood National Bank and the Citizen's Savings Bank, both of which were organized by him and associates. He also promoted and managed "The Hollywood Citizen," Hollywood's second newspaper, 1906-1915. He is an independent republican, is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, the Hollywood Business Men's Club, the Municipal League of Los Angeles, Hollywood Lodge No. 355, F. and A. M. the Hollywood Masonic Club, the University Club of Los

Angeles, the Hollywood Athletic Club, the Wilshire Country Club, the Tuna Club, Santa Catalina Light Tackle Club, the Catalina Three Six Club and the Automobile Club of Southern California.

Dr. Palmer married at Hollywood on St. Valentine's Day of 1903 Miss Genevieve O'Brien. They have two children: Catherine and William, both attending school.

Charles Crocker. Of the Big Four, Charles Crocker was the practical man of affairs. It was he who became superintendent of construction and took charge of the actual building of the Central Pacific Railway. Crocker was a born executive, a national leader of men, just the person for the big job of building a great railway. In that work he shrank from no hardships, but worked with his men, setting them an example of industry, enthusiasm and energy.

His early life had fitted him for the great task of his career. Born in Troy, New York, September 14, 1822, he saw the beginnings of the United States railway system. He watched the building of the line connecting Albany and Schenectady. In 1836 he moved with his parents to Indiana, then a wilderness, and worked as a farmer and blacksmith. In 1850 he started over the plains for California, making that long and difficult journey from the Missouri River to Sacramento in exactly one hundred days. Nineteen years later he made the same trip in one of his own cars in one hundred hours.

On the way the party of which he was a member was delayed by a steamboat captain who had guaranteed to take them a certain distance and then refused to go on. Crocker took command of the party, and at the point of his gun compelled the captain to live up to his agreement. He had the audacity and the courage of leadership. As the steamboat captain said at the time: "If anybody gets to California, you will!"

At first he was a gold-digger and a prospector; then he became a trader, and later opened a dry goods store in Sacramento. That enterprise was very successful, but Crocker lost everything in the fire of 1852. Nevertheless, he rebuilt his business and again achieved success, becoming a prominent citizen.

In the face of violent antagonism, he proclaimed himself an abolitionist, and a friend of the Chinese. During a campaign for the State Legislature he was promised tar and feathers in a certain pro-slavery town; he invaded the enemy's territory, boldly expressed his opinion and won a large majority there. He was elected to the Legislature in 1860 and during the same year became interested in the railroad project then being organized by Huntington, Hopkins and Leland Stanford. Characteristically he sold everything he possessed and joined fortues with the other three in a venture that seemed, to say the least, dubious. As superintendent of construction he bore the brunt of the labor.

Speaking later of one of the many crises in the railroad's affairs, he said: "I would have been glad to take a clean shirt, lose all I had, and quit." But he didn't quit. He couldn't quit until he saw his work completed, and as a result it was carried to success.

Like many leaders of men, Crocker had a temper, but it was the temper of a brave, uncompromising man. He was utterly fearless and made many enemies by his out-spoken manner.

In 1875 he moved from Sacramento to San Francisco, and his residence on California Street was for many years one of the city's showplaces. He died August 14, 1888, at Monterey, making large bequests

to a home for the aged and to other charities. His widow continued his philanthropy, and in later years his sons have added to it. The Crocker family, like its founder, has played an important part in the commercial and social life of California.—By Eric Howard.

W. T. B. Campbell and family first came to California for the winter of 1913-14. They returned to their former home at Oak Park, Chicago, Illinois, but in December, 1916, they came to the Golden State, this time to remain and make their home. During the war Mr. Campbell went to their wheat ranch in Saskatchewan during the summers, returning to Hollywood for the winter.

Mr. Campbell became active in the real estate business in 1920. Real estate was then just entering upon a period of rising values, which as yet has had no turning and, like many others, reaped his share of the harvest. The firm, Campbell & Wemott, established their offices at 1111 Fairfax Avenue, the Crescent Junction site, in the path of progress to the sea.

Mr. Campbell is a member of Hollywood Lodge F. and A. M. No. 355, Hollywood Masonic Club, the Hollywood Athletic Club, the Sunset Canyon, Country and the Lakeside Golf clubs. The beautiful site they chose for their home is on Lanewood Avenue, a part of once immense lemon groves belonging to Mr. Lane.

Mrs. Campbell is an active member of the Hollywood Women's Club and belongs to the California Art Club and to the West Coast Arts, Inc., the latter a woman's art club. She and her husband are lovers and boosters of California. They have two children, the daughter, Elizabeth, being a student in the Hollywood School for Girls, and the son, Robert Campbell, is attending the grade schools.

William Jesse Curtis at the age of eighty-seven looks back upon a long and useful career, over sixty years of his life having been spent in Southern California, in San Bernardino County, where he has been a teacher, a farmer, practicing lawyer and stalwart citizen.

His father was Israel Coleman Curtis, who came to San Bernardino in 1864. He was both a lawyer and a minister of the Gospel, and he proved his courage and sincerity of purpose by fighting openly for the cause of righteousness in a community where drinking, gambling and other forms of vice were common. He was a native of Mississippi and was always true to his Southern birth, being courteous and hospitable. His father and grandfather were both named William Curtis, and his father's uncle, Richard Curtis, was the first Baptist preacher in Mississippi. Israel Coleman Curtis was educated in Mississippi and for a time attended Miami University in Ohio, but had to leave school to look after his father's estate. At Aurora, Indiana, he became a merchant, but lost his property in the financial panic of 1837. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1841, and in 1844 moved to the Territory of Iowa, settling near Pella. There he engaged in farming, and in 1851 was ordained a Baptist minister. He organized a number of churches in Iowa, was moderator of the Oskaloosa Baptist Association, and was instrumental in the founding of Central University at Pella. He served as district attorney of Marion County, Iowa, and represented that county in the Legislature from 1857 to 1860. In 1864 he started for California, and on the journey of seven months and seven days the caravan was twice attacked by Indians and the party suffered much from exhaustion and hunger. Israel C. Curtis organized and became the first pastor of the First Baptist

Church of San Bernardino, and for four years he was moderator of the Los Angeles Baptist Association. He lived in Los Angeles County from 1868 until his death on October 3, 1883.

In 1837 Israel Coleman Curtis married Lucy M. Holman, who was born at the Holman country estate, "Veraestau," near Aurora, Indiana, on May 4, 1819. Her father and mother were natives of Kentucky. Her maternal grandfather, Richard M. Masterson, was a prominent Kentucky lawyer and judge. Her father was Jesse L. Holman, who studied law under Henry Clay, and in Indiana served fourteen years as judge of the Supreme Court and in 1834 was appointed by President Jackson judge of the United States District Court of Indiana, and held that office until his death in 1842. He presided over the first bankruptcy court held in the United States. One of the sons of Judge Jesse Holman was William S. Holman, who was a member of Congress thirty-three years. Lucy Mildred Curtis was a pioneer of two states, Iowa and California. In girlhood she united with the Baptist Church, and was a faithful and consistent member and exemplified in her daily life her religion. She was also widely read in good literature, and poetry was a source of the highest pleasure. After passing her ninetieth year she repeated poems of considerable length which she had learned in childhood. While her life was centered in her children and home, her love was not confined to her own household. All humanity with whom she came in contact interested and awakened her sympathy. The close of her long and beautiful life of more than ninety-three years came June 7, 1912. She was survived by seven children, sixteen grandchildren and thirteen great-grandchildren.

William Jesse Curtis was one of the five sons born to his parents. His birth occurred on the old Holman estate called "Veraestau," near Aurora, Indiana, August 2, 1838, and he was six years old when his parents moved to Pella, Iowa. He lived on a farm there, attended public schools and Central College, and for a time taught school and studied law in his father's office. He was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1863 and again practiced with his father. He was one of the party that crossed the plains in 1864 and settled in San Bernardino, which has been his home now for sixty years. He taught school in San Bernardino, and in January, 1872, began the practice of law with Judge A. D. Boren, who had been county judge fourteen years. His other partners in practice included Judge Horace C. Rolfe, John Brown Jr., John W. Satterwhite, Judge George E. Otis, Henry Conner, Judge Frank F. Oster and his own son, Judge Jesse W. Curtis. William J. Curtis was elected district attorney of San Bernardino County in 1873, and reelected in 1875. Like his father, he has always been a staunch democrat, and in 1890 was democratic candidate for Congress.

He became a director of the San Bernardino County Savings Bank upon its organization. For almost twenty-five years he has been a member of the San Bernardino Society of California Pioneers, and he was a delegate to the National Convention of 1916, when Woodrow Wilson was renominated. He is the former president of the San Bernardino Board of Education, and for over twenty-five years was president of the San Bernardino County Bar Association. He retired from practice in 1908, and in 1915 resigned as president of the Bar Association. In formal resolutions adopted at the time and made a permanent record of the county court, the Bar Association extended to its former president "its thanks and appreciation for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over this body. We love and respect him for his integrity

Will D. Gould

and ability as a lawyer of more than forty years' standing at the bar of this county and state, and in retiring from the presidency of this association we extend to him our best wishes for a long and pleasant life in his retirement and hope that he will honor us with his presence in all our future meetings. We emphatically insist that, as in the past, he be present when we wine and dine to recount again in his inimitable manner the stories, pathetic or ludicrous, of his experiences as a member of this bar. We refuse to say farewell to him, and hope to profit by his counsel in the future as in the past."

In 1861 William Jesse Curtis married Frances S. Cowles of Delaware, Ohio, daughter of Leonard H. Cowles, an Ohio lawyer. Six children were born to their marriage, and the three now living are: Holman C. Curtis, Judge Jesse W. Curtis and Harriet M. Curtis.

Will D. Gould was admitted to practice law at Los Angeles in 1872, when the city contained but five thousand people, and the mayor could not speak the English language. In addition to his professional duties, Mr. Gould throughout his residence in Los Angeles has exerted a strong influence for civic righteousness and everything that makes for better standards of life and a better community.

Mr. Gould was born at Cabot, Vermont, September 17, 1845. He attended the common and high schools there, also the academies at St. Johnsbury and Barre, and at the age of twenty-one was elected superintendent of schools in his native town. He was also principal of graded schools in Marshfield, Passumpsic and Plainfield, Vermont. He was a law student in the office of Senator Charles H. Heath at Plainfield, and continued his law studies in the University of Michigan, where he graduated in the class of 1871. He was admitted to the bar at Detroit, Michigan, and Montpelier, Vermont, in the same year.

Leaving Vermont, he came to California, spending a few days in Sacramento and San Francisco, and then came by steamer to Wilmington, arriving in Los Angeles February 28, 1872. At that time there was no railroad south of San José except from Wilmington to Commercial Street in Los Angeles, and steamer passengers from San Francisco were brought to the outer harbor at San Pedro and thence by little boat to Wilmington and from there by short line railway to Los Angeles. Three days after his arrival in Los Angeles Mr. Gould rented offices in the Temple Block, then the city's best business building, directly across the street from the old Court House. March 3, 1925, Mr. Gould had occupied the same offices in Temple Building fifty-three years. That is an unusual career for any prominent professional man. Mr. Gould being interviewed as to why he had continued the practice of law so long, replied: "I have continued the practice of law because I enjoy the work and I believe that a man will live longer if he keeps busy at something. I do not think that idleness, over-eating and over-drinking promote health or are conducive to longevity or happiness; real service and continuous service are always rewarded. When I rented the suite of rooms which I now occupy, the Temple Block was the finest office building in Southern California. It still serves my convenient needs, being near the Court House where all active practitioners must often appear. The longer I remain here the more familiar the public becomes with my location. My practice has included the third generation. The sons and grandsons of pioneers who engaged me to fight their legal battles are among my warmest friends, and often they call upon me for advice and assistance in their

business affairs, and it is an honor that I greatly appreciate and a service that always lightens the burden and awakens kindly remembrances."

Soon after coming to Los Angeles Mr. Gould formed a partnership with William L. Marshall, one of the picturesque figures of the early California bar, a brother of the eloquent Tom Marshall and nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall. James H. Blanchard was his college mate and partner for a number of years. Some of Mr. Gould's early practice involved land litigation, which then crowded the State and Federal courts. It was on a petition filed by Mr. Gould that ex-Senator Zack Chandler, the then secretary of the interior, put a stop to the common practice of land speculators through dummy entries acquiring great tracts of land in violation of the letter and the spirit of the state and United States law which forbids the acquirement of more than a half section by one individual. These cases were known as the California Lieu Land Cases.

Mr. Gould came to Los Angeles a staunch advocate of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state, and equal morals and equal suffrage for men and women—and he stood alone, but never faltered and never doubted, and California never had a stronger advocate for those great reforms or one who gave more time and money to their achievement.

He was grand worthy chief templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars of California and for seven years was a member of the Executive Committee of that order in California and subsequently president of the Los Angeles Bone Dry Federation. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Masons and Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Los Angeles County Pioneer Society, of which he is a past president. He is president of the Vermont Society of Southern California and a member of the Historical Society of Southern California and of the Historical Society of Vermont. He is also a member of the Southwest Museum.

Mrs. Gould since their marriage, June 26, 1875, has worked with her husband in his dry campaigns. She was secretary of the Los Angeles Women's Benevolent Society from 1875 to 1880 and was vice templar of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the World in 1876, and both Mr. and Mrs. Gould were delegates to the International Temperance Conference in Philadelphia in June, 1876. They welcomed Miss Willard to California and arranged her public meetings. Mrs. Gould organized the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Southern California.

Mr. and Mrs. Gould are honorary members of the Flintridge Country Club and of the Flintridge Riding Club, and believe that health and good cheer are promoted by equestrian exercises, and they enjoy their rides on their farm at the foothills, near the Club, still maintaining their residence in Los Angeles City.

Isadora Duncan. One night when Isadora Duncan was dancing in London, Ellen Terry, the famous actress, who was watching her for the first time, sprang to her feet, turned to the audience and dramatically exclaimed: "Do you realize what you are looking at? Do you understand that this is the most incomparably beautiful dancing in the world? Do you appreciate what this woman is doing for you—bringing back the lost beauty of the old world of art?"

This spontaneous tribute from one great artist to another is typical of the kind of enthusiasm Isadora Duncan awakens everywhere. In Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg the public went wild with delight at her

appearance. In her own country she has had a harder struggle for recognition, but her influence upon the revival of dancing as an art has been incalculable.

Isadora Duncan was born in San Francisco in 1880. As a child, she amused herself by inventing dances and teaching them to other children, so that before long she was made a regular teacher in her mother's dancing school. She has always been a teacher, in the best sense of the word —one who has sought to lead others out of the ruts of routine into the free realm of rhythmic beauty and physical perfection.

"To rediscover the beautiful, rhythmical motions of the human body; to call back to life that ideal movement which should be in harmony with the highest physical type; to awaken once more an art which has slept for 2,000 years"—these were Isadora Duncan's expressed ambitions. More than any other dancer she has accomplished her aim.

She first appeared at Daly's Theater, New York, in 1895, as a fairy in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Afterwards she spent several years in a study of dancing of all kinds in Paris and London. In 1900 she appeared in London with F. R. Benson's Shakespearean company, and in the same years returned to America and danced "The Rubayat" in New York. She made no great popular impression, although she was acclaimed by the few as an original and creative artist.

Her subsequent tour of the continent was very successful. Artists, poets and musicians everywhere praised her dancing; she became internationally known as the leader in an important art revival. In Russia she influenced the revival of the famous Russian Ballet under Daghieleff. In Athens, Grunewald, Paris and New York she founded schools for dancing and trained a group of selected children who became known as the Duncan girls. She inspired them with her own creative freedom and endeavored to lead them to express themselves as individuals. Because she dances as she feels, and because her feelings are as unusual as her personality, she has no imitators.

Miss Duncan's frank scorn of Puritanism, her utter freedom from conventionality, and her candid avowal of the cause of Bolshevism have made her the object of countless attacks. Ridicule has been heaped upon her; bitterness and anger have been directed against her. Sometimes she has brought it upon herself, by her daring. But she has never been ignored. Throughout the world she has been one of the most conspicuous American women. In a world sadly in need of beauty, she has preached and lived an esthetic gospel. More than any other single person she has provided an antidote against the machinelike existence that is the lot of so many people today. And that is perhaps the true measure of her fame.—By Eric Howard.

Mrs. Madeline Frank Brandeis, a native of California, her parents being likewise natives of this state, is well known in artistic circles in Hollywood, having some achievements to her credit as a producer in the motion picture industry.

Her maternal grandparents were Solomon Ehrman and Lena Lebrecht, natives of Germany, who arrived in California in 1869 and were married in 1870. They made their home at the historic mission at San Jose, California. Their four children after being grown removed to San Francisco. The daughter Mattie Ehrman married Albert Frank, of San Francisco, also a native son. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Frank had two children: Aileen and Madeline, both of whom are graduates of private schools of San

Francisco. Mrs. Brandeis' mother attended a convent school at San Jose, while her father finished his education in Germany. Aileen Frank was married to A. L. Jacobi, of San Francisco, member of an old and prominent California family.

Miss Madeline Frank was married to Irving J. Brandeis, of Omaha, a veteran of the World war. The one child of this marriage is Marie Madeline, born in 1920.

While Mrs. Brandeis about seven years ago was in Chicago she produced a picture in a spirit of fun so successfully that she decided to make a serious study of the art and has later become recognized as a producer. She has made three pictures that have received the highest praise. The first one, "Not One to Spare," so pleased Arthur Train, husband of Ethel Train, the author, that after having received many petitions from producers to produec her "Sonny" stories, she decided to let Mrs. Brandeis have them, being so delighted with the way the latter staged the first one. Among other pictures produced in 1925 was "The Shining Adventure," by Dana Burnett. In it Percy Marmont, Mabel Ballin and Ben Alexander, directed by Hugo Ballin, also produced "Maud Muller" from Whittier's poem. Mrs. Brandeis has her home at 6836 Arbor Drive.

JOHN SHERMAN DUFF. One of the developments of this age is the industry that takes out of the homes the drudgery of wash-day, thus lightening the work of the housewife, and providing the family with clean and sanitary clothing at a nominal expense. There are few communities today that have not some connection with laundering plants, and the majority have their own, operated by local capital. El Centro is fortunate in having in its midst an experienced man in this line, for John Sherman Duff, who owns and conducts a first-class laundry in this community, has been connected with the business for a number of years, and is well fitted to render a service as nearly perfect as his energy and efforts can make it.

John Sherman Duff was born on a farm in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1866, a son of James K. and Mary (Bennett) Duff, the latter belonging to another old Pennsylvanian family. Her death occurred when she was fifty-four years of age. James K. Duff was a farmer all his life, first in Pennsylvania, his native state, for he was born in Beaver County, and later in Osage County, Kansas, to which region he went in 1871, and where he died in 1897, aged eighty-one years. He and his wife had the following family born to them: Walter, James, Will, Joseph, Vincent, John, and two daughters, Mrs. Mattie H. Davidson of Lyndon, Kansas, and Mrs. E. K. Thompson, of El Centro. Walter is in Oregon, James in Denver, Colorado, William in Osage County, Kansas, Joseph is also in Osage County, and Vincent is in Waukeshi, Illinois.

Growing up in Osage County, Kansas, from the age of four years, John Sherman Duff passed through some very difficult pioneer conditions, but managed to secure an average public school education in the country districts around Lyndon, but his school days terminated with his eighteenth birthday. At the age of twenty he went to Colorado, joining in the rush to Cripple Creek in 1890, but soon discovered that he preferred business life to prospecting, and entered the employ of the Colorado Packing Company, and he was also engaged in the grocery and meat business at Colorado Springs.

From Colorado, in 1900, he came to California, and spent six years at Los Angeles, where he conducted a meat business. From that city he moved to San Diego, and was one of the stockholders, a director and

manager of the Sanitary Laundry Corporation of that city, and maintained those relations most successfully until in September, 1920, when he and some associates bought the plant of the only laundry at El Centro, that had been built some fifteen years previously, and at once modernized it in every particular, now having a modern, up-to-date establishment, and turning out first-class work in every line. A number of experienced workers are employed, and Mr. Duff enjoys a large and constantly increasing patronage from a wide district, for the people of this region appreciate good work and excellent service.

While he is not actively identified with politics, Mr. Duff is interested in civic matters, and is one of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and belongs to the Rotary Club. He can always be depended upon to lend his aid to any forward movement looking toward the advancement of the valley.

In 1893 Mr. Duff was married at Colorado Springs, Colorado, to Miss Nellie Funk, a native of Nemeha County, Kansas, who died in November, 1896, leaving a son, Lawrence, who is associated with his father in business. He saw service during the World war in the quartermaster's department at Montgomery, Alabama. Lawrence Duff was married to Adrian White, and they have one son, John Sherman Duff, Jr. After the death of the first Mrs. Duff, John Sherman Duff was married second, at Colorado Springs, to Mary Garvin, born in Jackson County, Kansas, a daughter of Finley E. Garvin, who came to Kansas from Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Garvin had five children born to them who are living today, and Mrs. Duff is the eldest of these. There are no children of the second marriage of Mr. Duff. Both he and his wife occupy an enviable position in a congenial social circle, and retain many friends in the several communities in which they have lived.

William Wolfskill was a prominent figure among those sturdy and resourceful pioneers who opened the way for development and progress in California in the early period when this state was still under virtual Mexican influence and control. It was in the year 1831 that William Wolfskill arrived in the old Spanish town of Los Angeles, and he became one of the prominent and influential pioneer citizens of Southern California. He was born in Madison County, Kentucky, March 20, 1798, a son of Joseph and Sarah (Reid) Wolfskill, his paternal grandfather, Joseph Wolfskill, Sr., having been a native of Germany, and his maternal grandfather, John Reid, having been born in Ireland and having served in the war of the Revolution, in which he was captured by the British forces at Charleston. John Reid became a pioneer in Kentucky, as did also Joseph Wolfskill, Sr., who had previously resided in Pennsylvania and North Carolina. In 1809 the Wolfskill family removed to Howard County, Missouri, and here they were menaced by hostile Indians in the period of the War of 1812. In 1815 William Wolfskill returned to Kentucky to attend school, and in 1822 he began his career of adventure on the frontier. In 1822 he traversed the historic old Santa Fe trail, and for several years he was a trapper and hunter, as well as a trader, in various sections of the great Southwest. In the summer of 1830 he became the leader of a company of about twenty-two men who set forth to hunt beaver and other fur-bearing animals in California. He arrived with his party in Los Angeles in February, 1831, and the indifferent success of hunting and trapping activities caused him soon to turn his attention to grape culture and other branches of horticulture. Through these

enterprises he laid the foundation of substantial prosperity. In March, 1838, he purchased and removed to his homestead vineyard tract, that later became known as the Wolfskill orchard tract and that eventually was included in the city limits of Los Angeles.

In 1841 William Wolfskill planted the second orange orchard in California, and in the same year he and his brother, John R., prospected over Northern California, the result being that eventually they acquired a large tract of land in Yolo and Solano counties and developed a large ranch. Five brothers of the Wolfskill family became pioneers of California, and the last survivor was Milton Wolfskill, of Los Angeles. William Wolfskill died October 3, 1866. In January, 1841, he married Magdalena, daughter of Don Jose Ygnacio Lugo and Dona Rafaela (Romero) Lugo, of Santa Barbara. Mrs. Wolfskill died in the year 1862. Of the six children of this union, Juana died in 1863, and Louis, the youngest son, died in 1884. Another of the sons was Joseph W., and one daughter was Mrs. Francisca W. de Shepherd, while the other, Magdalena W., became the wife of Francisco Sabichi.

William Wolfskill was a man of alert and receptive mentality, and became known for his extensive reading, his mature judgment and his sterling personal characteristics. He was one whose life was moulded in a stern school of experience, and he placed true value upon his fellow men. He was true and loyal in all that makes for noble manhood, and his name merits high place on the roll of the honored pioneers of California.

Samuel Brannan. Among the first settlers to arrive at Yerba Buena, now San Francisco, were 238 Mormons, the vanguard of what was expected to be a great Mormon migration, under the leadership of Samuel Brannan. They arrived in the ship Brooklyn July 31, 1846, and made a notable increase in the population of Yerba Buena.

Samuel Brannan was born at Saco, Maine, on March 4, 1819. In 1833 he went to Ohio, where he learned the printing trade, and in 1842 he joined the Mormons and published several papers for them. The party that he conducted to California, was composed of farmers and mechanics from the Atlantic States. They brought tools and implements with them and Brannan brought a more or less complete printing press. He established the California Star, the second newspaper in the state, which later became the Alta California.

Brannan preached on Sundays, conducting the first Protestant service in California, and engaged in business during the week. He was a shrewd and successful business man, in every way qualified for the position of leadership. He was displaced, however, by Brigham Young's decision to remain with his party at Salt Lake City. Brannan decided to stay in California; most of his colony went to Salt Lake, a few remained in the San Joaquin Valley and some joined another Mormon colony at San Bernardino.

In 1847 Brannan established a store at Sutter's Fort and furnished supplied to Sutter's workmen. He was the first man to announce the discovery of gold in San Francisco; holding in one hand a bottle of gold dust and swinging his hat in the other, he passed along the street shouting: "Gold! Gold! Gold from the American River!" He put up another store at the mill where gold had been discovered, calling it Coloma after the Indians there. There were many Mormons in that vicinity, and from them, Brannan, as elder, of the Mormon Church, collected tithes.

By mining, operating stores and the increase in value of his San Francisco real estate, Brannan became the richest man in the state. There was scarcely an enterprise that he didn't figure in. He established the first chartered bank in California and as he grew wealthy became equally famous for his charity and liberality.

As a leader of the Vigilante Committee he helped to rid San Francisco of the thieves, gamblers and desperadoes that infested it. He was a man of unquestioned courage, as well as a natural leader of men.

As he mixed with men of many creeds in his business dealings he gave up Mormonism and was divorced from his wife, who had come with him on the Brooklyn. During his later years his business ability was affected by over-indulgence in drink; unlucky speculations caused him to lose most of his large fortune.

The spirit of the pioneer, the dream of the colonizer, still remained, however. In return for help rendered the Mexican government during the French invasion of that country, Brannan was given a vast grant of land in Sonora. In 1880 he organized a large colonization project and went to Sonora. His old time energy, so necessary in carrying the scheme to success, was gone, and he died in Escondido, Mexico, May 5, 1889.

Brannan Street, in San Francisco, is named for him. As one of the first settlers to lay a sound foundation for the future growth of the city and as a leader of men Samuel Brannan held an important place in the development of California.—By Eric Howard.

James Hall Woods. The business career of the late James Hall Woods was identified chiefly with the City of Lima, in the State of Ohio. For nearly twenty years he was a resident of Los Angeles. In California his primary interest and efforts were expended in those causes that represent the philanthropic impulse of society. It was a work that accorded well with the deep-seated generosity of his own nature.

Mr. Woods was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1856, and died at Los Angeles January 11, 1917, at the age of sixty-one. His parents were Robert and Mary (Hall) Woods, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mr. Woods, after finishing a public school education at Pittsburgh, was employed in banks in that city, gaining a fundamental knowledge of banking.

It was in 1881 that he removed to Lima, Ohio, then the prosperous center of the oil district of that state. He organized the Ohio National Bank, becoming its cashier, and subsequently established the model flouring mills of Lima. He continued in business at Lima for eighteen years. Finally on account of ill health he came to Los Angeles in 1899. A number of organizations had reason to be grateful to his generosity and active services in this city. Among them was the Children's Home Society, of which he was treasurer and a director. To this organization he gave generous support. A memorial tribute written by one of the officials of the organization said: "His generous deeds of charity and kindness will ever live as a memorial to his liberality, philanthropy and charity, and will be an enduring monument to his memory." Mr. Woods was also prominent in the Young Men's Christian Association, and was one of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, serving both as president and secretary of the board, and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Church Federation of Los Angeles.

On May 27, 1885, at Lima, Mr. Woods married Miss Cora Satterthwaite, daughter of Isaac and Martha (McHenry) Satterthwaite. Mrs.

Woods was born in Lima. Soon after coming to Los Angeles Mr. and Mrs. Woods purchased an attractive home on Bonnie Brae Avenue, and Mrs. Woods continued to reside there, having lived in that one locality for over twenty-four years.

Robert S. Woods, only son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Woods, graduated from Stanford University and now occupies an extensive orange ranch at Azusa. He has been a nature student, particularly observing of bird life, and frequently writes articles for the magazines on these subjects. Robert S. Woods married Miss Florence M. Benedict of Los Angeles.

Cornelius B. Collins, principal of the high school at Holtville, is an educator of unusually wide and varied experience. He began his work of teaching in Nebraska. He spent three years under the Federal Government in educational work in the Philippines, taught in elementary, high and normal schools in Colorado, and since 1910 has been identified with school work in Southern California as high school principal and district superintendent of elementary schools.

Mr. Collins was born at Cedarville, Ohio, September 5, 1876, and comes of a family of teachers, both his parents having taught school. His mother, Arminta McClarren, was a daughter of Robert McClarren, of Scotch ancestry, who lived at Iberia, Ohio. His father, J. Hale Collins, was an Ohio teacher and farmer. He spent his last years in Santa Ana, California, his death occurring at the age of sixty-eight. His mother now lives at Santa Ana. The family consisted of three sons and four daughters: Cornelius B.; LeRoy, of Greeley, Colorado; Pauline, wife of Rev. Ross McCown of Beatrice, Nebraska; Robert M., a farmer near Canyon City, Colorado; Ethel, a trained nurse at Santa Ana; Eunice, who died at Greeley, Colorado, and Mrs. Jeannette Johnson of Santa Ana.

Cornelius B. Collins lived in his native locality of Ohio until 1897, graduating with the A. B. degree in 1898 and receiving the A. M. degree from Cedarville College in 1901. He subsequently attended the Colorado State Normal School, now the Teachers' College, at Greeley, and received the degrees Bachelor of Pedagogy in 1900 and Master of Pedagogy in 1905. His advanced education has been continued in the intervals of his teaching experience, in taking post-graduate work at the University of Southern California during the summer of 1910, and through five summer sessions at the University of California, his last attendance as a post-graduate student being in 1924.

Mr. Collins engaged in rural school work as a teacher in Nebraska and Colorado, following which came three years in the Philippines as teacher of English, a portion of the time as acting division superintendent. All his Philippine teaching was done in Masbate Province. He then returned to Colorado, became teaching fellow in mathematics in the Colorado State Normal School, after which he took charge of the elementary schools and inaugurated the first ninth grade at Center, Colorado. In 1906 he went to Buena Vista, Colorado as principal of the high school, and in 1907 became city superintendent of schools.

In California his first school work was in the northern part of the state at Vacaville, where from 1908 to 1910 he was principal of the elementary schools. From 1910 to 1917 he was principal of high school and district superintendent of elementary schools at Needles; he occupied a similar position during 1917-18 at Carpinteria, and at Imperial from 1918 to 1923. In 1923 he accepted the invitation of the Board of Trustees of

the Calexico schools to become principal of the high school and district superintendent, but resigned in 1925 rather than accept the changed policy of the reorganized board. In July, 1925, he accepted the principalship of Holtville Union High School at Holtville. Mr. Collins has made his best record on the score of business efficiency in school administration. While a Imperial he brought about the construction of a new elementary school building, and during his service at Needles many new facilities were added to the school system, including courses in manual training and domestic science, a manual arts building put up by students, two elementary buildings, an administration building, etc.

Mr. Collins has been active in the California Teachers' Association, serving for six years as a member of the executive committee, and since January 1, 1920, he has represented the high school teachers of Imperial County in the Council of the California Teachers' Association, Southern Section. During the World war Mr. Collins spent one summer in the presidio at San Francisco in the commandant's military training camp. For two years, as major and commandant of cadets, he trained a company of high school cadets and in his home community was active in the Liberty Loan and other community drives. He was registered but not subject to the draft. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Holtville, is a past master of the Imperial Lodge of Masons, past patron of Needles Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, a member of El Centro Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and he and his family belong to the Community Church of Imperial.

Mr. Collins married while at Hagonoy, Bulacon Province of the Philippines, September 12, 1902. His wife was Miss Edith McMullin, who also came from Colorado and was at the time a teacher in the Philippines. She graduated from the State Normal School at Greeley in 1901 and likewise spent three years in the Philippines. She grew up in Bonanza, a mining camp in Colorado. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Collins were born three children, the two surviving being: Bruce S., a student of osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, and Jeanette, a graduate of Calexico High School. Mrs. Collins since her marriage has kept up her interest in educational affairs and in various phases of community work. She is past county president of the Imperial County organization of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and at present is teaching in a school near Holtville.

John Reid Wolfskill was one of five brothers who gained pioneer honors in California, and on another page of this work will be found a tribute to his older brother, William, who was perhaps the first American settler in the Sacramento Valley of California.

John Reid Wolfskill was born near Richmond, Kentucky, September 16, 1804, and was reared to manhood in Howard County, Missouri. In the later '20s he had various frontier experiences as a trader and live stock man in the Southwest, and in 1836 he was left virtually bankrupt when Indians stole from him a large drove of mules. He arrived in Los Angeles in February, 1838, and in 1840 he made an extended land prospecting tour in the northern part of California. Concerning the result of his activities in this connection the following record has been written: "After much opposition and many delays in his negotiations with General Vallejo, the military comandante, a grant of four leagues —about 17,000 acres—was finally approved by the Governor and assigned to William and John R. Wolfskill. This land was located on Puta Creek,

in the present Yolo and Solano counties. In 1842 John R. Wolfskill occupied the new rancho and began stocking it. During the first two years he lived in the open, without a building of any kind. While William Wolfskill had acquired citizenship as a Mexican, John Wolfskill was looked upon as a foreigner, and almost to the end of the Mexican regime in California he had to suffer inconveniences and loss through the delays and injustices of the Mexican system."

In 1851 John R. Wolfskill planted on his land an orchard and a vineyard, but special attention was given to stock raising, which proved very profitable during the early mining period and until the '60s. After that much of the domain was devoted to wheat growing, later fruit growing was given precedence, and finally a railroad was built across the land, near the old home of John R. Wolfskill. It was on this great ranch that Mr. Wolfskill resided for many years prior to his death.

In 1858 he married a daughter of Maj. Stephen Cooper, an influential pioneer of California. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfskill became the parents of one son, Edward, and three daughters: Melinda (Mrs. Clay Goodyear, nee Councilman), Jennie (Mrs. Frank Bonney), and Frances (Mrs. Samuel Taylor).

Lewis Marshall Lloyd. Though past the most active period of his life when he came to California, Lewis Marshall Lloyd left the impress of a vigorous business mind, a strong will and dominating personality on Southern California, particularly the Ventura County district.

He was born in Lee County, Virginia, November 23, 1835, representing an old family of Virginia and of Welsh ancestry. He was reared and educated in his native state, and when the war came on he entered the Confederate Army, serving until the final surrender. He left the army with the rank of captain. His enterprising spirit then took him West and led him into varied activities. He and his young wife, Sarah Elizabeth Lloyd, located on the Platte River, near the present site of Greeley, Colorado. He made use of the first mowing machine introduced into Colorado in cutting bottom land hay for government troops who were fighting the Indians. On account of the scarcity of horses, the mowing machine was operated with oxen. At that time he was a government freighter, hauling goods overland between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Denver, Colorado, and using the oxen and old prairie schooners. In these scenes he and his young family faced dangers from the Indians and all the trials of the Western frontier.

After a time he settled in Missouri, and for a number of years practiced law at Neosho. He also took a leading part in politics, serving as district attorney, judge of the Circuit Court and as state senator for several terms.

It was a break in his health which brought him out to California in 1886. Locating in Ventura County, he employed his capital and enterprise in developing agricultural land in that district. Particularly was he responsible for organizing, in 1887, the Ventura Land & Water Company. That has been and still is one of the sound and substantial corporations of Southern California. The company is still owned by the Lloyd family, his son, Ralph B. Lloyd, being its president and general manager.

Lewis Marshall Lloyd lived for about thirty years in Los Angeles and died at his home in that city May 28, 1922. While his nature caused him to favor practical affairs and active association with men as the chief arena of his efforts, he was always interested in forwarding educational

and church movements. In this cause he was ably assisted by his wife, Sarah Elizabeth Lloyd, until her death on June 26, 1911. The Southern Methodist Church of Ventura is a monument to their efforts. At his death Mr. Lloyd was survived by five children: Warren E. Lloyd, who has since died; Ralph B. Lloyd, Mrs. Eleanor Lloyd Smith, Mrs. Roberta Lloyd Dobbins, Mrs. Lorena Lloyd Montgomery. Surviving him is also his second wife, Rosemary Dobbins Lloyd.

Marco Ross Newmark, son of the late Harris Newmark, has carried heavy responsibilities in the business life of his native state, and has also found time for the things of culture and has been a prominent American leader in the Zionist movement.

Mr. Newmark was born at Los Angeles, October 8, 1878. The University of California gave him the A. B. degree in 1902 and he studied abroad in the University of Berlin, specializing in political economy and philosophy. Since 1904 his active business connections have been with the wholesale grocery house of M. A. Newmark & Company, successor to the business established by his father in 1865, and since 1908 he has been a partner in the firm. He is also secretary of the Harris Newmark Company, an organization for the management and handling of the properties accumulated by Harris Newmark. He is a member of the Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturers Association, serving as its treasurer from 1913 to 1919, and belongs to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Newmark was organizer and president of the Nathan Straus Palestine Advancement Society, is a director of the Southern California Jewish Orphans' Home, is a past president of the Los Angeles District Zionist Organization of America and is a member and twice past president of the Los Angeles B'nai B'rith. He was one of the editors of his father's "Sixty Years in Southern California," and has contributed various articles to magazines. In 1920 he was president of the Los Angeles Produce Exchange, and was librarian of the Los Angeles Scottish Rite Library. In Scottish Rite Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree, K. C. C. H., and is a Shriner. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the University Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Uplifters Club, the Hill Crest Country Club, the Gamut Club, the Automobile Club of Southern California, and the Southern California Rod and Reel Club.

He married, June 6, 1906, Miss Constance Meyberg, of Los Angeles. Their home is at 977 Arapahoe Street, and his business office is at 1248 Wholesale Street.

William Earl Walters, manager of the Pacific Southwest Trust & Savings Bank of Brawley, is one of the solid business men and bankers of Imperial County, and a citizen of the highest standing and character. He was born in the Greenville district, South Carolina, October 23, 1887, a son of William Earl Walters. The family originated in Virginia, where the paternal grandfather was born, and where he married Miss Tabitha Shoemaker, of French descent, a member of one of the aristocratic families of the Old Dominion. The elder William Earl Walters was their only son, and the only one of their children to reach maturity.

The Walters family migrated to the Greenville district of South Carolina, and it was there that the elder William Earl Walters was born, and there he acquired his preliminary education, supplementing it with

a training for the ministry, although the greater portion of his life was spent in educational and newspaper work. For years he was editor and publisher of the Anderson Intelligencer, one of the oldest papers in the South, and he was engaged in this work at the time of his death in 1889. In politics he was a democrat, and his journal was an able exponent of the principles of his party. During the war between the states he served as chaplain, under Gen. Wade Hampton's command, and, following his capture, continued his ministerial duties in the Federal prison at Camp Douglas, Chicago. He married Miss Annie E. Milford, a daughter of Will C. Milford, a member of one of the very old families of Anderson County, South Carolina. Mrs. Walters died in 1915, having borne her husband three sons and three daughters, of whom all of the sons and two of the daughters survive, William Earl Walters of this review having been the sixth child, and the only one of the family to come to California.

Following the completion of his studies in the Greenville Grammar School, William Earl Walters, of whom we write, became a student of Clemson Agricultural College and completed its junior year. Going then to Columbia University, New York City, he entered upon its academic course, but was forced to leave before completing it, owing to financial reverses at home. However, he took a commercial course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, and then entered the Hanover National Bank of New York City. After a short experience with this banking house Mr. Walters returned to Greenville, and took a clerical position in a bank owned by his uncle. In the meanwhile he had married, and his wife's health occasioning alarm, he began his westward way looking for a climate better suited to her condition. Locating at Mesa, Arizona, he was cashier and vice president of the First National Bank of that community, and he later was also interested in banking at Tucson. For four years he was a member of the board of trustees of Mesa, was one of the local democratic executive committee, and served as a delegate to the convention which nominated Governor Hunt for his first term as chief executive of the state. After ten years of usefulness in finance and politics, Mr. Walters came, in 1921, to Brawley, and at once began to take a commanding part in the finances of this community. Since he has become a resident of this city he has merged the First National Bank of Calipatria with the First National and the Imperial Valley National of Brawley into the Imperial Valley Bank, with branches at Calipatria and Westmoreland, with a capitalization of $300,000, and December 6, 1923, effected a further merger when the Pacific Southwest Trust & Savings Bank took over this bank and its branches. Mr. Walters has accomplished much through the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is vice president, and chairman of the New Hotel Committee that put over a drive for $125,000 for a Community-owned Hotel. This latter work was accomplished at a time when such action was deemed practically impossible.

While still a resident of South Carolina Mr. Walters was married, at Greenville, in February, 1908, to Miss Mora G. Arwood, a daughter of John C. Arwood. Through her mother Mrs. Walters is connected with the old Falls family of South Carolina, and she was educated at the Greenville Female College, of which she is a graduate. There were only two children in the family of her parents, her brother, Paul C. Arwood, being a resident of Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Walters have a daughter, Dorothy. During the World war Mr. Walters registered in the draft, but was placed in Class 4, and was exempted from service. However, he did his full part at home, and was very zealous in behalf of

M. B. Scott

local war activities. Fraternally Mr. Walters belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. While he is not a member of any religious organization, he attends the services of the Missionary Baptist Church. Both he and his wife are very popular socially, and they have many warm friends here and elsewhere.

William Benjamin Scott. While death overtook him at the high tide of his usefulness and in the middle years of a normal lifetime, William Benjamin Scott left a record of achievement that will permanently associate his name among the great constructive figures in the history of Southern California during the last half century. He was associated in business and on the plane of friendship with a notable group of California men—men whose material achievements have made up the constructive progress of the Southwest and whose ideals and character as business men and citizens can never be over-estimated.

He was born in Johnson County, Missouri, November 15, 1868, and died in his fifty-second year, April 27, 1920. In early infancy he was brought to California, his parents locating at Santa Paula, where he grew up and received his early education. One of his teachers was Thomas O. Toland, who later became an influential citizen of Los Angeles. After leaving school he worked as a carpenter's apprentice. Later, as a carpenter, he was employed as a rig-builder by the Union Oil Company of California. A mechanic, with a mechanic's wages, one of the thousands of toilers in the oil fields, he subsequently rose through sheer force of will and character and knowledge of conditions to membership in the comparatively small group of men who controlled and dominated the petroleum resources of Southern California. While employed by the Union Oil Company he worked in Torrey Canyon and in the Tarr Creek oil districts of Ventura County. At that time he acknowledged the fascination the oil industry exercised over him. It undoubtedly brought out the finest qualities of an executive genius that lay dormant under his role as a mechanic. He learned tool-dressing and the practical operations of drilling, and his experience covered every technical process involved in oil production.

Mr. Scott, in 1894, became a contractor in the building of oil rigs for operators in the Los Angeles city fields, and subsequently contracted for the drilling of wells for various companies. A firm made up of himself and William Loftus for several years continued contracting and operating independently on a moderate scale.

Mr. Scott and W. L. Hardison were closely associated for many years, beginning in 1898, when they acquired leases in the Olinda oil districts of Orange County. Eventually they organized the Columbia Oil Company, with Mr. Hardison president and Mr. Scott vice president. In 1900 this was reorganized as the Columbia Oil Producing Company, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000, Mr. Hardison continuing as president and Mr. Scott as vice president. Other Los Angeles business men associated with them were Harry Chandler, Guy L. Hardison and F. X. Pfaffinger. In 1903 this company was consolidated with the Puente Oil Company. This gave them a refinery at Chino and a selling organization. The increased organization combined the important functions of producing, refining and marketing. Mr. Scott in 1907 was president of this corporation and in the same year helped organize the Orange Oil Company, controlling fifty-six acres in Brea Canyon, a property that became highly productive. Mr. Scott became president of the new

company. With the purchase of 400 acres adjoining the old Puente property in Brea Canyon in 1909, the Pico Oil Company was organized by Mr. Scott, Harry Chandler, General Sherman, W. L. Stewart, Chester W. Brown and Charles Astley.

A consolidation of all these companies and properties was effected in 1912. The Columbia corporation as a result of the consolidation increased its capital stock to 3,500,000 shares with par value of $1 a share. The holdings comprised about 5,000 acres of oil lands, leases and mineral rights in fee, located in Orange and Los Angeles counties, with approximately 100 producing wells, a refinery and a sales organization. The substantial credit for this progressive accumulation of oil properties was due to the foresight and genius of Mr. Scott, who became president of the reorganized company. He continued as president until August, 1919, when the Union Oil Company of Delaware acquired by purchase and contract to purchase the outstanding stock of the company on a basis of $6,000,000 to the stockholders. The Eastern company took over the property and active management January 1, 1920. By special request Mr. Scott remained on the board of directors and was still serving in that capacity at the time of his death.

William B. Scott was much more than a business and industrial executive. An opinion shared by many of his associates was expressed by one friend in the words: "He used the golden rule as a yardstick for the measure of his conduct, and if he had any doubt as to its application in the matter at issue, he gave the other the benefit of the doubt." He was, to quote another sincere tribute, "brave, kind, good, true. His every thought was pure and honest, and his every act a living expression of his noble thought." The same foundation commercial principles that have been applied in older lines of business, Mr. Scott applied rigidly in his conduct of oil operations, earning thereby a greater and more enduring prosperity than rewarded those less scrupulous, and achieving at the same time the lasting respect and admiration of all connected with his business in any way. It was characteristic of all his dealings with those who worked with and for him that upon the sale of oil properties and business to the Eastern investors, he brought about the provision for the paying of a special bonus to all employees of the company, equal to 10 per cent of the entire amount earned by each during continuous employment. This provision involved the distribution of approximately $110,000.

At the time of his death Mr. Scott was a director of the Citizens National Bank of Los Angeles, of the Los Angeles Chamber of Oil and Mines, a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He was long affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and his funeral service was conducted by the Santa Paula Masonic Lodge, of which he was a life member.

His home life was ideal. He married, June 24, 1896, Miss Luna M. Hardison. She was born, reared and educated in Maine and came to California in 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Scott were devoted to each other and his death no doubt was the chief cause of the failing health of his faithful wife, who survived him only a few years. She died at her beautiful home in Los Angeles July 5, 1925. Mrs. Scott was constant in her support of charitable and benevolent agencies and movements. She was affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star, a member of the Ebell Club and the Woman's Athletic Club of Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Scott are survived by two children, Josephine

Luna M. Scott

and William Keith, both natives of Los Angeles, where they still reside. Miss Josephine graduated from Los Angeles High School in 1919, and in 1923 received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Leland Stanford University. William Keith, the son, graduated from Los Angeles High School in 1922, and is a member of the class of 1927 in the University of Nevada, where he is paying particular attention to the study of mining engineering.

THOMAS O. LARKIN. It seems strange nowadays to speak of California as other than part of the United States. But when it was a foreign country under the rule of Mexico, Thomas Oliver Larkin was the representative of the United States government. He was the first and only American consul at the old capital of Monterey. A silent, skilful diplomat, Larkin's part in the American acquisition of California has never been fully appreciated.

A native of Charleston, Massachusetts, where he was born September 16, 1802, Larkin was on his own at fifteen. He learned the trade of bookbinding but it was ill-suited to his adventurous nature. He spent several years in various occupations in the South, without much success, and in 1831, hoping to better his health and finances, sailed from Boston for California. He arrived in Monterey in 1832, where his half-brother was already established in business. For a time Larkin worked in his store; then he built up a rather extensive business of his own as a local merchant and a trader with other ports.

In Monterey he married the young widow of an American sea captain, and their children were the first offspring of citizens of the United States to be born in California. Larkin was not only a successful business man; he was also a far-sighted American who realized that Mexico could not long control California and that if the United States did not step in it would fall into the hands of England or France, who were casting covetous eyes upon it. Long before other Americans knew anything about California, Larkin was on the alert to protect American interests in California against other powers.

Upon innumerable occasions, even before his official appointment as consul, he extended aid to ship-wrecked sailors from American ships and helped American immigrants establish themselves. At the same time, however, he was a good friend to the native Californians. In his silent, wise and diplomatic way he was in fact working for the peaceable annexation of California with the consent of the Californians. If Larkin had been allowed to carry his plans to maturity he would doubtless have prevented open hostilities and the injustice that consequently resulted.

From 1844 until 1848 he was officially consul and confidential agent of the United States. Before that he had acted much in the same capacity, but unofficially. No better choice for the difficult post could have been made, for Larkin was a born diplomat and thoroughly familiar with California conditions. He was too loyal an American, however, to insist upon his own peaceful methods as the only ones. When war was imminent it was he who requested a man-of-war and brought the Portsmouth to San Francisco. He provided General Fremont with supplies, and in every way aided the military authorities at the time of the conquest of California.

His work in California finished with the annexation and admission of the state to the Union. Larkin went East and from 1850 until 1853

lived in New York, where he purchased a good deal of valuable property. Then he returned to San Francisco and lived here until his death on October 27, 1858. Larkin Street is named for him.

In the history of California a good many chapters should be devoted to this true pioneer; without his silent, toilsome preparations for the annexation of the territory and without his far-sighted diplomacy in handling the many problems that were presented to him, California might have passed into the hands of a European power.—By Eric Howard.

Claus Spreckels. The founder of the famous Spreckels family was born in Lanstedt, Hanover, Germany, in 1828. He came to America in 1846, at a time when many other energetic and liberty loving Europeans were migrating to the country of freedom and opportunity. For a time Claus Spreckels worked in Charleston, S. C., and in New York. In 1856, realizing that a new empire had been born on the Pacific Coast, he came to San Francisco.

Here he first ventured into business as a storekeeper, on a small scale; a little later he established the Albany brewery. At the same time, however, he was studying commercial conditions and seeking the opportunity which he later recognized in the sugar industry. In 1863 he established the Bay Sugar Refinery, at the corner of Battery and Union Streets, procuring the raw material from Hawaii. In this enterprise he was very successful, but he saw far beyond the immediate success of this single plant. He knew that the sugar industry, then a new thing on the Pacific Coast, would grow to immense proportions.

Selling his refinery he went to Europe and made an intensive study of the methods of sugar refining. When he returned to San Francisco he was well equipped with technical knowledge. Then he established the California Sugar Refinery, at Eighth and Brannan streets, got control of the local market, and moved his plant to the Potrero, where he built a huge establishment. Meanwhile he was acquiring large sugar properties in Hawaii, building new refineries in various parts of the state, inventing new processes which his competitors could not equal, devoting much time to the development of the beet sugar industry, and building up the Oceanic Steamship Company, with vessels plying between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Claus Spreckles was the father of the beet sugar business in California—an industry which now employs thousands of men and utilizes thousands of acres of land. He operated a 1500-acre farm and a factory at Watsonville for many years.

Besides, he was a pioneer opponent of the Southern Pacific's monopoly of California. To fight it he aided in financing the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroads, which later became a part of the Santa Fe System.

But perhaps the most interesting, as well as the most characteristic, event of his life was his daring and successful war upon the Sugar Trust, which had been trying, by fair means and foul, to force him out of the refining field. In 1888 he determined upon a finish fight with the trust, resolving to finish either the trust or himself. In Philadelphia he built the largest refinery in the world, carried the battle to the trust's own ground and won a decisive victory. The trust afterward bought the Philadelphia refinery at the figures Claus Spreckels named.

In his successful fights against the monopolists who tried to control the commerce and industry of the West, in his vast contribution to the

industrial development of California, and in his private life as a public spirited citizen, Claus Spreckels brought fame to the state of his adoption. He made many contributions to San Francisco, among them the Music Stand in Golden Gate Park.

His sons have successfully carried on the business which he founded, and Rudolph Spreckels, one of his sons, has devoted himself to waging war upon monopoly and the private ownership of public utilities.

Claus Spreckels died in 1908 at the age of eighty.—By Eric Howard.

Stephen M. White. The father and mother of one of California's great statesmen came to San Francisco in January, 1849. The father, William F. White, became a merchant here, and on January 19, 1853, Stephen Mallory White was born in a little cottage on Taylor Street, between Turk and Golden Gate Avenue. His father had been an editor in New York and was a contributor to the California papers of the time. He occupied a number of public offices, and in 1879 was the Workingmen's Party candidate for governor. From him, no doubt, the son received his interest in public affairs and his zealous regard for the rights of the people.

A few years after the birth of Stephen M. White, who was named for the former United States senator from Florida, Stephen Mallory, the family moved to the Pajaro Valley, and his father became a farmer. Later they returned to Oakland, where the son was educated at a private school. At sixteen he entered St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, and after a year and a half went to Santa Clara College, from which he graduated in 1871.

In 1874 he was admitted to the bar and shortly afterward moved to Los Angeles, where his real work began. As a lawyer he was adept in strategy, a master in debate and powerful before a jury. In 1883 he was elected district attorney of Los Angeles County—less than ten years after his arrival there almost penniless and altogether unknown. In 1886 he was elected to the State Senate from the district including Los Angeles.

In 1893 he was elected United States senator from California. His victory meant defeat for his enemies. In a very short time, because of his unusual ability, he became a leader in the Senate and also in the Democratic Party. He was a member of several presidential conventions, including that which first nominated William Jennings Bryan. But for the feeling against White because of his religion he might have been nominated and carried his party to success.

He was a man of tremendous energy. He wore out his secretaries by his long working hours. Always a leader in any fight for the best interests of his state and country, his great achievement was his tireless and eventually successful contest for the establishment of a free harbor at San Pedro. Collis P. Huntington and the Southern Pacific Railroad used every means at their command to swerve him from his purpose, but Senator White devoted his strength and skill to saving for the people of California their second great harbor. He alone must be given the credit for winning that fight.

He was a great orator. His speeches have fortunately been gathered together in two volumes. Students of American oratory should not overlook Senator White's great speech on Cuban Intervention, in which he opposed the declaration of war with Spain, and which he delivered just after the destruction of the Maine. It is a masterpiece of logic, statecraft and oratory.

Broken in health as a result of his work in the Senate, Stephen M. White died in Los Angeles on February 21, 1901, at the age of forty-eight. As he realized that the end was near he turned to those at his bedside, and whispered, in the language of the lawyer: "The evidence is all in; the case is submitted."

Had he lived Senator White would undoubtedly have risen to the highest offices the American people may bestow. In his relatively brief life he became one of California's most famous and most loyal sons.—By Eric Howard.

Joseph W. Handy. That the West offers exceptional opportunities to the resourceful and aggressive young man is true, but it is equally certain that unless these opportunities are properly developed permanent results cannot be attained. Strength of purpose, fidelity to trust, and strict business integrity are some of the virtues necessary to the building of sound financial credit and public confidence. That Joseph W. Handy possesses these his present position at Brawley conclusively proves, and here he has built up a large business as a produce grower and shipper of the Imperial Valley, and holds the esteem of his associates. He is the senior member of the well-known and prosperous firm of Handy & Okawara, and since 1925 he has been sole owner, operating under the title of the J. W. Handy Company.

Joseph W. Handy was born at Washington, District of Columbia, April 16, 1890, a son of Charles W. Handy, also a native of Washington City, and a graduate of Georgetown University. All his life he was a real estate operator in his native city, and he died there in 1917, aged sixty-four years. For about twenty years he was a member of the district board of appraisers, and he belonged to the Society of Cincinnatus. He married Barbara Eichhorn, a daughter of Rudolph Eichhorn, of German origin, although the family is one of the very oldest of this part of the country. Rudolph Eichhorn at the time of his death was president of the Society of Oldest Inhabitants of Washington, District of Columbia. Through her mother Mrs. Handy traced back to Ireland. Her death occurred in 1922, having borne her husband twelve children, nine of whom survive. Joseph W. Handy was the oldest son, and he and his brother, Thomas G., are the only members of the family to come to California.

Following the completion of his high school course, Joseph W. Handy, then seventeen years old, took a commercial course at Saint John's College, Washington, and was associated with his father in realty operations for several years. The young man then became a clerk in the American National Bank, and later held a similar position with the District National Bank. His attention was then turned in a different direction, and, entering the government service as a surveyor, he was engaged in sectionizing the public lands, in connection with the United States land office in Southern Idaho, from whence he subsequently went to Nogales, Arizona, where, for eight years, he was connected with the First National Bank.

In the meanwhile this country had entered the World war, and in June, 1917, Mr. Handy enlisted in the navy of his country and was assigned to Mare Island for five months, after which he was transferred to the navy yard at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Following a short stay there he was sent to a naval base hospital at Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was detailed to clerical work for six months. From there he was sent to naval headquarters, London, England, where he continued his clerical

Mrs Adele Lauth.

work. He was returned to the United States and was honorably discharged at Pellham Bay, New York, in April, 1919. For two years thereafter he was continued in the naval reserves.

In 1920 Mr. Handy, coming to the Imperial Valley, became sales manager for a shipping concern of Brawley, and in this connection became so convinced of the possibilities of this line of business that, in 1922, he formed his present firm, and during the first year of their existence this firm shipped some 500 cars of produce and fruit, and the volume of business is showing a large annual increase. Mr. Handy is, himself, interested in growing produce. As a citizen of Brawley Mr. Handy has interested himself in the active development of his home city, and in 1925 was a member of one of the eight divisions to whom was assigned the work of raising the requisite funds for the new community owned hotel. He also belongs to the Kiwanis Club, as well as to the Chamber of Commerce of Brawley, and is active in both organizations. Mr. Handy married Marvill Lockwood, of Los Angeles, on August 1, 1924, and they are the parents of a daughter, Barbara Elizabeth Handy.

Mrs. Adele Lauth. About a half a century ago from the little kingdom of Denmark there came to the United States the family of Charles Kohler, the members of which settled in California. So pleased and contented were they with their new surroundings that when they went to their old home across the seas on a visit they induced their friends, Adele and Dorothy Harbeck, to return with them and to make their home in the Golden State. Mr. Kohler had extensive properties, including vineyards and citrus groves, and the Harbeck sisters found themselves surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries of life of that day. Ere long Adele Harbeck met and married a Frenchman, Philip Lauth.

Philip Lauth had come to the United States in young manhood and had fought as a Union volunteer in the Civil war, following which struggle he drifted westward and finally arrived at Los Angeles, where his affairs prospered and he became the owner of the New York Brewery, on Third Street, extending from Main to Spring Street. Mr. and Mrs. Lauth resided in Los Angeles when the community was young and knew and were friendly with all the early families. Many of the older citizens will remember the splendid young Frnchman, who was called in death when still a young man, in 1886, at Honolulu, whence he had gone in search of health and rest. He was always keenly interested in civic affairs was very public spirited, and was a member of the Pioneer Society. He traced his ancestry back to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Lauth bought a corner at Seventh and Hill streets, now in the heart of Los Angeles' best business section, and this continued to be the family home until 1894. It was at the Third and Main Street home, however, that the only daughter, Adele D. Lauth, was born, growing up as a neighbor to the Hellman's. As a child she was an associate and schoolmate of many of the leading business men of Los Angeles of today who gathered around Mercantile Place, the seat of learning of those days. Later she attended the higher grammar school at the Court House, and subsequently boarded the cable car to journey to the old Los Angeles High School on Temple Street, at that time a new school. Finally she went to Berlin, where she continued her education, which was completed at the University of Heidelberg, returning to the United States in 1920, after taking a doctor's degree. During the World war, in 1917, she was at one time held as a prisoner of war.

Mrs. Adele D. Lauth has made three world trips and has crossed the Atlantic Ocean approximately fifty times, and in connection with her concert work as a musician has appeared on the concert stage all over Europe, as well as in India, China and Japan. She now devotes much of her time to teaching music and has a studio in the Southern California Music Company Building. She married Frederick William Meyer in 1907. He served in the American army during the World war, and died in action at the battle of Brebrieres, France. By action of court Mrs. Lauth was permitted to use the family name Lauth, as she has been known the world over as Adele D. Lauth. She has one daughter, Iris Virginia, who lives with her mother and grandmother, the latter of whom survives at an advanced age.

Wise investments during the early days have resulted in Mrs. Adele D. Lauth and her mother being possessed of some valuable property in desirable sections of Los Angeles. They are highly respected as being among the leading people of their community, where they are surrounded by many warm friends.

Frank Mayo. Three stars of the American stage come to mind when one thinks of plays with long runs and of comedians who really created humorous characters. There was Joseph Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle," Frank Mayo in "Davy Crockett" and Frank Bacon in "Lightnin'." The last two named were Californians and San Franciscans.

Frank Mayo played the title role of "Davy Crockett" almost exclusively for twelve years, from 1872 until 1884. He was so intimately associated in the public mind with that play that he was not recognized for his unusual ability as a comedian of character—so different a thing from most of the comedians of today—until his triumphal appearance in Mark Twain's "Pudd'nhead Wilson," some years later.

Mayo had received a thorough training in classic drama before he became a great comedian. Born in Boston, April 19, 1839, he came to San Francisco when he was a mere lad and made his first appearance in 1856 at the old American Theater as the waiter in a now forgotten farce called "Raising the Wind." Within a few years he was playing with the great Edwin Booth. As a member of Booth's company he played every role he was assigned, from low farce to high tragedy.

It was that training that made him, in 1862 and 1863, the most popular and versatile leading man on the Pacific Coast. The first seven years of his professional life were spent in San Francisco. He won applause as Othello, Hamlet, Ferdinand in "The Tempest" and in other classic parts. In 1865 he went East and appeared successfully in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. By 1869 he had reached the top of his profession as a finished actor and was specially engaged to play Ferdinand at the Grand Opera House, in New York.

His real success, however, as a popular idol began in 1872 when he first appeared in "Davy Crockett." Before that his comedic talent had been popularly acclaimed when he appeared as Badger in "The Streets of New York," but "Davy Crockett" provided him with a character that was at once thoroughly American in appeal and that fitted his personality as "Rip Van Winkle" suited Jefferson. For a long time the public would not allow him to play anything else, but Mark Twain's "Pudd'nhead Wilson" gave Mayo another great part.

In 1896 he appeared in this role in San Francisco and other California cities. It was a tour of triumph, this return to the scenes of his earliest

appearances, and a fitting climax to the play of his own life, which ended suddenly, after a brief illness, on a train near Grand Island, Nebraska, while he was on tour. His death occurred on June 8, 1896.

Frank Mayo's name rightly belongs with Joseph Jefferson's and Frank Bacon's. Not only was he a great comedian and a popular actor, but in the best plays he created genuine American characters—homely, picturesque and humorous—and so helped to free the American theater of its unnatural artificiality and borrowed traditions.—By Eric Howard.

Douglas Tilden. One of the many artists who may be considered Californians, perhaps none has contributed so much to the City of San Francisco as Douglas Tilden. One of his best works, "The Baseball Player," which was exhibited in the Paris Salon in 1889, is in Golden Gate Park. His "Tired Boxer" is in the Olympic Club. The Mechanics' Monument occupies a conspicuous place on Market Street; his monument commemorating the admission of California to the Union and to Junipero Serra are also possessions of this city, and his strong group, "Football Players," is on the campus of the University of California.

During former Senator Phelan's administration as mayor, Douglas Tilden was an honorary member of the committee on the artistic improvement of San Francisco. In that work his talent and devotion to the city where he has made his home were of great value.

Tilden was born in Chico, California, on May 1, 1860. At the age of five, as the result of scarlet fever, he lost his hearing. He was educated chiefly at the Berkeley Institute for the Deaf, graduating in 1879. Afterwards, for about eight years, he taught there, and during the same time made his artistic beginning as a sculptor.

In 1877 he went to New York to study art at the National Academy of Design, where he became the pupil of Flagg, Ward and Mowbray, and where he probably received the strong, virile draftsmanship so characteristic of his work. Later he studied under Choppin, in Paris, and in 1894 returned to San Francisco to become professor in sculpture at the Mark Hopkins Art Institute of the University of California. As a teacher he gave the younger sculptors of the West the benefit of his own mastery of art and his own sure craftsmanship.

Although he has lived for many years in San Francisco, far from the great art centers of the world, Douglas Tilden's name is well known throughout this country and abroad. His work won honorable mention at the Paris Salon in 1890; he was awarded a medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900; he won a gold medal at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, and another gold medal at the Seattle Exposition. In 1893 he was a member of the jury on sculpture at the Chicago Fair, and in 1889 he won considerable fame as the organized and vice president of the first International Congress of the Deaf, in Paris.

In the artistic and cultural development of California, Douglas Tilden's place is of first importance. As a sculptor and as a teacher, he has contributed richly to San Francisco's charm and beauty. As a citizen he has helped to make this city the most beautiful in America. Instead of living in Paris or New York, where, with wider opportunity, he would have won greater fame, he has been content to remain here and to enrich the community by his work. The time will come when his example will be followed by other artists, so that each city and town may be beautified by its own craftsman.—By Eric Howard.

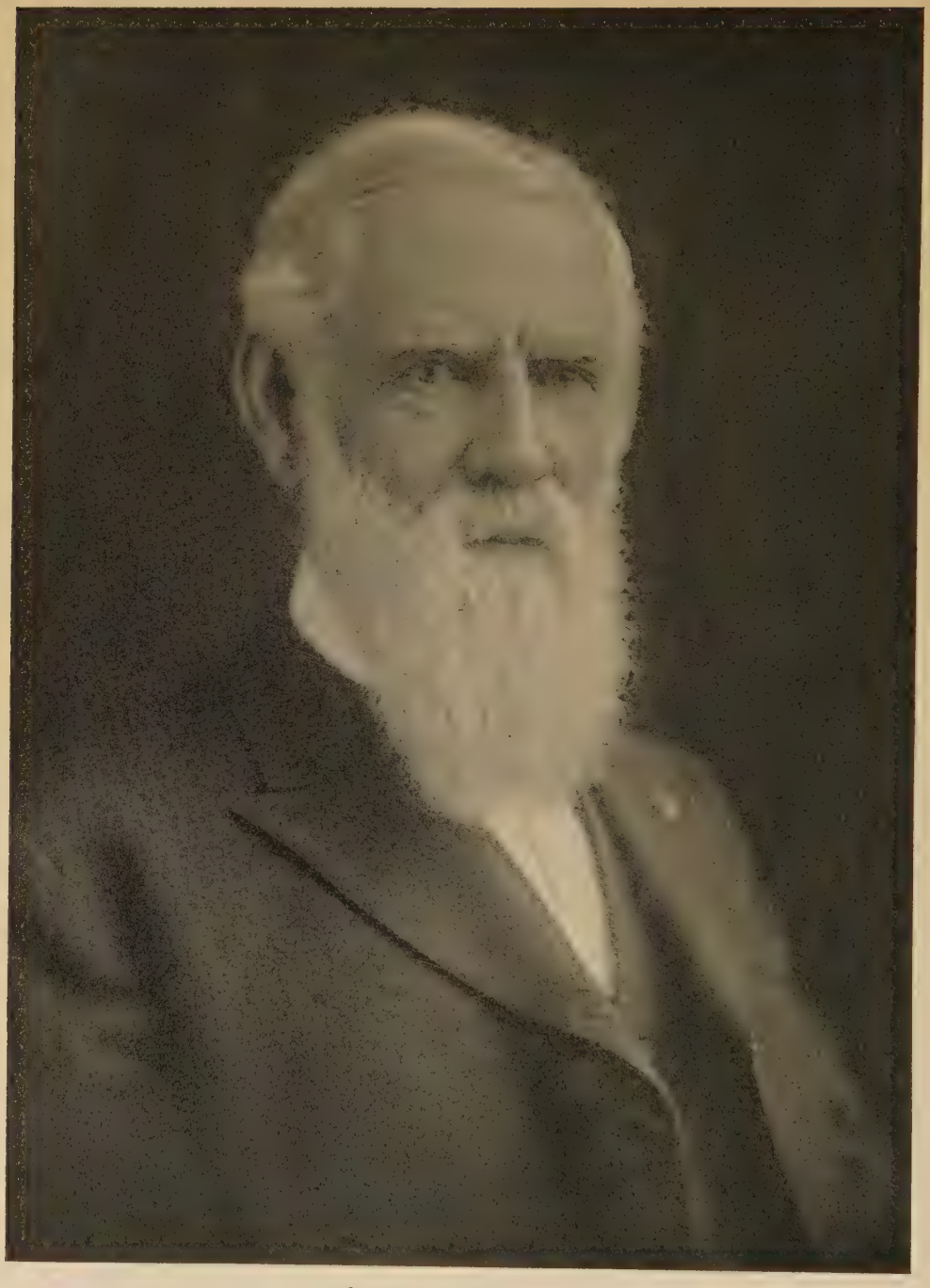
Edward G. Burdick, general manager of the Inter-California Railway at Calexico, is a veteran of the railroad service, having started his career as a telegrapher in New York State about forty years ago. His range of experience has taken him through the Middle West, in Colorado, and Utah also for many years in California, with the Southern Pacific interests.

He was born at Olean, New York, February 28, 1869. His paternal grandfather was a native of Massachusetts and founded the family in New York State. The father of the California railroad man was Matthew K. Burdick, a native of New York State, who earned a record of service as a soldier in the Union army through three years eleven months. He was in the Eighty-fifth New York Volunteer Regiment. After the war he became a millwright, building sawmills and operating some of them in various localities of New York. He remained in that state the rest of his life and died at Olean in 1911. He always took much interest in the Grand Army of the Republic, serving as commander of H. W. Wessels Post at Portville. He was a staunch republican and an active worker in the Methodist Church. Matthew K. Burdick married Elizabeth Gray, whose father was a Confederate soldier. She was born near the Albemarle Sound in North Carolina. Her children were: Matthew M., connected with the Admiral Steamship Company at Seattle; Edward Grant; and Alice, wife of Oscar B. Larson, a Southern Pacific Company employe at Los Angeles.

Edward G. Burdick grew up at Olean, New York, and finished his education with a high school course and with a diploma from Bryant & Stratton's Business College. At the age of sixteen he went to Buffalo, and learning telegraphy, was employed for a time by the Western Union Company and then entered the railroad service, his first railroad work being with the old Buffalo, New York & Pennsylvania, now part of the Pennsylvania System. In May, 1886, leaving the East, he removed to Fort Worth, Texas, was a railroad telegrapher in that state nearly two years, then joined the Transportation Department of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway at Colorado, and in August, 1891, moved farther west to Ogden, Utah. For a few months he was a Western Union telegraph operator in the newspaper field with the Salt Lake Tribune and Salt Lake Herald. He then resumed work in the transportation department of railroading, as an employe of the Southern Pacific Company and spent fifteen years in Utah, part of the time at Salt Lake and the rest at Ogden.

Mr. Burdick in 1905 came to California and was assigned duties in the transportation department of the Southern Pacific at San Francisco and Los Angeles two years. It was in May, 1908, that he became an operating official of the Inter-California Railway at Calexico, a subsidiary line of the Southern Pacific Company. He has been advanced to the post of general manager, and in that capacity is not only one of the leading railway officials in the Imperial Valley, but a man of importance to general business and civic affairs there.

He has served four terms on the Board of City Trustees of Calexico, the last two terms consecutive. He is now commissioner of water and light. During the World war he was offered a commission but instead gave his time to the operation of the railroad property, an essential patriotic service. Mr. Burdick has been identified with some of the foundation enterprises of Calexico, being one of the original members of the Chamber of Commerce, charter member of the Calexico Masonic Lodge of which he is past master. He is also a thirty-second degree



J. M. Guinn

Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, being a life member of Al Malaikah Temple at Los Angeles and charter member of the Lodge of Elks.

He married at Ogden, Utah, in June, 1892, Miss Ethel Shurtleff, a native of Ogden and daughter of Dewey Shurtleff, who was a stockman and rancher in the Salt Lake Valley. Mrs. Burdick was educated in the public schools of Ogden. Her two sisters and one brother are: Mrs. Mabel Taggart of Morgan, Utah; Mrs. Laura Eddington, also of Morgan; and Willard J. of Globe, Arizona. Mr. and Mrs. Burdick have three children: Joseph B., a graduate of the Calexico High School is now chief clerk under his father and by his marriage to Mildred Balsar has a daughter Mildred. The daughter Fay is the wife of Benjamin F. Fortson, Jr., of Homer, Louisiana, and the other daughter, Virginia, is a student in the Cumnock School of Art at Los Angeles.

James Miller Guinn, who was a resident of Los Angeles almost half a century, deserves long and grateful memory for his work as an educator, as founder and former president of the Historical Society of Southern California, and his painstaking work as a historian. After his death, which occurred at his Los Angeles home September 24, 1918, the Los Angeles Board of Education paid him this tribute: "A dauntless soldier in time of war, and an able educator, efficient public servant and an honored private citizen in time of peace, he was above all a thorough man, whose standards might well be used as a guide to others."

He was born near Houston, Shelby County, Ohio, November 27, 1834, and was, therefore, nearly eighty-four years of age when he died. He grew up on a farm in Southern Ohio attending brief winter terms of school, and at the age of eighteen began teaching. He earned his way through college, first attending Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, when the famous American educator Horace Mann was president. Later he attended Oberlin College, paying his way by teaching during vacations.

Horace Mann was one of the ablest anti-slavery leaders before the war, and James Miller Guinn was doubtless impressed by that great reformer. He early became identified with the republican party and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, the republican standard bearer of 1856. When the Civil war came he was one of the first to volunteer, becoming a member of Company C of the Seventh Ohio Infantry. He was with that regiment in the early West Virginia campaign under McClellan and Rosecrans, subsequently with the Seventh Regiment of the Army of the Potomac, fighting in a number of battles including Cross Lane, Winchester, Antietam, Gettysburg. At Cedar Mountain his company lost more than a third of its members and Mr. Guinn was one of six who came out of the action uninjured. He was made a corporal in 1862, and after Gettysburg his regiment was sent to join Sherman's armies in the Twelfth Army Corps in the Tennessee and Georgia campaign. He participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold, and while the siege of Atlanta was in progress he was mustered out, June 1, 1864. Soon afterward Governor Tod of Ohio commissioned him a captain in a new Regiment to be formed, but impaired health compelled him to decline this honor.

It was in 1864 that Mr. Guinn first came to California, by way of Panama, and first located in Alameda County, where he taught schools. He joined the gold rush to Idaho, walking with blankets on his back from Umatilla, Oregon, to the Boise Basin, a distance of three hundred miles.

His mining experience covered about three years. In 1869, after a visit East, he became a permanent resident of Southern California, and for twelve years was principal of schools at Anaheim, then in Los Angeles County, and during much of this time was also a member of the County Board of Education. In 1881 he was appointed superintendent of the Los Angeles City Schools, serving two years. While that concluded his official school work, he was ever afterward deeply interested in the general cause of education. For a time he was in the merchandising business and later in real estate. He served several years as deputy county assessor, and in 1873 was republican candidate for the Legislature.

He took an active part in the organization of the Historical Society of California in 1883, and work accomplished under the Society in preserving the history of this section of the state is largely due to his influence and his individual labors. He filled every office in the society, including that of president, and during the last ten years of his life he edited the Society Annual. He was also a member of the American Historical Association, and was active in organizing in 1897 the Society of Pioneers of Los Angeles. He wrote many historical articles for the local press, and for magazines and was also author of at least two well known historical books, one a history of Southern California and another a brief history of California. He was an authority on the early history of Los Angeles.

In 1904 he was elected a member of the Los Angeles City Board of Education, serving two years and declining renomination. Later he consented to fill a vacancy, and altogether he was on the Board of Education for ten years. In 1914 the Governor of California appointed him a member of the California Historical Survey Commission. He was a charter member of the Stanton Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, serving as commander of the post for several years. His funeral services were conducted under the auspices of Stanton Post, and he was laid to rest in Rosedale Cemetery.

While at Anaheim Mr. Guinn married, in 1874, Miss Dapsileia C. Marquis, daughter of Rev. John Marquis. Professor Guinn was survived by Mrs. Guinn and two children, Mabel E. and Howard J.

William C. Ralston. Not fifty years ago the name of William C. Ralston was on every San Franciscan's lips. Ralston was the financial wizard of his time, a man of great power, who became the victim of his own magnificent dream. For a time his extravagance dazzled the community. He built one of the finest residences in the city, on Pine Street at a cost of $300,000. Another home at Belmont, San Mateo County, with its grounds and furnishings, cost $1,000,000. It was his custom to drive from Belmont to his San Francisco office behind a splendid team of pacers. Everybody knew and admired him.

Desiring to build a hotel that would be without an equal anywhere, Ralston built the Palace, using the most expensive materials throughout, at a cost of $6,500,000. It was this venture that ultimately ruined him.

Born of humble parents at Wellsville, Ohio, January 12, 1826, Ralston worked for a few years in the carpenter shop of his father. Later he became a steamboat pilot, and in 1849 made his way to the Pacific Coast. A few years thereafter he became the agent for a steamship company. In less than ten years his unusual business ability made him one of the foremost bankers of San Francisco.

He became president of the Bank of California and was deeply interested in a wide variety of enterprises. He invested in railroads, took part in the establishment of woolen mills, sugar refineries, silk factories, and steamship lines to Australia and China. He made millions of dollars and invested it freely in the development of California industries. His personality was so forceful that the directors of the bank invariably yielded to him, even when his plans seemed to them too radical and daring for safety.

The enterprises he entered into with the best of intentions eventually ruined him. In his desire to make San Francisco the great metropolis of the country he exceeded the limit of prudence. In August, 1875, James G. Flood and his associates made a sudden demand on the Bank of California for nearly $6,000,000. Unable to meet this call the bank was forced to close its doors. As a result the directors learned the extent of Ralston's rash investments. His resignation was coldly demanded; he signed it one hour after the doors of the bank had closed, at the same time executing a deed of trust for all his real and personal property.

Then he walked out of the bank by a side door and was seen going towards his usual bathing place at North Beach. An hour later word was brought to the bank that he had been found dead and it was presumed that he had committed suicide, because he was an exceptional swimmer. His suicide, however, was never proven. A man of great pride and great strength of will, he was unable to bear the charge of dishonor he knew he would have to face. His death occurred on August 27, 1875.

The wave of indignation against him, at the news of his tragic death, changed to one of pity. Despite his failure William C. Ralston contributed something of lasting value to the city of San Francisco—he gave an impetus to the development of the city that no one of less audacity and less vision could have given.—By Eric Howard.

Gutzon Borglum. California has quite naturally influenced many American artists. Like Greece and Italy, it possesses the natural beauty that inevitably inspires art. Gutzon Borglum, now recognized as one of America's greatest sculptors, is only one of many artists whose career began here.

John Gutzon de la Mathe Borglum was born in Idaho, March 25, 1867. He is a son of a Danish woodcutter who later became a well known physician. Gutzon and his brother Solon, who is also a distinguished sculptor, received their early education in the public schools of Fremont and Omaha, Nebraska. Later Gutzon Borglum attended St. Mary's College, in Kansas. In his youth he displayed considerable talent in drawing and wood carving, but his real artistic education did not begin until he came to San Francisco.

Here, with his brother, he studied painting in the San Francisco Art Academy under two excellent teachers, Virgil Williams and William Keith. It was here that his first work was exhibited and that his career was properly begun. He was first recognized as a talented painter and revealed in his work some of the strength that characterizes his later sculptures.

In 1890 he went to Paris and for about three years studied painting and sculpture in the Academie Julien and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. At the end of that time he returned to California and exhibited work that showed his new power and assurance. Two chief influences were apparent in his very original art, that of Rodin in sculpture and that of Whist-

ler in painting. Everything he has done contains some suggestion of his vigorous Norse ancestry and of his Western youth.

From 1896 until 1901 he exhibited both paintings and sculpture in London and Paris and was recognized as an artist of virility and strength. To an able technique and a mastery of his tools, he added a vivid imagination; his work is vigorous, emotional and idealistic. In Europe he was honored by election to the Royal Society of British Artists and to the Societe Nationale des Beaux-Arts.

In 1902 he came back to New York to live, and since then has spent most of his time in this country. His "Mares of Diomedes," an original and brilliant work, is in the Metropolitan Museum, and so are his busts of Ruskin and Nero. He made an interesting series of gargoyles for Princeton University and a group of beautiful statues for St. John's Cathedral, New York. The most important of his later works are in Washington, D. C.—a fine group called "North America," the Sheridan monument, the statue of James Smithson and the colossal head of Lincoln in the rotunda of the capitol. The last named is perhaps Borglum's finest work, an idealistic interpretation of Lincoln that would reveal the character of the great President to a sensitive person even if he knew nothing of Lincoln's life.

Borglum also made interesting statues of John Mackey, the Bonanza King, and of Collis P. Huntington, the railroad builder.

Of late years the sculptor has been keenly interested in aeronautics. It was he who, in 1918, stirred the country by charging wholesale graft and corruption in the building of planes for war use, charges that are only now being adequately investigated.

Years of artistic activity are yet before Gutzon Borglum, and we may expect to see many additions to his distinguished list of sculptures.

DeWitt Clinton Gale is a veteran in the station agent's service of the Southern Pacific Railway Company in California, having been in that line of work for more than thirty years. He has been in the service of the Imperial Valley since 1911, and is the representative of the Southern Pacific at the Imperial and one of the very prominent and progressive citizens of that community as well.

He was born at Wabasha, Minnesota, March 19, 1869. His father, S. G. Gale, was a native of Ulster County, New York, and served as a lieutenant in a New York regiment during the Civil war. He was well educated, for a time taught school and then entered the Methodist ministry and was a pastor in many frontier localities of Minnesota, going to that state when a young man of twenty-five. He spent his last years at San Jose, California, where he died at the age of seventy-seven. He was actively identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, served as local chaplain of his post and was also chaplain of the Minnesota Legislature. He was instrumental in securing the first local option law in that state. He always voted as a republican and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Reverend Gale married while he was principal of an academy in New York, Miss Jane E. Cloyd, a native of Newburg, New York. They had five sons and three daughters, those now living being: Mrs. C. H. Griswold, wife of a physician at Modesto, California; De Witt Clinton; James C., at Eureka, California; Walter R., of Fresno, and Mrs. R. C. Hazard of San Jose.

De Witt Clinton Gale received his early schooling in Minnesota, and was in his sophomore year at Hamline University in that state when

E. P. Barker

he came out to California. His home was at San Jose from 1887 to 1891 and while there he studied law two years and the rest of the time worked at the carpenter's trade.

He began his long service for the Southern Pacific Railway Company on March 15, 1892, beginning in the station department and has continued in that same department through all the years. His first station was at San Mateo and he has had only five different assignments of stations in thirty-three years. He came to the Imperial station April 28, 1911, as the successor of H. C. Kenady.

Mr. Gale has been a very efficient man in the railroad service and at the same time has proved valuable as a factor in communities where he has lived. At Oceano he helped organize the public school district and was clerk of the school board ten years of the thirteen years he lived there. At Imperial he has served eighteen years on the high school and the grammar school boards and during that time the new Lincoln School was built at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. This school was built largely on plans suggested by Mr. Gale, as a counterpart or duplicate of a school building at Hester, California. After leaving the school board, Mr. Gale went on the city board of trustees for five years, and as chairman of that board for the past two years holds a position equivalent to mayor. Another direction of his community activities has been the driving of the saloons out of Imperial, an achievement in which he has had a great satisfaction.

Mr. Gale married at San Jose, California, September 21, 1892, Miss Emma L. Fuller, likewise a native of Minnesota, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Fuller. Her parents were born in Canada and her father was a contractor and builder. Her father died at Imperial, California, at the age of eighty-one and her mother passed away in San Jose, aged sixty-two. Mrs. Gale was next to the youngest in a family of seven children, six of whom survive. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Gale are: Mabel, wife of J. D. Daily of San Pedro, California; Kenneth W. of Imperial, who married Willella Walls and has two children named Leola M. and Kenneth W., Jr., and De Witt C., Jr., who graduated from the Imperial High School in 1923.

Erle Palmer Barker. Except for the period that he was in active service in the navy during the World war, Erle Palmer Barker has been identified with the great mercantile establishment, known as Barker Brothers, Incorporated, at Los Angeles, a business founded and conducted for many years by members of the Barker family, including his father, Charles H. Barker, and his grandfather, O. T. Barker. Sketches of these eminent men in the mercantile field in Southern California are published elsewhere in these pages.

Erle Palmer Barker, son of Charles H. and Nellie Palmer Barker, was born in Los Angeles, July 23, 1892, was educated in local schools and in the University of California. Soon afterwards he became identified with the home furnishing department store of Barker Brothers, Incorporated. For four years he was in active and inactive duty with the navy, including the two years while America was engaged in the great war. Mr. Barker in 1924 was elected vice president of Barker Brothers, Incorporated. He is an official of the Retail Merchants Credit Association.

He is one of the popular young members of Los Angeles's business and social communities, and has membership in the Los Angeles Country Club, the Flintridge Country Club, Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Athletic

Club, Southern California Athletic Club and the First Baptist Church of Pasadena. He first married at Oakland, California, in 1915, Miss Madeline Chambers. On November 5, 1921, at San Francisco, he married Miss May Margaret Hogan. There are three children in the Barker household, Florence, Donald and Mary Palmer.

John Hays Hammond. The profession of a mining engineer is one that spells romance and adventure. The life of John Hays Hammond has been both romtantic and adventurous. Besides he has been recognized internationally as one of the greatest engineers of today, and he has taken an important place in public affairs.

He was born in San Francisco March 31, 1855, and educated in the public and private schools of this city. In 1876 he graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, and then took the mining course at the Royal School of Mines in Freiburg, Saxony. Returning to this country, he became a special expert with the United States Geological Survey in the work of examining the California gold fields.

Then for a time he was in Mexico as a mining engineer, and afterwards he became consulting engineer for the Union Iron Works in San Francisco and for the Southern and Central Pacific Railways. For a number of years he was closely associated with the industrial and financial life of San Francisco.

In 1893, when the excitement over the South African gold fields was at its crest, he became consulting engineer for the Barnato brothers, and later for Cecil Rhodes, of whom he became a strong supporter. During 1895 and 1896 he was one of the four leaders in a reform movement in the Transvaal. After the Jameson raid, with which he was not in sympathy, he was arrested and after a hasty trial was sentenced to death. The sentence was later commuted to fifteen years, and finally after months of uncertainty and improvement, he was released on payment of a fine of $125,000—a rather high price to pay for his association with a man whose policies he opposed.

After his release Hammond went to London and became interested in many mining companies. In 1900 he returned to the United States and became a member of some of the most important financial groups in the country. He has engaged in the purchase and promotion of great mining properties in this country and Mexico. His interests have carried him to almost every country in the world, and he has been a leader in the great mineral developments of his time.

In 1907 and 1908 he was president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. In 1911 he was appointed by President Taft special ambassador and representative of the President to the coronation of King George V. The following year he was president of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission to Europe.

He has lectured frequently at Yale, Harvard, Columbia and Johns Hopkins, on mining and public affairs. He is a frequent contributor to the scientific magazines. At present he is chairman of the United States Coal Commission. In his recently published book, "Great American Issues," written in collaboration with Jeremiah W. Janks, the economist, he has expressed his advocacy of the maintenance of the highest possible standard of living for American labor. Hammond realizes the justice of labor's demand for a living wage.

John Hays Hammond is generally recognized as the foremost engineer of his time. As a native of California, he has always been keenly

interested in the welfare of the state, and his fame has contributed to the fame of California. His son, John Hays Hammond, Jr., a distinguished young inventor, was also born in San Francisco, April 13, 1888.

Hammond lives in Washington, D. C., and Gloucester, Massachusetts, when his properties throughout the world do not demand his personal attention.—By Eric Howard.

John W. Mackay. The story of John William Mackay is one of great perseverance, bulldog determination and rare good luck. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, November 28, 1831. He came to New York with his parents in 1840, when he was nine years old, and after a brief schooling was apprenticed to a shipbuilder. He learned that trade, but as soon as he was able, after the discovery of gold in California, he started for the West.

He came to California in 1851 and for some years lived the common life of the miner of those days. He gained a good practical and technical knowledge of mining and before he was thirty had made and lost a fair fortune. He was among the first to seek new mining fields to conquer in Nevada, where he went in 1860. He became a leader of men because of his practical wisdom and dominant personality. In Nevada he continued mining and prospecting in the face of almost continual disappointments and he was perhaps more familiar with the Nevada mining districts than any other man of the time.

In 1872 he was one of the discoverers of the famous Bonanza mines of the Comstock lode. The discovery of the vast deposits of silver and gold in those mines is perhaps the most noted incident in mining history. It started a horde of prospectors to Virginia City and it laid the foundations for some of America's greatest fortunes. Mackay was keen enough to realize the richness of the discovery and soon organized a company with Fair, Flood and O'Brien to operate the mines. He and his associates became tremendously wealthy and famous throughout the world as Bonanza kings.

With the others, Mackay organized the Bank of Nevada, of which he was president for many years. As his wealth grew he became ambitious as a financier and, with Flood, attempted to gain control of the wheat market, a venture that almost wrecked their bank and nearly destroyed their fortune. As a discoverer Mackay owned a two-fifths interest in the Bonanza mines, which was twice as much as any of his partners, and his fortune consequently was greater.

In 1884, after a quarrel with Jay Gould, Mackay, in a spirit of opposition to Gould and to the Western Union, joined with James Gordon Bennett in forming the Commercial Cable Company and the Postal Telegraph Company. After overcoming great obstacles they succeeded in laying two cables and afterwards won in a long and hard fought rate war with the old lines, a war that was entered into by Mackay largely because he loved a good fight, but which has greately benefited the public. His son, Clarence H. Mackay, still is president of the Postal Telegraph and is one of America's great financiers.

During his lifetime John William Mackay made many public benefactions. He died in London, England, July 20, 1902, one of the great romantic figures of the rich West, a man who after years of heart breaking toil became almost over night a Bonanza king and a financial magnate. —By Eric Howard.

Edgar B. Hervey. Recognized as one of the ablest criminal attorneys practicing at the bar of Imperial County, Edgar B. Hervey is one of the new additions to El Centro, but he is an important one, and has already earned a prestige and consideration not usually accorded so readily or quickly to a stranger. He was born at Tdiadelphia, a suburb of Wheeling, West Virginia, January 15, 1898, a son of Ulysses M. Hervey, a native of West Virginia, and president of the local school board and a man of prominence in his native community. His death occurred in 1909, and not long thereafter the family moved to California. He had been trained for the ministry, but impaired eyesight changed his plans, and he went into business life. At the time of his demise he was but forty-two years of age, and he left his widow, formerly Miss Primrose Bedilion, daughter of James S. Bedilion, a grocer of Elm Grove, West Virginia, and three children. Mrs. Hervey is still living and resides at Los Angeles, as do Thomas Allen and Edna D. Edgar B. Hervey was the first-born child. Thomas Allen Hervey, the second child, is a veteran of the World war in which he served for two years, went overseas, and was in the trenches and was twice gassed.

Brought to Los Angeles, California, when eleven years of age, Edgar B. Hervey attended its excellent schools, and was graduated from the Manual Arts High School. Becoming then a student of the University of Southern California, he majored in economics under Dr. Rockwell D. Hunt, following that course with one in law of the same institution. While there he represented the university in inter-scholastic debates and won the United States championship as one of a team against Columbia, New York, University, in 1921. The other members of the team were Ugene Blalock, of Porterville, California, and Voltaire D. Perkins, now practicing law in Los Angeles. Mr. Hervey took the bar examination before he finished his law course, passed it, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Los Angeles. His maiden suit was a civil case, which possessed but little general interest. For a time he continued a general practice, but soon discovered that his forte was criminal jurisprudence, and he is now specializing in that branch with admirable results. In March, 1924, he began his connection with the Imperial Valley, when he located at El Centro, and since then has been the attorney for the defense in the following celebrated cases: the People vs. Joe Grammer, the People vs. Matt Jones, and the People vs. Levy Frazier, and has won an acquital for his client in each case. He is a great jury lawyer, his eloquence and masterly pleading convincing all who hear him of the innocence of his clients. His competitors and associates all admit that he has a brilliant future before him, and that he will travel far on the road that leads to public honors and private fortune.

Like his brother Mr. Hervey has a creditable military record. In 1918 he volunteered for service in the World war, in the tank corps branch of the service, at Los Angeles, and was trained at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and was sent overseas to Liverpool, England. The next port "Scandinavia," and from Liverpool, to Romsey, England. The next move landed the unit at La Havre, France. From then on Mr. Hervey was stationed at different points in France, until after the signing of the armistice, when he was at Lyons, France, and there was sent to the university by the government for four months. On August 1, 1919, he was returned to the United States on the transport "Imperator," and was honorably discharged at Camp Mills, New York, that same month, and returning to California, resumed his college work, and completed it as

Secondo Guarini

before stated. He is an enthusiastic member of the American Legion. While he is not actively identified with the political life of El Centro, he is a republican, and cast his first presidential ballot for Warren G. Harding.

On September 22, 1921, Edgar B. Hervey was married at San Rafael, California, to Frances Louise Armstrong, a daughter of J. F. Armstrong, of Vinita, Oklahoma. Mrs. Hervey is a native of Missouri, and was carefully educated, growing up in a home of culture, for her father was an eminent attorney, and one time district attorney, and she attended the University of Oklahoma to complete her studies. Mr. and Mrs. Hervey have one daughter, Frances Louise.

Secondo Guasti. A resident of California more than forty years, Secondo Guasti is a man of achievement in a state notable for great personalities and distinctive resources. Mr. Guasti, out of his working energy, judgment and persistence, developed the world's largest vineyards, owned and operated by the Italian Vineyard Company, of which he is president and general manager. This vineyard, covering some 5,000 acres, is located at Guasti in San Bernardino County, a separate article concerning this institution being given elsewhere in this publication.

Secondo Guasti was born May 29, 1859, at Mombaruzzo, a province at Alessandria, Italy, son of Giovanni and Maria (Rpetto) Guasti, who spent all their lives in Italy. His father was a native of the same locality and his mother of Marengo. His father was a merchant, and was a commissioned officer of the Italian army. Of their two sons and two daughters one daughter is still living in Mombaruzzo.

Secondo Guasti was educated in his native town, and as a young man came to America, crossing the Isthmus on the Panama Railroad and arriving in San Francisco January 3, 1881. He found employment in that city for a year, and in 1882 went to Sonora, Mexico, and with some friends conducted a restaurant and bakery until an outbreak of the yellow fever drove them out of the country. He was in the same business about a year at Tucson, Arizona, and then came to Los Angeles, where he conducted a restaurant and small hotel known as the Hotel Italy on Alameda Street, near Aliso Street. He conducted this business about two years. He then bought a small winery from John Bernard at Second and Alameda Street. In this business he bought grapes from growers, many of his dealings being with some of the pioneer vineyardists in the Cucamonga district. In this way he conceived the idea of buying and developing a large acreage and promoting a huge vineyard and winery. Out of these mature plans the Italian Vineyard Company was organized October 4, 1900, in which year the first work was done in developing fifteen hundred acres in the Cucamonga desert, purchased from the Cucamonga Land, Water and Fruit Company. The first winery was constructed in 1904. The acreage has been increased from time to time, and now comprises five thousand acres.

This was a district of sand dunes, some of them twenty-five feet high, and rabbits were so numerous that miles of woven wire fence had to be built to preserve the young grape vines coming into bearing. Altogether twenty-seven miles of woven wire fence was constructed to protect the vines from the rabbits.

A number of years ago Mr. Guasti leased twenty acres of his vineyard to the United States government, which used it as an experimental station and 553 different varieties of grapes were planted for the purpose

of determining the varieties best adapted to certain types of soil and cultivation in Southern California. The company has also made extensive growings of table grapes, and since the prohibition era the products of the vineyards have been chiefly grape juice and table grapes. The company maintains branches in New York, Chicago and New Orleans, the general offices and salesrooms being at 1234-1238 Palmetto Street in Los Angeles. The plant of the company is the best equipped in California, and the company still does a modified business in the manufacture of wines for sacramental, medicinal and manufacturing purposes.

Governor Hiram Johnson, during his administration, appointed Mr. Guasti a member of the Viticultural Commission, and he performed a great deal of labor in that capacity, his only remuneration being his traveling expenses. Mr. Guasti originated and was the father of the California law providing that no grapes should be shipped out of California containing less than seventeen per cent sugar, thus putting an end to the practice of shipping sour grapes with a minimum sugar content.

Besides being president of the Italian Vineyard Company, Mr. Guasti was one of the organizers and is vice president and a director of the Bank of Italy. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a member of the California Club, the Jonathan Club, Old Colony Club, the Beach Club, the Los Angeles Realty Board, Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

On August 23, 1886, at Los Angeles, he married Miss Louisa Amillo, who was born and reared in Los Angeles, and her father, Joseph Amillo, was a California pioneer. Mrs. Guasti is a member of a number of Catholic social organizations, including the Castelar Creche, an organization to provide for poor boys.

Secondo Guasti, Jr., only child of Mr. and Mrs. Guasti, is a native son of Los Angeles, and one of the prominent young business men of the city. He is director of the Bank of Italy, is president of Guasti House and Giulii, Inc., and vice president and assistant manager of the Italian Vineyard Company.

He married Miss Gertrude Logan Orcutt, daughter of W. W. Orcutt, vice president of the Union Oil Company of California. The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Secondo Guasti, Jr., was a brilliant society event, uniting two old and distinguished families of Southern California. The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. John J. Cantwell, in the gardens of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Orcutt, September 19, 1923.

The Guasti family residence at 3500 West Adams Street is one of the most beautiful and spacious homes in that unsurpassed district. It required three years to build, decorate, furnish and landscape the residence and grounds.

Madame Luisa Tetrazzini. Christmas Eve, 1910, was a memorable night for San Francisco. It was then that Mme. Luisa Tetrazzini sang before an audience of 250,000 San Franciscans, standing on a platform at Lotta's Fountain, her clear, powerful voice carrying for five blocks in the cool night air. On that occasion she said: "I love no city more than San Francisco. Where else could I sing outdoors on Christmas Eve? This I shall always remember as my night of nights. No setting, no audience, no scene has ever so deeply moved me. I shall carry the memory of it with me always."

The famous coloratura soprano was born in Florence, Italy, in 1874. Before she was twelve, without any instruction, her voice was remark-

able and she knew perfectly a number of operas which she had heard her elder sister practice. After only three months of regular study under Ceccherini at the Liceo Musicale of her native city she made her debut as Inez in "L'Africaine." This was in 1895.

A little later she sang in Rome and other Italian cities and then ventured into Spain and Russia. Because of her success in those countries she was offered an engagement in Buenos Aires, where she has since been the best loved singer. From there she went to other South American cities, to Mexico, and at last came to California.

San Francisco recognized her greatness and appreciated her gracious personality as did no other city. After her first appearance here in 1905 and 1906 her fame began to spread. She was enthusiastically praised as a second Patti. A year after her first San Francisco engagement she was a sensational success in Covent Garden, London, and in 1908 Oscar Hammerstein engaged her for the Manhattan Opera House in New York.

Since then she has appeared as a great artist with the Metropolitan, Boston and Chicago opera companies, and has made a number of triumphant concert tours of the world. She possesses a voice of wonderful purity and power, a faultless technical execution of the most florid and difficult passages and a personality so charming and gracious that she is indeed the legitimate successor of Patti.

Certainly no great singer since Patti has been so idolized. In Buenos Aires the name of Tetrazzini is one to conjure with. In San Francisco she made innumerable friends, and on that Christmas Eve of twelve years ago the city gave its heart into her keeping. It is characteristic of Tetrazzini that she has devoted many of her valuable hours to singing for various charities. Her abundant vitality, her warm personal interest in human beings, her desire to give happiness to others, have never allowed her to refuse any demand upon her voice.

Her close friends know her not only as a great singer and a fine woman, but also as an exceptional cook! Like many other singers, Madame Tetrazzini loves to cook and it is reported that spaghetti a la Tetrazzini is veritably ambrosia of the gods.

Madame Tetrazzini is at present singing in Europe, but we may hope to hear her again as the sweet singer of San Francisco's streets. In what she gave to the city, and in what the city gave to her, she is San Francisco's own songstress. Her memoirs, "My Life of Song," are a vivid and stimulating record of a rich, happy and beneficent life.—By Eric Howard.

John McCullough. The most important theatrical event in the West was the opening of the California Theater in San Francisco under the joint management of John McCullough and Lawrence Barrett in 1869. The first season of twenty months' duration was an unprecedented success. Then Barrett sold out his share in the house to John McCullough, who continued as actor-manager.

McCullough himself was unusually popular, both as an actor and as a man. He had none of the frigid, off-stage dignity of the traditional actor. An Irishman by birth, he was a genial man of the world. For several years he traveled and studied with Edwin Forrest, whose methods he imitated in a general way, although he added a Celtic fire and passion that was altogether his own.

Although he achieved a great success in London, where Forrest and other American tragedians had been coldly received, his fame and greatest popularity will always be associated with the West. In San Francisco

and Virginia City, Nevada, when that place was in the heydey of its prosperity, he was the idol of the public. On the day of his benefit performance in Virginia, the men of the town gathered in groups and shook dice to see who should buy twenty tickets. As soon as the loser had purchased the tickets they were promptly destroyed and the dice shaking began again.

In his management of the California Theater he was backed by W. C. Ralston, the builder of the Palace Hotel. After Ralston's death he discovered that some sixty thousand dollars paid in by him to the bank had not been placed to his backer's credit. Before producing his receipts for the payments, McCullough said: "If this transaction will reflect on Ralston's memory, I will tear up the papers." He did virtually that and then began an arduous tour at the head of his own company in order to pay his debts.

Under his management such stars as Mary Anderson, Edwin Booth, Madame Modjeska, E. H. Sothern and William H. Crane appeared. His encouragement and counsel helped many young aspirants on the road to fame. For that reason he will probably be best remembered as a manager, although he was a magnificent actor. His best role was "Virginius," but many critics, especially in London, considered him the finest Othello of his time.

The strain of managing and acting was too great for one of McCullough's nervous, sensitive temperament. Besides, he was heavily burdered by debt at the time when his health was breaking down. He won a series of brilliant successes, paid most of his debts, and then suffered a complete nervous and mental collapse. The bright, responsive soul of McCullough was shrouded in darkness until his death in 1885.

McCullough enriched the life of his time by his efforts in behalf of a classic theater. As actor and manager he should be honored by San Francisco because he made this city the scene of brilliant theatrical productions and so planted cultural seed which is still bearing fruit.—By Eric Howard.

Mrs. Minnie May Boley. One of the women of Los Angeles who has accomplished much as a real estate operator in connection with her work as an educator, is Mrs. Minnie May Boley. In both lines she has proved her ability and good judgment, and is accepted as one of the leading women of this locality. She was born at West Salem, Ohio, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ledger Goepfert and granddaughater of John C. Dörr, one of Napoleon Bonapart's soldiers. Her educational training was received in the public schools of Akron, Oberlin College and the Kent Normal School. For a number of years following the completion of her education she was one of the capable school teachers of Akron, Medina and Summit counties.

In the meanwhile, however, she had become interested in California, and in 1917 came to Los Angeles, at which time she bought her present home for a few thousand dollars. That this was an excellent investment is proved by the fact that a short time ago she was offered a fabulous price for it. It is now desirable as a business and income property, in a very rapidly growing district. In addition to this investment, she has made others of like value, and, although remarkable offers have been made for these properties, she is holding them. Mrs. Boley also owns property in her old home town.

When she came to the Golden West Mrs. Boley did not abandon her

J. V. Gordon

profession, but is still a school teacher for nine months of the year. Her work is carried on at Bagdad, in San Bernardino County, a railroad town, and her pupils are principally of foreign parentage. She therefore took a special course to fit herself to teach foreign children.

Mrs. Boley had two daughters of her own and one son, but has taken into her family at different times ten other children, mostly orphan pupils, in order to help them to an education. One boy she saved from going to the reformatory after the judge had sentenced him, by proving his innocence. She expected to lose her position by saving this boy, as the school superintendent and president of the board were both against him, and persuaded him to confess to having done a crime which he had never committed. All ended happily and the boy is now a fine man.

Marcella Cathrine, her older daughter, graduated from the Cleveland Art School, carrying off the honors in illustrating. She came to California for her health and while with Dr. George Stevenson (a first cousin of Robert Lewis) passed quietly away, having slept two days without a pain or sound though pneumonia caused her two days' illness. She rests in the beautiful Inglewood Cemetery beside her Aunt Mary.

Ruby Winifred, her younger daughter, now Mrs. William Henry Von Muegge, lives in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and is the mother of three husky, happy children. Marjorie May, aged three, in her business like way cares for Helen Winifred, aged two, and both little sisters love and amuse Robert Edward, who just came three months ago. Ruby and both her baby girls began talking when six months old, so Marjorie at three is quite a talker and chooses some very difficult names for her pets.

Fred, Mrs. Boley's only son, attended the Polytechnic High School of Los Angeles, worked with the South California Edison Company two years and is now completing his education as an electrical engineer in the National School at Los Angeles.

Frederic Vernon Gordon was brought to California in 1883, at the age of eight years, grew up in Los Angeles, spent a number of years in railroad service, is a veteran of the Philippine war, and for twenty years or more has been prominently identified with oil production in the Southern California territory.

He was born at Montgomery City, Missouri, May 23, 1875, and eight years later his parents, B. F. and Margaret A. Gordon, moved to Los Angeles. He finished his education in public schools, and in July, 1891, became assistant operator and ticket agent at the River Station of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Los Angeles. He was made clerk of the freight depot in 1892, was transferred to Arizona for the Southern Pacific in 1897, and continued in that service until June, 1898, when he enlisted with the First Company, Volunteer Signal Corps. On July 1, 1898, he was made corporal, in December, sergeant, and during the Philippine insurrection was on duty under the command of General MacArthur, the principal point and date of his active duty being: Manila, August 13, 1898; Laloma Church, February 5, 1899; Caloocan, February 10; Tuluhan, March 25; Palo, March 26; Meyecanaghan on the same date; Marloa, March 27; Bocave and Guiguinto, March 29; Mololos, March 31; Calumpit, April 25; Santa Tomas, May 4, and San Fernando, May 5, 1899.

Mustered out July, 1899, Mr. Gordon returned to the United States, and in November became night operator for the Santa Fe Railroad at Bakersfield, being subsequently advanced to cashier and then to assistant

agent. In 1902 he returned to Los Angeles, and since that year has been continuously identified with the operating and producing side of the oil industry. His first operation was in the Bakersfield district as superintendent, and since 1907 he has been an independent operator and official in a number of companies.

Mr. Gordon has his business offices in the Bartlett Building at Los Angeles. He is a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Midway Country Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Jonathan Club, the Gamut Club and the Y. M. C. A. He married, February 20, 1902, Miss Mary Smith Langdon, of Bakersfield. They have had two daughters, Ruth Langdon and Margaret E., the latter now deceased.

Blanche Bates. Among the actresses of our stage, Blanche Bates holds a unique place. She has played light farce, comedy, drama and tragedy with equal success. She is the most versatile, and perhaps the most vital, of the leading American actresses. In whatever role she is cast she displays the live, keen spontaneity that first charmed San Francisco audiences. It was in this city that she made her first professional appearance and received the thorough training that has carried her to the top of her profession.

Miss Bates was born in Portland, Oregon, August 25, 1872. Her father and mother were professionals, and at the time of her birth her father was the manager of a theater in Portland. At the age of three Miss Bates came with her parents to San Francisco and was educated in the public schools of this city. Her parents did not plan a stage career for her, but she made her debut at Stockwell's Theater—which later became the Columbia—in Brander Matthews' one act play, "This Picture and That." The occasion was a benefit for L. R. Stockwell, long a distinguished actor-manager here, whom many San Franciscans remember as a fine old gentleman whose failing eyesight interrupted his career.

Soon afterwards Miss Bates joined the Frawley Stock Company, and in 1895 made her first great success as Mrs. Hillary in "The Senator." For some three years thereafter she played in the cities of the West. When the name of Ibsen was almost unknown she appeared as Nora in "A Doll's House," the first Ibsen play to be presented on the Pacific Coast, and achieved an artistic triumph.

As a member of the famous Augustin Daly company in New York she won a phenomenal success in "The Great Ruby." A misunderstanding arose between the star and the management and she left the company to tour with James O'Neill in "The Three Guardsmen," in which she became very popular as Milady.

Her great success began in 1902, when she appeared as Yo-San, her most sympathetic role, in John Luther Long's and David Belasco's play, "The Darling of the Gods." In that play, and as Cigarette in the dramatic version of "Under Two Flags," she became an idol of the public. In 1905 David Belasco presented her in his own play, "The Girl of the Golden West," and her name will always be associated with that great success. Although the play was a popular melodrama, it gave Miss Bates an opportunity to display her vital emotional power that is her most fascinating possession.

Between popular successes she has appeared in Ibsen and Shakespeare. Her Hedda Gabbler is still remembered by those who viewed it as a fine and surprisingly powerful interpretation of the Ibsen heroine who is usually presented as a weak and spasmodically violent neurasthenic.

In an unusual degree Miss Bates has succeeded in losing herself in her roles. She was not Blanche Bates; she was Yo-San, Madame Butterfly and The Girl of the Golden West.

Although her versatility has resulted in her appearance in unworthy plays, she has won a place of assured prominence on the American stage. No other actress of today is so capable a mistress of both comic and tragic power.

During the last few years she has had two great triumphs. In the title role of "The Famous Mrs. Fair," with Henry Miller, she toured the country with unusual success and created a real character. Later, also with Henry Miller, she duplicated her success in "Moliere." In plays worthy of her skill and power Blanche Bates is an actress of rare distinction.

In November, 1912, she was married to George Creel, the publicist. They make their home in New York.—By Eric Howard.

Maude Adams made her first appearance before the footlights at the age of nine months. Her mother, Annie Adams, a well known actress of her day, was at the time the leading lady with a Salt Lake City Stock Company. The play in which she was appearing was called "The Lost Baby." The baby which had appeared in the first act became temperamental before going on in the third and the stage manager seized Maude Adams from the arms of her nurse and thrust her upon the stage. She gurgled so happily that she completely captured the audience, as she has been doing ever since.

Maude Kiskadden—to use her off-stage name—was born in Salt Lake City November 11, 1872. Not long afterwards her mother became the leading woman with the old Alcazar Stock Company in San Francisco, and it was in this city that Maude Adams spent her girlhood and received her education. She attended school here until she was fifteen and then became a member of the Alcazar Stock Company. To her early training here, playing all kinds of roles, she attributes much of her success. At least she laid the foundation for her subsequent career.

After a year in stock at the Alcazar she joined the Frohman traveling Stock Company and was given an important part in the Hoyt farce, "The Midnight Bell." Her talent was recognized and not long afterwards she became a member of the famous Empire Theater Company in New York—the scene of her later triumphs. In 1892 she supported John Drew in "The Masked Ball," but it was in 1898 that she scored her first great success, in the role of Lady Babbie in Sir James Barrie's "Little Minister." There for the first time her slight and girlish figure, her elfish winsomeness, were widely cast.

The following year she essayed Juliet, but was not altogether successful because she departed so radically from the usual interpretation of the role. In 1900, in Rostand's "L'Aiglon," she established herself as the most charming actress of our stage. The next year she played Miss Phoebe in Barrie's "Quality Street," and since then she has made her greatest successes in Barrie plays.

"Peter Pan," which she played for three years, made her the idol of thousands in all parts of the country. Later she continued as a Barrie heroine in "The Legend of Leonora," "What Every Woman Knows" and "A Kiss for Cinderella." These plays by Barrie, with Rostand's "Chanticleer" and an occasional venture in Shakespeare, have composed her repertoire.

Two of Maude Adams' most interesting performances occurred in the Hearst Greek Theater of the University of California. In 1907 she appeared there in "L'Aiglon" and in 1910 in "As You Like It."

Maude Adams' fame as an actress depends entirely upon her talent and charm. Less than almost any other member of the theatrical profession has she become known by publicity and advertising. Her private life has been quiet and serene; her home on Long Island, where she lives with her mother, has been a peaceful retreat far from Broadway. Those who have loved Maude Adams for the qualities of heart and mind ever apparent in her playing will regret that she has recently announced her retirement from the stage. We have no other actress who can take her unique place in the theater.—By Eric Howard.

Walter P. Cockley. Identified with the Imperial Valley since 1913, Walter P. Cockley, postmaster of Calexico, has for some years been one of the very active figures of this locality, and what he has accomplished stands to his credit as a good citizen and excellent man of affairs. He was born at Albion, Indiana, July 7, 1888, a son of John H. Cockley, a native of Pennsylvania, who was reared at Gettysburg, that state, and was a resident of that little city when one of the most decisive battles of the war between the states was fought in its midst. Prior to his marriage he became a resident of Albion, Indiana, and there he continued his residence until his death in July, 1920, when he was sixty years old. He married Miss Delilah Pepple, a native of Albion, where she is still residing, and a daughter of James Pepple. The children born to John H. Cockley and his wife were as follows: Lela, who is the wife of H. B. Butler of Albion; Mayme, who is the wife of Walter Sharpnack of the same locality; Hattie, who is the wife of V. L. Clear of Fremont, Indiana; Herbert, who is a resident of Albion; Charles, who is assistant postmaster of Calexico, was his brother's predecessor in this office, and was a member of the local draft board during the World war; Vesta, who is the wife of Bert Holderman of Walkerville, Canada; Anna, who is Mrs. Henry Martin of Toledo, Ohio; and Walter P., whose name heads this review, and sixth in order of birth. The Cockley family originated in Alsace Lorraine, France, and the American founder came to this country in 1790. The name was originally spelled both Gockley and Cockley, but in Alsace-Lorraine it was spelled Coquelin, and was so introduced into Pennsylvania, where the family first settled.

Growing to manhood in Albion, Noble County, Indiana, Walter P. Cockley attended its high school, and then took a commercial course in the South Bend, Indiana, Business College. For the subsequent five years he held a clerical position with the New York Central Railroad, terminating this connection to come to California, and for the first few months after his arrival here he was employed on a Mexican ranch. His brother, Charles Cockley, had been appointed postmaster of Calexico, and he joined him as an assistant, and since then, with the exception of the time he was serving in the World war, he has remained in the post office, being appointed postmaster February 14, 1923, to succeed F. W. Roach.

When Mr. Cockley first came into the Calexico post office as a clerk, it was a third-class office, employing but the postmaster and two clerks. He has participated in the growth of this office in importance until today it employs the postmaster, an assistant postmaster, five clerks and four carriers. A postal savings department has been established, and there are now between $6,000 and $7,000 on deposit. In 1923 free delivery

Ambrose Gregory.

was established, which is perhaps the most important extension of the service that has yet been made. Mr. Cockley is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Calexico, and also of the Rotary Club of this city. He is a Scottish Rite Mason.

In May, 1918, Mr. Cockley entered the cavalry branch of the service for the World war, at Angel Island, San Francisco, but three months later was transferred into the artillery, and was subsequently appointed divisional mail officer for the Sixteenth Division. He was sent from Angel Island to Monterey, California, and still later to Camp Kearney, where his period of service was completed with his division. Following his honorable discharge, he returned to Calexico, and resumed his interrupted work in the post office. He is one of the charter members of the Goree-Lake Post No. 90, American Legion, and he has filled all of its offices including that of post commander. Mr. Cockley is unmarried.

Ambrose Gregory had many interesting associations with the great development that preceded the modern era of the Los Angeles district. He became a resident of California over forty years ago. He and his wife, Mrs. Jennie C. Gregory, were pioneer settlers in Hollywood, and Mrs. Gregory occupies a home at 2032 North Vermont Avenue, in Hollywood, in a locality which she first knew as part of the open country.

Ambrose Gregory was born in England, December 24, 1859, and was four years of age when his parents, William and Sophia (Ferris) Gregory, came to America. His father and mother were of English parentage. There were six children: Thomas, Ambrose, William, Arthur, Harry and Sarah, Sarah being now Mrs. Dennis Ferguson. After growing to manhood and getting his education in the East, Ambrose Gregory came with his father and mother and other children to California in 1885, and lived at Redlands. His father, William Gregory, died in 1910.

On January 1, 1889, at Redlands, California, Ambrose Gregory married Jennie C. Gregory, of the same family name. Her father, Nicholas Gregory, came to America in 1879, and to California in 1892, and died October 2, 1907. Nicholas Gregory settled at Belleflower, then called Clearwater. Mrs. Jennie Gregory has a brother, William N. Gregory, who now occupies the old Gregory ranch at Belleflower. There was also a sister, Elizabeth Gregory, who died February 9, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory had two children: Ambrose N., Jr., and Ada J. Gregory.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gregory moved to Hollywood and settled on a ten-acre tract of land on North Vermont Avenue, and which he planted to oranges and lemons. It is on part of the latter tract that Mrs. Gregory and her daughter, Ada, still reside. This land was then part of a large barley field. Mr. Gregory then extended his operations by renting large tracts of land, which he planted with pumpkins and watermelons. After the crop was grown he loaded his wagon and started for the city markets at 2 o'clock in the morning, it requiring three hours to get to town. Vermont Avenue was then only a trail, and where the southern branch of the university now stands was a marsh. The two children were born on the site of the original purchase on North Vermont Avenue. The son, Ambrose, has erected a beautiful apartment building, in which he and his wife reside, he having married on August 23, 1915, Miss Alice M. Laughlin.

Ambrose Gregory, Sr., was road supervisor of the Third District for eight years and had charge of all the roads and bridges as far as the Soldiers' Home. After resigning from that work he entered contracting.

He constructed the beautiful sunken gardens for Arthur Letts, one of the show places of Los Angeles.

The Gregory family participated in a number of social functions in early Hollywood. They were invited to the dinner at the opening of the Hollywood Hotel on December 18, 1902. The invitations mentioned: "Special cars" including "Mermaids" and "400," and also the opportunity for a carriage drive over the tract on arrival. Only a comparatively few years ago there was not another house within view of the Gregory residence. Mrs. Gregory frequently went up Vermont Canyon to pick flowers and ferns. This entire area is now built up, many fine homes being on the hillside and lining all the canyons. The name Franklin Avenue in Hollywood was given by Mrs. Gregory's uncle, Abraham Chapman Clarke. As illustrating the rural character of the village, Mrs. Gregory recalls that a stranger once inquired where he could get a meal at a restaurant or a lunch counter, and he was invited to the home of the Gregorys, since there was no such thing as a restaurant.

While at Redlands Mr. Gregory was engaged in building the Gage Canal through Redlands and Riverside. He supervised the Indians, who were the chief laborers on that job, and with the aid of Indians and burrows constructed this most picturesque canal.

Mr. Gregory died May 19, 1919. Mrs. Gregory was one of the founders of the Opportune Circle of the King's Daughters, and she and her daughter are still members of it. They are also members of the Los Angeles Travel Club.

Cora W. Jones, M. D. Numbered among the successful medical practitioners of Hollywood, Dr. Cora W. Jones has built up a connection which has strengthened with the development of the neighborhood and the growing recognition of her skill and ability. She was born at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1868, a daughter of John A. and Florida (Boone) White, the latter a descendant of Daniel Boone. Doctor Jones' parents migrated to Iowa in 1848, and sold their corn crop to the emigrants in the gold rush of 1849.

When Cora W. White grew to young womanhood her sex had but few advantages for expanding their field of usefulness, but she possessed a determination which carried her along the road she had chosen. After completing her preliminary studies in her native city she took her medical training at Chicago, and was graduated with her degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1901. Following her graduation she had an interneship in the Frances Willard Temperance Home, and then went to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and from 1902 to 1909 was engaged in the practice of her profession. In the latter year she went to Vienna, Austria, for post-graduate work and, completing it, traveled to Tabriz, Persia, and for two years accomplished remarkable results in the practice of medicine and surgery, but, interesting as her work was, ill health compelled her to relinquish it, and she returned to her own country, and located at Los Angeles in 1911. That same year she was married to Isaac Newton Jones, a retired stockman. He was born and educated in Illinois, and when but a boy he ran away from home to join the Union Army. Because of the training, discipline and example he was glad to the day of his death that he had given his country the service he did. A neighbor of the immortal Abraham Lincoln, he knew him personally, and although almost a child in years he took a trip of twenty miles, ten of which he

Jennie C Gregory

traveled on foot, to hear one of the famous debates between his hero and Senator Douglas. The death of Mr. Jones occurred February 20, 1922. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was widely and favorably known all over this region. Mr. Jones erected a beautiful home on Fairfax Avenue, where Doctor Jones still resides and where she has her office. At that time this was a very new district, and there were only a few houses, not only in the immediate neighborhood, but as far as the eye could see. Now it is all built up solidly for miles beyond the Jones home. Doctor Jones is a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, the California State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. For several years she has been a member of the medical board for municipal work, and gives a part of every day in this connection. The Hollywood Woman's Club holds her membership, and she is one of the seven charter members of the Nu Sigma Pi Sorority.

Bradner Wells Lee, whose death occurred at his home in the City of Los Angeles, April 28, 1925, was engaged in the practice of law in California forty-six years from April 30, 1879, the date of his admission to practice before the Supreme Court of the State of California, until his decease, gained precedence as one of the ablest and most distinguished members of the bar of this state, and his professional reputation far transcended local limitations, to become one of national order. He was long one of the honored and influential citizens of California, a state that he dignified alike by his character, his service and high professional attainments, and to him a tribute is due in this publication.

Bradner Wells Lee was born at East Groveland, Livingston County, New York, May 4, 1850, and was a son of David Richard and Elizabeth Northrum (Wells) Lee. The original American progenitor of this Lee family was Nathaniel Lee, who was of English ancestry and who served as an officer in the British army. In 1725 Nathaniel Lee came from Dublin, Ireland, and settled at Fishkill, New York, his marriage to Margaret DeLong having occurred shortly afterward. Thomas Lee, eldest son of Nathaniel, served as a patriot soldier throughout the War of the Revolution, in which he was a captain in the Fifth New York Regiment of the Continental Line. He married Waty Shearman, and about 1790 they established their home at Milo, Yates County, New York. Their son James married Sarah Smith, and of the children of this union David Richard became the father of Bradner Wells Lee of this memoir.

The public schools of his native place afforded Bradner W. Lee his early education, and thereafter he studied law in the office of his maternal uncle, Col. G. Wiley Wells, who was then serving as United States district attorney at Holly Springs, Mississippi. Mr. Lee was admitted to the Mississippi bar in 1871, and December 15 of that year he was appointed assistant United States district attorney of the Northern District of Mississippi, a position which he resigned in 1879, the year that marked his removal to California, where he continued his association with his distinguished uncle, Col. G. Wiley Wells, who was for many years a leader at the bar of Los Angeles County. Colonel Wells was born in the State of New York, in 1830, and was a college student when he enlisted for service in the Civil war, at the first call for volunteers. He served nearly four years, took part in many important engagements, was twice wounded, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1867 Colonel Wells was graduated in law, at Washington, D. C., and in 1869 he established his

residence at Holly Springs, Mississippi. In the following year President Grant appointed him United States district attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, and he ably discharged the duties of this office in the turbulent reconstruction period that followed the Civil war. In 1874 he was reappointed to the office, and in 1876 he was elected a representative of Mississippi in the United States Congress. By President Hayes he was appointed United States consul general at Shanghai, China, and in his few months' incumbency of this office he brought about revelation of frauds and other malfeasance on the part of certain of his predecessors in the service. In 1879 Colonel Wells established his residence in Los Angeles, and here he built up a large and important law business, involving his appearance in a number of celebrated criminal cases. After seventeen years he retired from active practice, and he passed the remainder of his life in California. He and his wife were survived by no children, and his nearest kinsman in California was Bradner W. Lee, his able and valued associate in law practice. From Colonel Wells Mr. Lee was bequeathed and inherited a most comprehensive and valuable laws library, the Wells Law Library, of more than 6,000 volumes, which was assembled at considerable initial expense and to which the continuations have been kept up to date. This fine collection having been owned by Mr. Lee, upon his death, and having constituted the largest private law library in the West, was given by him to his two sons, associated with him at the time of his death as his law partners, Bradner Wells Lee, Jr., and Kenyon Farrar Lee.

Upon his arrival in Los Angeles, in March, 1879, Mr. Lee became associated with his uncle's law firm, that of Brunson & Wells, and in 1883 he became a constituent member of the firm, the title of which was then changed to Brunson, Wells & Lee. In the passing years Mr. Lee had many other associates in the practice of law, including Hon. Anson Brunson, of the original firm, who later was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County; Hon. Walter VanDyke, who likewise was elected to the Superior bench and later a member of the California Supreme Court; Francis B. Guthrie, who was succeeded by Hon. Charles Monroe, later Superior judge; Hon. John D. Works, former United States senator from California; and Hon. Lewis R. Works, later associate justice of the District Court of Appeals, Second California District. The firm of Works, Lee & Works was dissolved January 1, 1908, and from 1912 until his death Mr. Lee had as his associates and partners in the practice of law his sons, Bradner Wells Lee, Jr., and Kenyon Farrar Lee.

Mr. Lee gained admission to practice in the various courts of California, including the Supreme Court and also the Federal courts, and October 20, 1914, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In his profession Mr. Lee confined his attention almost exclusively to civil law, and this involved his appearance in many causes involving water rights, the affairs of numerous corporations, many estates and the interests of heirs of decedents, and his important service as attorney for the executor and estate of the late E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin, who died in 1909 and who had been one of the unique figures in California history, his estate having been one of the largest ever probated in California and its final settlement and distribution having been effected in 1913. Mr. Lee was unwavering in his allegiance to his profession, and this was significantly manifested when he declined Governor Pardee's tender of an appointment to the Superior bench of Los Angeles County,

in 1895. Mr. Lee was a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association from its organization in 1888 until his death, and was an influential member of the California Bar Association, of which he was president in 1919-20. In 1916-17 he served as a member of the General Council of the American Bar Association, and he was California vice president of this association in the period of 1919-24. From 1916 to the time of his death he was a member of the National Conference on Uniform State Laws. His was a broad and exact knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, and his professional stewardship was marked by the highest ethical principles.

Mr. Lee was a leader in the California councils and campaign activities of the republican party, was chairman of its central committee in Los Angeles County from 1896 to 1910, was a member of its state central committee from 1916 to 1920, besides which he was elected a member of its campaign committee in 1902. In 1916 he was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention. Mr. Lee was for twenty years, 1897-1917, a trustee of the California State Library. He was an active and valued ember of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce during a period of thirty years prior to his death, served as director, as vice president, in 1916, and as chairman of its law committee, 1910-15. In 1911 Mr. Lee was chairman of the citizens' committee and led the campaign that defeated the attempt of the socialist party to gain control of the Los Angeles city government. In the mayoralty campaign of 1913 he was a member of the municipal conference committee and the executive committee of the same. He was a member of the reception committees in charge of affairs at the time of the visits of President McKinley, President Roosevelt, Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, then United States secretary of the treasury, and General Adna R. Chaffee. In 1900 he was a delegate to the National Forestry and Irrigation Convention, Chicago. It is here possible to give only the names of the various civic organizations in which Mr. Lee had membership: California Club, Wilshire Country Club, Jonathan Club, Union League Club, New York Society of Southern California, Southwestern Society of the Archæological Institute of America, International Law Association, and National Geographic Society. Mr. Lee served as director, treasurer and president of the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; was a charter member, and served as judge advocate and vice commander of the California Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars; and was a charter member of the California Society of Colonial Wars, of which he was the first historian, a director, chancellor and governor, as well as California deputy-governor general of the national organization, 1921-23. He was a Knight Templar Mason and also a Shriner, and was a member of Emanuel Presbyterian Church, as is also his widow. He served as a director and general counsel for the City and County Bank of Los Angeles, 1908-1913, and the Murphy Oil Company of East Whittier, California, from its organization up and until the date of his death.

In the city of Philadelphia, October 16, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lee to Miss Helena Farrar, who was born in that city and reared in Washington, District of Columbia, and who attended Notre Dame and Mount De Sales Academy, both in Maryland. Mrs. Lee is a representative of one of the oldest and most distinguished Colonial families of America, and the Farrar name was prominent in the Colonial annals of New England, the whole representatives of the name were patriotic soldiers in the Revolution. Colonel William Humphrey Farrar, father of Mrs. Lee, studied law under the preceptorship of Hon. Daniel

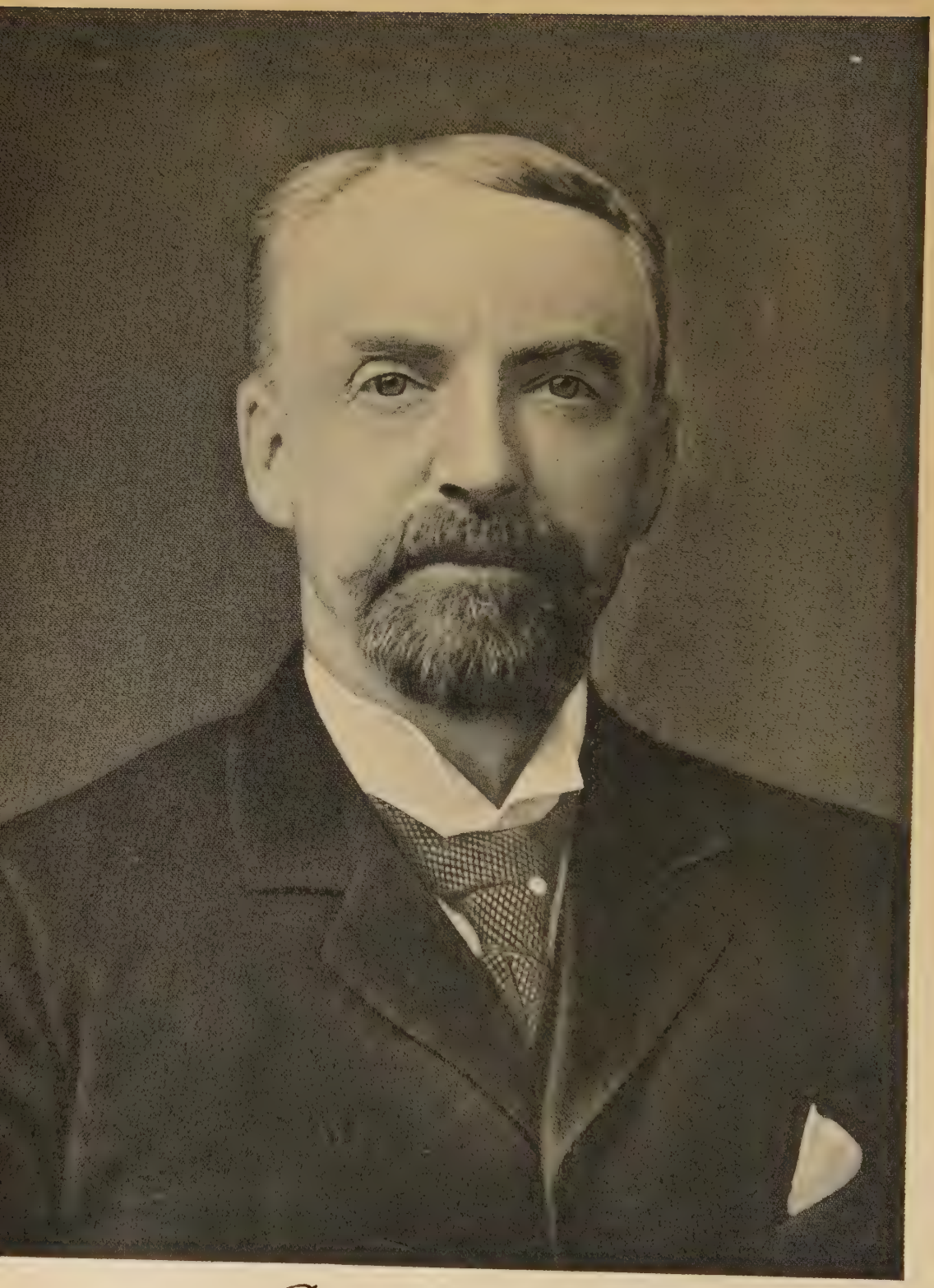
Webster and Hon. Caleb Cushing, and he was for many years a leading member of the bar of Washington, District of Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Lee became the parents of three children, two of whom are living: Bradner Wells, Jr., was born January 20, 1886; Kenyon Farrar was born February 28, 1888; and Guilford Richard, who was born October 20, 1890, died August 5th of the following year. The two surviving sons received the advantages of Harvard Military School, Los Angeles, and those of the pre-legal course of Leland Stanford Junior University, and both thereafter attended the law school of the University of Southern California, they having been admitted by examination before the District Court of Appeal to the bar in 1912 and having thereafter been associated in practice with their honored father until his death, since which time they have continued in control of the substantial and important law business. In the World war period Bradner W. Lee, Jr., enlisted in April in the United States Navy, and was given assignment as ensign on the destroyer U. S. S. Paul Jones, which man-o-war was immediately ordered to report for duty at Cristobal-Colon, Panama, and three months later his ship joined the Atlantic Fleet, and thereafter continued in convoy escort and patrol service on the Atlantic until the close of the war. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, serving twenty-seven months, lacking a few days, on the U. S. S. Paul Jones, and was its executive officer several months prior to receiving his honorable discharge from active duty, June 30, 1919. An act of Congress transferred the National Naval Volunteers to Class 2 of the Naval Reserves, July 1, 1918, and since his discharge after the close of the war Mr. Lee has retained a reserve commission in this organization.

Franklin Sanborn Wade, vice president and manager of the Southern Counties Gas Company, even before graduating from university was led into the field of industrial chemistry, and as a chemical engineer is widely known in California and elsewhere. His life work has been in connection with several of the great oil and gas corporations of California.

Mr. Wade was born at Kansas City, Missouri, July 27, 1885, but since about four years of age has lived in Los Angeles. He is a son of Charles J. and Mary Elizabeth (Howard) Wade, both now deceased. His father, who for over thirty years was an official of the State Mutual Building and Loan Association, and was president of that corporation when he died in 1925, had a career which is sketched more fully on other pages of this publication.

Franklin S. Wade attended school in Southern California, the University of Southern California Academy, and in 1905 went to work for the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation as a chemist. In 1907 he resumed his work in the University of Southern California, specializing in chemistry, and was graduated in 1908. In the meantime he had continued his work with the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation, and was employed as chemist there from 1905 to 1912. With the assistance and under the supervision and direction of Laird J. Stabler, now professor of chemistry in the University of Southern California, he organized the chemistry department of the Gas and Electric Corporation, and he and Professor Stabler developed a complete system of chemical control for the manufacture of gas from the California oils.

From 1912 to May 1, 1925, Mr. Wade was employed by the Southern Counties Gas Company as superintendent of operation. On May 1, 1925, he was made vice president and manager of that corporation. He is also



E A Whitaker

a director and vice president of the California Gasoline Corporation. His notable work as an executive and as a technical expert have brought him frequent recognition, and during 1922-23 he was president of the Pacific Coast Gas Association and has been an active member of the association since 1910. He is also a member of the American Gas Association and the American Society of Chemical Engineers.

Mr. Wade is independent in politics. His social affiliations include the Wilshire Country Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and Edgewater Club of Southern California.

At Los Angeles, April 15, 1914, he married Miss Carol Dudley. She was born in South Dakota, was educated at All Saints School, Episcopal, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. She was one of the pioneers of scenario writing in the early days of motion picture development in Hollywood. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Wade is at Hollywood. Their two children, both natives of Los Angeles, are Franklin Russell and Mary Elizabeth.

Elijah Aaron Whitaker, who died February 17, 1925, was one of the stalwart pioneers of the great west. His home had been at Oakland for over forty years.

He was born on Christmas day, 1847, at Homestead, Pennsylvania He was a descendant of Aaron Whitaker, whose life span was from 1751 to 1831. Aaron Whitaker was a soldier of the American Revolution. In 1785 he and other members of the Whitaker family acquired a large tract of land in Western Pennsylvania, in Allegheny County, and on this land was subsequently built the borough or city of Whitaker. On one of the public buildings in that borough the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution some years ago placed a bronze tablet to the memory of this Revolutionary soldier. Aaron Whitaker was a son of James and Catherine Whitaker. James Whitaker came with his family from England with the last colony brought over to Maryland under the auspices of Lord Baltimore. Aaron Whitaker from his farm in Allegheny County carried on a considerable traffic down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the southern markets at New Orleans, making a number of trips with coal and provisions on flat boats.

Elijah Aaron Whitaker attended school at Homestead to the age of twelve, and then went to live with an uncle in Pittsburgh, where he learned the steel business. At the age of twenty he started for the far northwest, and in Montana bought some mining claims. From mining he engaged in the cattle business, and was one of the leading operators in Montana and Utah, owning thousands of head of cattle. For some years his headquarters were at Salt Lake City, and he continued shipping cattle from there until 1882, when he sold out his ranching interests and established his home at Oakland. He made large investments in Oakland real estate, particularly in the downtown business district, and much of this property he still owned at the time of his death.

He married in 1884, in Pennsylvania, Margaret Rudisill, who survives him, with home at the Hotel Oakland. She was a daughter of Napoleon Jackson and Nancy Case Rudisill, her father of French and her mother of English ancestry. Her father located at York, Pennsylvania, where Nancy Case Rudisill was born, and subsequently moved to Lewistown, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker had a family of six children. The son Charles A. lives at Cotati, California, and has a son, Walter. William J., of Turlock, California, has three children, named Margaret W., Barbara and Anna Bethel. The son Earl G. is a resident of Auburn,

California, and his son is named George A. The fourth son is Wesley R., of San Jose. The two youngest are twins, Arthur A., of Los Gatos, California, and Richard R., of Oakland. Mrs. Whitaker is a member of the Home Club, Ebell Club, Oakland Forum, Castlewood Country Club and is a director of the Fabiola Hospital.

Fred J. Gianola, assistant manager of the El Centro Branch of the Bank of Italy, is a native son of California, and one of the prosperous business men of Imperial County. He was born in the village of Pescadero, San Mateo County, California, July 16, 1889, a son of Constantino Gianola, born in the Canton of Tician, Switzerland. About 1883 he came to the United States, and for a time was engaged in gold mining in Central California. Subsequently he located permanently in San Mateo County, and became a farmer and merchant, and there he died August 28, 1918, aged sixty-five years. He married Miss Maria Stettler, a daughter of John Stettler, born near Bern, Switzerland, who came to the United States when about eighteen years old, and located in San Mateo County. The children born of this marriage were as follows: Fred J., whose name heads this review; Madeline, who is the wife of Charles Steele of Pescadero, California; George C., who is cashier of the Bank of Pescadero; and Otto G., who is learning the machinist trade at San Francisco.

Growing up on his father's ranch, Fred J. Gianola learned to make himself useful, and his educational training was confined to that afforded by the local public schools, and a course at Heald's Business College at San Francisco. Leaving school at the age of seventeen years, Fred J. Gianola entered the real estate firm of Charles H. Kendricks in San Francisco, and remained with that concern for eighteen months, gathering there some valuable knowledge of business, following which he went to San Luis Obispo, California, and entered the employ of a railroad contracting firm in the position of time keeper. After two years, during which he learned much from close contact with humanity, he came to the Imperial Valley, and, locating permanently at El Centro, became bookkeeper of the First National Bank of El Centro, rising to become cashier in 1920, when he succeeded Tom T. Cook. On March 25, 1925, the First National Bank was absorbed by the Bank of Italy and Mr. Gianola was made assistant manager of the new institution. Mr. Gianola is also a member of the advisory board of the El Centro branch of the Bank of Italy.

During the years he has been connected with the affairs of El Centro, he has held office at different times, and since 1912 has been its treasurer, and is now serving his first term as a member of the school board. For a time he was one of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and he belongs to the Kiwanis Club, of which he is treasurer. He is also treasurer of the local lodge of the Elks, and he has taken the degrees in the Blue Lodge and Chapter in Masonry. Occasionally he displays more than the usual interest in politics, and he cast his first presidential ballot in 1912 when he voted for Woodrow Wilson. During the late war he was registered, and classified in No. 1, but on account of his family was exempted from active service. However, he was very useful in the different drives, especially those in behalf of the Red Cross.

Fred J. Gianola was married at San Luis Obispo, November 27, 1911, to Lela McFadden, a daughter of Yancey and Sarah (Hopper) McFadden. Mrs. Gianola was born on a ranch in San Luis Obispo County, and was educated in her native neighborhood. She is one in a family of two

daughters and four sons, the others being: Charles, Edgar, Seaton, Weaver, and a sister, all of whom reside in San Luis Opispo County. Mr. and Mrs. Gianola have the following children: Gwenievere, Regina, Frederick J., Jr., and Ellen Maria.

Arleigh Pierce Shibley, district superintendent of schools at El Centro, has been an important factor in the educational advancement of Imperial County since 1910, fifteen years that largely measure the epoch of real development and progress in this unique district of the Southwest.

Mr. Shibley was born on the old Shibley homestead at Shibley's Point in Adair County, Missouri, September 30, 1883. The Shibley family is of remote Swiss ancestry, but they have lived in America since Colonial times, at one time in New York, later along the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania and the grandfather of Professor Shibley, Judge John Shibley, left that section of the East and in 1843 entered the old Shibley homestead in Northeastern Missouri. This farm remained in the ownership of the family until 1901. Arleigh Pierce Shibley is a son of John W. Shibley, who was born at Shibley's Point, Missouri, in 1859. He was educated in the Kirksville State Teachers' College, taught for a few years in the rural schools of his native state, but for the most part his active work was that of a farmer. He exercised his modest influence in shaping the proper development of his community and upholding its moral and civic forces. He is a Presbyterian and a republican. John W. Shibley married Miss Lydia Catherine Pierce, who was born at Shibley's Point in 1860. They are now living retired at Tooele, Utah. Mrs. John W. Shibley was a daughter of Dr. Welcome G. Pierce and Margaret (Ford) Pierce. Her father, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, gave his active life to the medical profession. John W. Shibley and wife were the parents of twelve children, Arleigh P. being the oldest. The others now living are: Mrs. Ethel Ryman, of Packwood, Iowa; Jesse A., of Salisbury, Missouri; Byron C., of Ponemah, Illinois; Mrs. Ann Malloy, of Gorin, Missouri; L. Carl of Tooele, Utah, who like his brother, Jesse, was a soldier in the World war, both being overseas; Irene, postmistress of Gorin, Missouri, and Mansur Shibley, of Tooele, Utah.

Arleigh Pierce Shibley grew up at the old Missouri homestead, and did work in the fields while attending country schools to the age of eighteen. His higher education was acquired in the Kirksville State Teachers' College, only a few miles from his birthplace, and he graduated in the normal department in 1907. He taught several years in rural, village and small town schools in Missouri and from there came west to California. The school year of 1909-10, he was principal of the schools of Amador City, California, this being his first educational work in the state. From there he came into the Imperial Valley in 1910 and on the first of July of that wear assumed his duties as supervising principal at the Imperial. In January, 1915, he entered the office of county superintendent of schools, filling that position nearly six years until October 4, 1920. Since leaving the office of county superintendent, he has been district superintendent at El Centro.

His administration as county superintendent if described in detail, would represent much of the important history in the development of educational institutions in this comparatively new country. The emphasis of his work was placed upon the improvement of rural school facilities. He organized community centers, established teacher's cottages in the rural districts and organized some union school districts. Since coming

to the schools at El Centro, he has had the satisfaction of seeing two new school buildings erected, the Harding and East Side buildings, and much attention has been given to the introduction of departmental work in the grammar grades. Similarly, emphasis has been placed upon the department of physical education, and school nurse and physical education instructors have been employed. Mr. Shibley has been a member of the Council of Education for the California State Teachers' Association and since 1916 a member of the state council of that association. During the summer of 1922, he was a special lecturer on Rural Education in the San Diego Teachers' College. During the World war he was registered, but exempted because of his family, his chief service being as a volunteer clerical worker for the Imperial County. He has been fairly active as a democrat in politics and is a Royal Arch Mason.

Mr. Sibley married at Savannah, Missouri, June 7, 1911, Miss Effice Pearl Enyeart. She was born at Meadville, Missouri, May 15, 1885, daughter of Thomas J. and Josephine (Ford) Enyeart. The Enyeart family is of Holland Dutch ancestry, dating back to the early settlement of New York. Reverend Enyeart is now a superannuated Methodist minister with home at Baldwin, Kansas. Mrs. Shibley, the fourth in a family of eight children, was educated in public schools in Missouri, in the State Teachers' College, taught in grammar and high schools there before her marriage, and is now teaching at El Centro. Mr. and Mrs. Shibley have three children: Velma, born September 9, 1912; John Enyeart, born December 27, 1913; and Arleigh Pierce, Jr., born February 27, 1915.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Higgins grew up in California, and is familiar with the various stages in the progressive development of Los Angeles as a city. She personally knows many of the old pioneers, and has many interesting reminiscences of older days and older persons in the city.

Mrs. Higgins, whose home is at 4201 Main Street, Los Angeles, is a daughter of James Rutledge, who was born in Canada of English and Irish parents. He was educated and married in Canada, and his daughter Elizabeth was born there. James Rutledge moved to California forty-five years ago, living for a time in Santa Ana, then at Anaheim and finally at Los Angeles, where he spent the last years of his life. He had been in San Francisco for a time and conducted a paint and oil store at St. Helena in Napa County. At Santa Ana he established the first paint and oil store in the town. At Los Angeles he sold a poultry remedy which brought him a splendid income, and he finally sold his rights to the remedy for a considerable fortune. His first home in Los Angeles was where the Great Western Milling Company plant now stands, and for this property he paid $25 down and the balance at the rate of $12.50 a month.

Mr. Rutledge built up his fortune largely through real estate operations, buying and selling property and accumulating a large number of parcels of real estate in the eastern part of the city.

Mr. Rutledge was a man of keen vision and excellent business qualifications, was honorable and upright and highly esteemed. He was a member of the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias. His death occurred in June, 1918, and his wife passed away in November, 1913.

Mrs. Elizabeth Higgins has shared in her father's fine sense of values and business skill. She has one son, E. R. Higgins.

Wm Fleet Palmer

WILLIAM FLEET PALMER, of the firm Newby & Palmer, attorneys-at-law, with offices in the Washington Building at Los Angeles, has been a member of the Los Angeles bar since 1906, and for twenty years prior to that had practiced law with distinguished success in Indiana, his native state.

Mr. Palmer was born in Clinton County, Indiana, January 18, 1862. The Palmers were a pioneer family in that section of Indiana and several of the name are in the fields of law, journalism and other professions. Mr. Palmer's great-great-grandfather, John Palmer, came from England and settled in Virginia in 1765. For several generations members of the family lived in Rappahannock and Fauquier counties, Virginia. From Virginia they removed to Henry County, Kentucky. Others of the family went to Missouri and settled in Pike County. The grandfather of the Los Angeles attorney, William Palmer, moved to Montgomery County, Indiana, in about 1836, and some five or six years later settled in Clinton County.

Truman Henry Palmer, father of William F., was born in Henry County, Kentucky, near Newcastle, in 1828, and was a boy when the family removed to Indiana. He became a lawyer and for forty years was one of the leaders of his profession in Central Indiana, representing Clinton County in the Legislature; was judge of the Common Pleas Court of that county, and also judge of the Forty-fifth Judicial Circuit. Truman Henry Palmer married Margaret Ann Moore, a daughter of Robert Moore, who came from Ireland.

William Fleet Palmer grew up at Frankfort, the county seat of Clinton County, Indiana, attended the common schools there, and on graduating from high school entered his father's office, studied law, attended the St. Louis Law School of Washington University at St. Louis for one year, and on January 17, 1883, at the age of twenty-one, was admitted to the bar at Frankfort. He practiced law with his father there for more than twenty years, except one year, 1893-94, which he spent in practice at Riverside, California. On coming to Los Angeles in 1906, he engaged in general practice, and since 1920 has been associated as a partner with Nathan Newby.

Mr. Palmer from 1896 to 1898 was prosecuting attorney for the Forty-fifth Judicial Circuit of Indiana. He acted as assistant United States attorney for the Southern District of California from 1916 to 1920, and during the World war period was special assistant for war work. His home is at Monrovia. He is the present city attorney there, is a director of the Community Hotel Corporation of Monrovia, and has identified himself with a number of movements for the welfare of his home community and the City of Los Angeles in general. Mr. Palmer is a democrat, throughout his manhood has supported the principals of that party. At Frankfort, Indiana, he was master of his Masonic Lodge, high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, worthy patron of the Eastern Star; was chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias during the years between 1885 and 1894. He still holds his membership in the Royal Arch Chapter at Frankfort, but is a member of the Blue Lodge at Monrovia. He also belongs to the Los Angeles City Club, the Automobile Club of Southern California, the Commercial Club, Norumbega Town and Country Club of Monrovia, and the University Club of Monrovia. He is a member of the Christian Church.

Mr. Palmer married at Crawfordsville, Indiana, October 15, 1889, Miss Florence Ella Ewing, daughter of James P. and Marinda (Conant)

Ewing. Her father was a Union soldier from Ohio and a minister of the Christian Church. The Palmers' four children, all by his first marriage, are: Florence Conant, wife of Charles W. Cooper of Los Angeles; Margaret Olive, who married Claude C. Coffey of Tulare, South Dakota; Elizabeth Ewing, wife of Vernal J. Meiklejohn of Monrovia, and William E. Palmer, Jr. On November 9, 1921, at Los Angeles, Mr. Palmer married Bessie Pryor Fletcher, daughter of John C. and Malinda (Hendricks) Pryor. Her father was a Confederate soldier with a Tennessee regiment. Her mother, Malinda Hendricks, was born in Virginia and was a cousin of Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, who was elected vice president of the United States with Grover Cleveland.

Richard Y. Watson, manager of the El Centro branch of the Southern Trust & Commerce Bank, is a financier of long and varied experience, and a man whose standing in the Imperial Valley is unquestioned. He was born at Saint Cloud, Minnesota, in December, 1884, a son of Judson W. Watson, a native of Bangor, Maine. Going to Minnesota prior to the outbreak of the war between the states, he acquired interests which were proving of value, but, when he felt his country needed his services, he enlisted in an infantry regiment from Minnesota, and served until the close of the war. Returning home he located permanently at Saint Paul, and there became one of the city's most successful merchants and bankers, and at the time of his death was president of the Benton County State Bank, a position he had held for many years. His death occurred in 1911, at which time he was seventy-eight years old. While he was an ardent republican, he never could be induced to hold office. He was married in Minnesota to Miss Lucy M. Carpenter, born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, a daughter of James P. Carpenter, a native of Michigan, and a rancher and business man. Mrs. Watson survives her husband and resides at Pasadena, California. Their children were as follows: Mrs. E. G. Allen, who is a resident of Pasadena, is teaching in the public schools of Los Angeles, California; Richard, who was the second born; Mrs. Florence Smith, who resides at Long Siding, Minnesota; Wade, who is deceased, and several others who died in childhood.

Richard Watson completed his studies in the high school of Saint Cloud, Minnesota, and then began to be self supporting. For some years he was engaged in stock and grain farming in the vicinity of Saint Cloud, but not finding in agriculture his life work, he entered the world of finance. first at Royalton, Minnesota, where he became vice president of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, which office he held for several years, and he was also induced to invest in other banks of this region, and these interests he still retains.

In 1911 Mr. Watson came to California as secretary and general manager of the Mutual Ice and Cold Storage Company, which he assisted in organizing, but after he had placed it on a sound and profitable basis, he sold his interests, and invested his capital in banking concerns. While a resident of San Diego, in which city he operated his ice and storage company, he was one of the aggressive factors of the Chamber of Commerce. He was registered in the first draft for troops, but was placed in Class 4, and was not called, but he was very active in all of the local war work, and did his part as a patriotic citizen.

Becoming interested once more in the banking business, he became connected with the Southern Trust and Commerce Bank of San Diego and was made its assistant manager. Soon thereafter he was transferred to the Brawley branch of this concern as manager, thus beginning his

career in the Imperial Valley. In February, 1924, he was transferred to the El Centro branch, and here he has since remained. Since coming to this city he has taken a determining part in its civic affairs, is a member of its Chamber of Commerce, president of the Kiwanis Club, and he is affiliated with the local lodges of the Masons and the Elks, and in the former order he is being advanced to the Shrine.

On October 25, 1905, Mr. Watson was married at Royalton, Minnesota, to Mary E. Clark, a daughter of Herbert H. and Anna E. Clark. Mr. Clark was a Methodist minister, and a native of Southern Minnesota. Mrs. Watson was graduated from the Royalton High School and for a time prior to her marriage was a public school teacher and worker. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have two children: Richard Y., Jr., who was graduated from the El Centro High School in 1925, and Warren M.

William Duff Howard. As president of the Continental National Bank of Los Angeles and an officer in many other financial institutions William Duff Howard is an important figure in the business affairs of Southern California. More than most men he has understood the essential factors in the progressive sweep of business in the Southwest, and increasing responsibilities have apparently developed in him increasing ability for their proper administration.

Mr. Howard has been in the banking business for ten years, having been cashier and vice president of the Continental National Bank prior to his election in 1922 as president. Possessing the natural conservatism of the banker, at the same time he is thoroughly progressive in his conceptions of business and plans for the future. Mr. Howard is profoundly conscious of the greatness of Los Angeles, with a firm belief that it will become still greater.

Coming west, early in 1901, as business representative of a Chicago house, he was so impressed with the conditions and possibilities that he returned later in the year to engage in the motor car business under the name of the W. D. Howard Motor Company. His interests were subsequently taken over by the Winton Company of Cleveland, which continued the business as its Los Angeles branch.

Not content merely with the routine duties of a bank president, Mr. Howard is constantly branching out in this day of interlaced business connections, and his activities in organizing or obtaining control of subsidiary and affiliated companies add much to the importance of his position in the community. Besides the presidency of the Continental National Bank, other important connections are: President of the Peoples Finance & Trust Company of Los Angeles; president of the First State Bank of Sherman; president of the San Bernardino Valley Bank; vice president of the A. I. Lasker Corporation; director in the West Side State Bank, in the Hollywood State Bank, in the First National Bank in Bakersfield, in the Pasadena National Bank, in the Pasadena State Bank, in the State Securities Corporation, in the West Coast Building-Loan Association, in the Guarantee Mortgage Company, in the A. A. 1 Rock Salt and Chemical Company, and in the Los Angeles Rock & Gravel Corporation.

Mr. Howard was born at Mount Vernon, Illinois, November 25, 1877, son of John Franklin and Elvina (Blake) Howard. His parents were born at Middleton, Illinois, and his father died in Los Angeles in December, 1912. His mother is a resident of Southern California. After attending schools in his native state William D. Howard became associated with his father in the mercantile business, and for several years

W. W. Orcutt

fraternities. A man of high character, and carefully trained skill, he has made a success of his life work, and like his mother is prominent socially, as well as being an enthusiastic booster for the Golden West and its wonderful possibilities, new ones being constantly discovered by these two.

William Warren Orcutt and Mrs. Orcutt have been residents of Los Angeles since 1900, their present home being at 403 South Mariposa Avenue. Mr. Orcutt was born in Dodge County, Minnesota, February 14, 1869. His father, John Hall Orcutt, was descended from old Puritan and Virginia stock, being a direct descendant of Miles Standish, John Alden and Priscilla Mulines, and through Priscilla Mulines tracing his line in direct descent from the time of William the Conqueror. He also served as a soldier in the Civil war, receiving a wound in battle. He married Adeline Warren, a descendant of the famous Warren and Curtis families of New England. The Orcutt family came to California in 1881, and John H. Orcutt spent many years as a horticulturist at Santa Paula in Ventura County.

W. W. Orcutt attended public schools in Santa Paula, the Santa Paula Academy, and in 1891 entered Stanford University, being one of the first students enrolled on the opening day of that institution. Mr. Orcutt graduated with the Pioneer Class of 1895, receiving the A. B. degree. While in college he specialized in geology and engineering, which afterwards became his life work. On leaving the University he was located for a time at Santa Paula as a civil and hydraulic engineer, and as United States deputy surveyor until May, 1899. He then became superintendent of the San Joaquin Valley Division of the Union Oil Company of California, and his service with that great corporation has been continuous for more than a quarter of a century. In 1901 he became geologist and engineer, with headquarters in Los Angeles, and subsequently was made manager of the Geological, Land and Engineering Departments. He is now consulting head of these departments, with the office of vice president. Since 1908 he has been a director and member of the Executive Committee of the Company.

In the early years of the petroleum industry the employment of expert geologists was seldom practiced by even the larger oil companies. It was the successful work done by Mr. Orcutt in applying scientific principles for solving the problems of oil development that brought the expert geologist into high favor with oil companies in the west, and the Union Oil Company of California was the first on the coast to organize a Geological Department for research work and the discovery of new oil fields. Mr. Orcutt made the first geological maps of Coalinga, Lompoc and the Santa Maria oil fields, and was employed in the selection and purchase of properties for the Union Oil Company in those districts. It was in appreciation of the value of this service that the town of Orcutt in Santa Barbara County was named for him.

Mr. Orcutt held a number of important executive positions in business organizations, having been president of the Newlove Oil Company, of the Bedrock Oil Company, the Lakeview Oil Company, the Brea Townsite Company; and is now president of the La Merced Heights Land & Water Company, vice president of the Midway Royal Petroleum Company, of the Standard Plaster Company and the Syndicate Oil Company, and a director of the Outer Harbor Dock & Wharf and the Santa Maria Oil & Gas Company. He is also a director in the Security Trust & Savings

Bank of Los Angeles, Union Oil Associates, Union Transportation Company, Mission Transportation & Refining Company, Los Angeles Oil Company, Community Mutual Water Company, Fort Collins Producing Corporation, St. Helens Petroleum Company, Ltd., and Kern River Oilfields of California, Ltd.

In connection with his geological work Mr. Orcutt in 1901 made the original discovery of the famous La Brea Fossil Beds in the western limits of the City of Los Angeles, and in 1906 brought these discoveries to the attention of the Department of Paleontology of the University of California. Since then from these beds have been taken the most remarkable pre-historic animal remains in the world. From them complete specimens of the sabre tooth tiger, Imperial elephant, giant ground sloth, mastodon and many other extinct species have been secured for the great museums of the world.

Mr. Orcutt is owner of several ranches, and has given his personal supervision to making them productive of the varied California crops, as well as livestock, in which he is greatly interested, being a director of the Southern California Purebred Livestock Association and the owner of a herd of registered Herefords. He also has large individual mining interests. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Southern California Academy of Sciences and The Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a member of the Los Angeles Country Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, University Club, Jonathan Club and El Caballero Country Club. He is a democrat in politics and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Orcutt is an outdoor man and an ardent sportsman, being interested in both hunting and fishing. In his college days he was a noted athlete, playing football on the "Varsity Eleven." He was awarded the coveted "Block S" in 1895 for Track and Football.

On June 9, 1897, Mr. Orcutt and Miss Mary Logan were married at Santa Paula, California. Mrs. Orcutt was born in Tyrone, Pennsylvania, in 1873, daughter of Doctor Marshall and Anna (Rainey) Logan. In the paternal lines she is a descendant of James Logan, who came to America with William Penn, and was secretary to Penn and subsequently secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania, and held many distinguished positions in Colonial affairs. Through her mother she is a descendant of John Harris, for whom the City of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was named. Her great-grandfather served in the War of 1812. Her father was Doctor Marshall Logan, who was wounded in the Civil war, when serving as a member of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and his death came as a result of that wound when he was forty years of age. He was eminent in the profession of dentistry, and made the first dental crown in the world.

Mrs. Orcutt was educated in the schools of Tyrone, Pennsylvania, in the Santa Paula Academy in California, and Pomona College at Claremont. She has served as a member of the Los Angeles District Board of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, was chairman in 1911 of the committee on resolutions of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, when woman suffrage was endorsed; was a member in 1911 of the Los Angeles County Milk Commissions; and in 1912-13 a member of the executive committee of the Committee of One Thousand of Los Angeles City. Mrs. Orcutt joined the Ebell Club in 1902, was its treasurer in 1909-11, and a director in 1912-14. She is a charter member of the

Woman's City Club, charter member of the Los Angeles Society of Social Hygiene and of the Psycopathic Parole Society, and charter member of the Woman's Athletic Club. She has been a director in the Friday Morning Club and the Woman's University Club, which latter club she served as vice president during the World war. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Orcutt have two children. The daughter, Gertrude Logan Orcutt Guasti, is a graduate of Stanford University with the class of 1921. The son is John Logan Orcutt, now attending the University of California at Berkeley.

Clarence Hiram Dale has been a resident of Los Angeles since 1912, and has become a well known and prominent figure in insurance circles. He is a member of the Seeley-Dale and Company, insurance brokers in the Los Angeles Railway Building.

He was born in Concordia, Kansas, November 25, 1889, but from early childhood was reared in Salt Lake City, Utah, where his father, William Henry Dale, was for twenty-five years prominent in business and politics. His mother was Kate Hurst Dale.

Clarence Hiram Dale attended grammar and high schools in Salt Lake City and the Utah School of Mines there until 1912, when he entered the insurance business. Coming to Los Angeles, he opened a branch office of the Agency Company, a firm engaged in the insurance business. At the end of six years he had developed a leading general agency of casualty insurance, and then for two years engaged in business by himself, following which he purchased an interest in Rule and Sons, from which later developed the Pacific Finance Corporation. For several years past he has been a member of the firm Seeley-Dale and Company, having become associated with Mr. C. M. Seeley and A. H. Dale in the general insurance business.

Mr. Dale is independent in politics, has no church membership, though he attends the Christian Science Church, and is a member of the Los Angeles Country Club. He married at Los Angeles January 15, 1915, and was divorced January 15, 1923. By this marriage there are three children: Evelyn Jane, William Edward and Robert Harrington Dale. On April 5, 1924, he married Marjorie Holyoke, and of this marriage was born Clarence Hiram Dale, Jr.

Jefferson Chandler. In Missouri, Washington and New York, and finally in Southern California, Jefferson Chandler through a long period of years upheld some of the finest traditions of the legal profession. He was an eminent member of the American bar, and his well proportioned gifts and abilities made him conspicuous as a trial attorney, as a counsel before the higher courts, and also as an orator and political leader. He was one of the principal attorneys in the defense during the historic trial of the Star Route Cases of 1880. He represented William McKinley in the legal contest to secure the Ohio statesman's speech in Congress. He was an attorney for the government in fighting the Bell Telephone patent, and some of his last public work was on the same political platform with William J. Bryan.

Mr. Chandler in 1902 moved to Los Angeles, and for a liimted time continued his law practice there. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Raymond Stephens, in Los Angeles, October 20, 1912, at the age of

seventy-five. He had steadily declined since the death of his beloved wife, Catherine (O'Toole) Chandler, who passed away November 10, 1910.

Jefferson Chandler was born at Unity, in Waldo County, Maine, in 1837. He graduated with high honors in 1863 from the University of Michigan, and shortly afterwards moved to Northwestern Missouri, locating at St. Joseph, where he was admitted to the bar in 1865, the same year he married. He was twice elected city attorney of St. Joseph and later circuit attorney, and had a rapid rise to prominence at the bar of that state. In 1872 he was nominated for attorney general of Missouri and later was a candidate for United States senator. He became attorney for the Cotton Belt Railroad and for the Wells System of Street Railways, a position he held until 1880. In that year he was called to Washington as chief counsel for the defense in the Star Route cases. One of the brilliant attorneys associated with him was Colonel Robert Ingersoll. The trial of these cases lasted through the Grant and Hayes administrations, and the final victory for the defense brought a national reputation to Jefferson Chandler. Subsequently the government secured Mr. Chandler as an attorney to assist the judge advocate in the famous Swain court martial, and in the efforts to break the Bell Telephone system of patents. Mr. McKinley in his contest election to Congress retained Mr. Chandler as his counsel. Later William C. Whitney, secretary to the navy, on retiring from the Cleveland Cabinet, induced Mr. Chandler to go to New York as counsel for the Whitney Traction Interests. Overwork compelled his resignation, and it was not long afterwards that he settled in Los Angeles. Mr. Chandler was long a conspicuous advocate of the democratic party and was on the stump for William J. Bryan in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. Mrs. Catherine (O'Toole) Chandler, whom he married in 1865, was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, daughter of James B. O'Toole, who had been banished from Ireland on account of complicity with the rebellion of Robert Emmett. Mrs. Chandler and her two sisters were all educated in the convent of the Sacred Heart at St. Joseph and were quite young when their mother died. One of the daughters married Mr. Thomas B. Burnett and the family have since come to Los Angeles. The other daughter married Isaac C. Parker, for many years a federal district judge in Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler during their married life lived for many years in St. Joseph, and also at Washington, District of Columbia, where Mrs. Chandler enjoyed many months of social distinction. She was a gentle woman of rare intelligence and unusual accomplishments, and was greatly beloved by all who knew her intimately.

Mr. and Mrs. Chandler's children have married in Los Angeles and their family connections are numerous. The six surviving children are: Mrs. Arnold L. Gesell, of New Haven, Connecticut; Mrs. Shirley C. Ward; Mrs. Raymond W. Stephens; Miss Mary Chandler; Jefferson P. Chandler and Leo S. Chandler. Jefferson P. has followed in his father's footsteps and is one of the prominent attorneys of Southern California. The son Leo is vice president of the California Bank.

Jefferson Paul Chandler, since 1895, has been a member of the California bar, is senior member of the law firm of Chandler, Wright and Ward at Los Angeles, and has a number of business connections.

Mr. Chandler is a son of the late Jefferson and Katherine (O'Toole) Chandler, his father a distinguished lawyer whose career is given in the preceding sketch. Jefferson Paul Chandler was born in St. Joseph, Mis-

Arthur Strachunger

souri, January 6, 1873, attended public schools there and at Washington, District of Columbia, took his preparatory work in Georgetown College, and in 1889 entered Princeton University, where he was graduated with the A. B. degree in 1893. He studied law in the Columbian Law School at Washington, and in April, 1895, was admitted to the California bar and since that date has been steadily engaged in a general practice, much of it in later years being identified with corporation and business law. He practiced alone until 1904, when he became a member of the firm Shankland and Chandler, an association that continued ten years. After that came another interval during which he was in individual practice, and in 1923, formed the firm of Chandler, Wright and Ward, with offices in the A. G. Bartlett Building at 215 West Seventh Street.

Mr. Chandler is a director of the California Trust Company, of the California Portland Cement Company, of the Superior Oil Company and is interested in a number of other commercial organizations. He has been without political record and has aspired to no public office, though at all times an interested worker in behalf of the success of the democratic party. He is a former president of the Los Angeles County Bar Association and of the California State Bar Association. He belongs to the California Club, the California Country Club, the University Club and is a Catholic.

Mr. Chandler married at Los Angeles, June 1, 1904, Miss Elizabeth Shankland. Mr. Chandler was associated in practice with her father, the late James H. Shankland, who was one of the leading members of the Los Angeles bar for many years.

Arthur Strasburger, one of the vice presidents of the corporation owning the Broadway Department Store of Los Angeles, and a merchandise manager for that institution, is a successful business man who has succeeded though he started life as a boy at hard work and small pay and for some years was not able to get into a niche for his capacities that best fitted him.

Mr. Strasburger was born at Brooklyn, New York, November 15, 1879, oldest of the two sons and three daughters of August and Henrietta (Samuels) Strasburger. His parents are still living, his father and mother being retired residents of Brooklyn, New York, where in a few years they will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary. They were married in that city, and as children came to America, the father at the age of three and the mother at ten. The father was born in Paris, France, and the mother in Alsace Lorraine.

Arthur Strasburger attended public schools in his native city and his first work was in a printing office in New York. Later he secured employment in a dry goods store in Brooklyn, and in time made his abilities pronounced as a judge of merchandise. He became identified with a resident buyer for dry goods firms, representing a number of wholesale houses in New York, and across the country including New Orleans, Minneapolis, Louisville, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Syracuse. For eight years he assisted in handling these important responsibilities of resident buyer, and then in 1903 came to California, locating at Los Angeles, where he acted as manager of a number of departments of the Johnson-Barrett Dry Goods Company. This company was succeeded by the Moore-Watson Dry Goods Company, and that in turn by the Walton N. Moore Dry Goods Company, now of San Francisco. However, Mr. Strasburger had retired before these changes, and later became the New

York representative for the late Arthur Letts of the Broadway Department Store. When Bullocks Department Store also established a regular New York connection, Mr. Strasburger was chosen as its representative in New York.

In 1913, when he returned to California, he became merchandise manager of the Broadway Department Store at Fourth and Broadway, and when the business was incorporated he was elected director and more recently has been chosen a vice president, though he still has charge of the merchandise. Mr. Strasburger is also a director and president of the Los Angeles Downtown Shopping News, a publication that is delivered over the city to all residents twice a week. He is a director and was in 1924 president of the Retail Dry Goods Merchants Association of Los Angeles, also a director of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in 1925.

In politics he is a republican, is a member of the Hillcrest Country Club and Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On October 18, 1915, he married at Los Angeles Miss Margaret Bowes. She was born in Chicago, daughter of Thomas F. Bowes, who now lives at Los Angeles, and for many years has been a commercial representative of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Mrs. Strasburger was educated in St. Louis, Missouri; San Antonio, Texas, and also at Los Angeles. The home of Mr. Strasburger and wife is at 444 South Rimpau Boulevard.

Walter E. Seeley, who has been prominently connected in business and social life at Los Angeles, is a member of a family well known, both in Southern California and over the Middle West.

He was born in Lee County, Iowa, August 8, 1886, son of Theodore F. and Leah Jane (Dinsmore) Seeley. His grandfather Eli Seeley was a native of Springfield, Ohio, and was an early settler at LaCrew, Iowa. He loaned the money, organized several banks in Iowa, and rapidly accumulated a very extensive area of lands, most of which were acquired at an average of ten dollars an acre, and some as low as one dollar and a half an acre. Some of these lands were sold by his children years later as high as $250 an acre. At the time of his death, which occurred at LaCrew, Iowa, about 1897, the lands he owned were scattered over Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois and Kansas. Eli Seeley was of Scotch and his wife of Irish ancestry. One of their sons, George Seeley, was one of the wealthy Iowans of his period. He bequeathed $80,000 to the Y. M. C. A. at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where all the Seeleys of that generation were buried. The Seeley Memorial in Mount Pleasant is a monument to his generosity.

Theodore F. Seeley, father of Walter E. Seeley, was born at LaCrew, Lee County, Iowa, and died at Fort Madison in 1899. He likewise owned a large amount of land in Iowa. His wife, Leah Jane Dinsmore, has made her home in Los Angeles since 1900. There are four children, two sons and two daughters: Walter Eli, Ada B., wife of R. D. Bayly of Los Angeles; Roland Perry, Los Angeles representative of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, and Mabel E., of Los Angeles.

Walter E. Seeley was thirteen years of age when his father died. He acquired his early education in public schools in Texas, Colorado, Iowa, prepared for college in the Harvard Military Academy at Los Angeles, and at the University of Iowa took the law course. From 1907 to 1911 Mr. Seeley was engaged in the wholesale automobile accessory business

at Los Angeles, as member of the firm Seeley, Van Zant & Crackel. On leaving this he spent five years in travel at home and abroad, and in 1916 he organized the Union Terminal Warehouse Company, serving as its president. In 1921 the Union Terminal Warehouse Corporation was established, Mr. Seeley becoming its vice president. Later he and others bought out the Shattuck & Nimmo Warehouse Company, in 1923, and Mr. Seeley became president of that organization. Recently he disposed of all his interests in these companies and since the beginning of 1924 has had no connection with business affairs demanding his special attention.

He is a member of the California Club of Los Angeles, is a member of the Sigma Nu college fraternity, and he and his wife are prominent socially in Los Angeles. Their home is at 4003 West Adams Street. Mr. Seeley married Miss Josephine Livingston Struve, at Los Angeles, May 2, 1914. She was born at Seattle, Washington, and finished her education in the Marlborough School for Girls at Los Angeles. Their two sons, both natives of Los Angeles, are Walter Eli, Jr., and Robert Livingston.

Quincy Cass. Prominent among the younger business men of Los Angeles and identified with many important interests here is Quincy Cass, an overseas veteran of the World war, and a president of the firm of Cass, Howard & Sanford, Incorporated, dealers in municipal and corporation bonds.

Quincy Cass was born at Los Angeles, California, October 21, 1894, son of Alonzo Beecher and Martha T. Cass, the latter of whom survives and resides at South Pasadena, California. The father of Mr. Cass, extended mention of whom will be found in this work, was a leader in business circles in Los Angeles for many years, and at the time of his death was president of Cass, Howard & Sanford, Incorporated, bonds and investments.

Mr. Cass attended the public schools of Los Angeles and was graduated from the high school in the class of 1911 and then entered Stanford University but did not complete his course there until after his return from war service in France, in 1916 being graduated from the university with his A. B. degree but not receiving his J. D. degree until 1919. When the United States became involved in the World war he entered military service as a second lieutenant, Field Artillery, a part of the Third Anti-Aircraft Division, which made an enviable record at Argonne Forest, France, in which country one year of his life was passed.

After his return to California in 1919 Mr. Cass became connected with the bond house of Blythe-Witter & Company, San Francisco, and continued with them in that city and in Los Angeles until May, 1922, when, in association with his father and his brother, Louis Cass, he organized the Cass Company, of which his father became president. In 1922 Harry A. Howard, Jr., became a member of the company, and in January, 1923, another of his former co-workers in Blythe-Witter & Company, Floyd E. Sanford, came into the Cass Company as a partner, and in January, 1923, the business was incorporated as Cass, Howard & Sanford. They handle municipal and corporation bonds exclusively.

Mr. Cass married at Des Moines, Iowa, October 14, 1920, Miss Marjorie Stuart Wilkins, who was born in that city, daughter of V. A. and Anna (Detweiler) Wilkins, now residents of Los Angeles but formerly of Des Moines, where Mr. Wilkins was a prominent merchant. Mrs. Cass

is a graduate of Wells College and of Stanford University, receiving the degree of A. B. from both institutions. Mr. and Mrs. Cass have one daughter, Martha Ann, who was born at the family home, 1013 Victoria Avenue, Los Angeles. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cass belong to leading Greek letter fraternities of their respective colleges, Mrs. Cass being a Delta Gamma and Mr. Cass a Zeta Psi. They are active members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Cass belongs to the University Club of Los Angeles. He is not active in politics beyond the demands of interested and intelligent citizenship.

Abram Cross Denman, Jr., was president of the Southern California Iron & Steel Company, a business that since 1923 has occupied a plant with twenty-five acres of ground in Huntington Park near Los Angeles. This is one of the largest iron and steel industries on the Pacific Coast. The equipment of the plant includes open hearth furnaces, blooming mill, bar mills, forging press, machine shop and a bolt and nut department, one of the largest plants of its kind on the Pacific Coast. The industry manufactures open hearth steel, forging billets and an extended line of bolts, nuts and rivets. A few Southern California men comprise the stockholders as well as the officials and expert workers of this industry. The president and general manager is Mr. Denman; treasurer, S. K. Rindge; secretary, A. W. Grier, and other officials are T. K. McClelland, R. K. Cheney and W. D. Stidtson.

The head of this company had a wide and thorough experience in the iron and steel business, which is a family occupation of the Denmans, who for many years have lived in the New York Metropolitan district. Mr. Denman was born at Newark, New Jersey, December 26, 1875, son of Abram C. and Sarah Hedenberg (Littell) Denman. His first Denman ancestor in the United States was John Denman, who came from England and arrived at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635. A later generation was represented by Christopher Denman of Cranford, New Jersey, who served in the war of the Revolution and was a direct ancestor of the Los Angeles business man. Another ancestor was the great-great-grandfather, Jacob B. Halsey, who served in the War of 1812 and was a descendant of Thomas Halsey, who was born in England in 1592 and settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, 1621, and died in 1676 at Southampton, Long Island. He was a member of the General Court of the Colonists and was a soldier in Indian wars.

Abram C. Denman, Sr., was secretary of the Benjamin Atha and Illingworth Steel Works at Newark, New Jersey. In Newark he had served as fire commissioner, a member of the school board and for several years was secretary of the Electric Light Company of Newark.

A. C. Denman, Jr., was liberally educated, attending the Newark Academy, the New York Military School at Cornwall on the Hudson, the Cascadilla School at Ithaca, New York, and finally the Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. In 1896 at the age of twenty-one he became identified with a steel manufacturing industry at Newark, but four years later in 1900 came out to California. Locating at Redlands, he entered the electric railroading business, serving as president and general manager of the San Bernardino Valley Traction Company, now a part of the P. E. System. He also became vice president of the San Bernardino County Savings Bank and served from 1904 to 1913. He was president of the Redlands Chamber of Commerce.

His home has been in Los Angeles since 1913. In that year he joined

Jas. Bayne

the Southern California Iron & Steel Company, then a comparatively small industry, and three months later was made vice president and general manager. Mr. Denman has a number of other business connections, including the Denman Fruit Packing Company, the Steel & Iron Investment Company, was a director from 1919 to 1922 of the Security Trust and Savings Bank, is vice president and director of the Associated Industries Insurance Comporation.

During the World war, Mr. Denman was captain and inspector of the American Protective League at Los Angeles, and a member of the Liberty Bond and Red Cross drive. He was a director of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in 1921-22 and served as fire commissioner of Los Angeles from 1919 to 1922. He is a republican, a member of the board of directors of the Better American Federation, and vice president of the Citizen's Committee of Ten Thousand. Among his fraternal and social affiliations are the Pi Phi fraternity of New York City, the Chi Phi fraternity at Ithaca, the Cornell University Club of New York, the Cornell University Club of Los Angeles, the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Beach Club, the California Yacht Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the Society of Colonial Wars, Society Sons of the Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, and the Washington Continental Guards at New York City. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Denman married at Newark, New Jersey, June 17, 1897, Miss Grace Davis of Newark. On January 3, 1923, at San Francisco, he married Isla Doty Wales of Oakland. His children all by his first marriage are: Frederick Halsey, who married Virginia Kendall of Glenridge, New Jersey; Grachen, who married Ross McPhee of Santa Ana, California; and John Christopher.

KATHERINE B. HAPP BAYER. Two very well known families in Los Angeles are represented in this name, families that have been in Southern California for over half a century and have played useful parts in business developments.

Martin Happ was a merchant tailor in Buffalo, New York, and in February, 1870, brought his family to California. He established a business on Temple and Spring, then in the heart of the business district of Los Angeles. He was well known as a figure in the shopping district for many years, finally retiring. He reached the age of eighty-nine, passing away in 1910.

The wife of Martin Happ was Genevieve Sugg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sugg. She died in 1878. She was a sister of Mrs. Henry Dockweiler.

Katherine B. Happ, daughter of Martin and Genevieve (Sugg) Happ, was born in Buffalo, New York, and has had a close and appreciative knowledge of Los Angeles since 1870. In the old Plaza Catholic Church, then the center of religious activities in Los Angeles, she was married September 25, 1875, to the late Joseph Bayer. Joseph Bayer was a native of Wurttemberg, Germany, and was a boy when brought to America. He and a brother were educated in St. Vincent's de Paul College at Baltimore, Maryland. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted though very young and was made a collector in the quartermaster's port. He received his honorable discharge three years later, and after coming to California engaged in the wholesale wine business. Selling his interests in that line, he turned his attention to oil development,

and is recognized as the man who made the first successful drilling for oil in Los Angeles. He sank his well on Second Street, adjoining the property on which the Doheny interests were first located. Joseph Bayer continued an active figure in the oil industry of California until 1899, when he sold to the George Easton Company. His death occurred in July, 1900, at the age of fifty-three.

Alfred J. Bayer, only son of Joseph and Katherine B. Bayer, was born in Los Angeles, September 5, 1876, the day the golden spike was driven, marking the connecting up of the railroad lines between the north and south of California. Mr. Bayer was educated in St. Vincent's College at Los Angeles, and as a youth became associated with his father in the oil business. A number of years ago he established an ornamental iron industry, known as the Los Angeles Art Metal Works, beginning with the aid of only one man and a boy. Since then the A. J. Bayer Company has developed an immense plant on Santa Fe Avenue, more than five hundred persons being employed in the business.

A. J. Bayer is a member of the Los Angeles Country Club, the Jonathan Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association. His wife is a member of the Woman's Athletic Club. Mr. Bayer and Elizabeth Underwood were married November 3, 1898. She came from Minnesota to California in 1893 with her mother, Mrs. Catherine Underwood. The daughter of Alfred J. Bayer and wife, Leontine Katharine, is a graduate of the Marlborough School for Girls at Los Angeles, and also attended the Bronson Finishing School at New York City. She was married to Mr. Charles Raymond Fleishman of Portland, the wedding being one of the society events of the year. They have one child, Leontine, born March 13, 1925. Mr. Fleishman was educated in the University of Washington and is a graduate of the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh and is vice president and secretary of the A. J. Bayer Company.

Major John McCrea, who came to California in the years immediately following the close of the Civil war, was a notable figure in the transportation, banking and business interests of the Los Angeles district. His family still retain some of the property he accumulated in California, and two of his sons are well known business men.

Major McCrea was born at Logansport, Indiana, February 23, 1847. The McCrea family were Scotch, record of their residence at Kintail in Ross Shire dating from about 1610. One branch of the family participated in the colonization of the Ulster plantations in the north of Ireland, and members of the family lived there for three centuries. The first McCrea in this country was James McCrea, who lived from 1748 to 1814. The late Major John McCrea was a first cousin of James McCrea, for many years distinguished as president of the Pennsylvania Railway System. John McCrea, grandfather of Major McCrea, was a resident of Philadelphia, a ship owner and for many years engaged in tea importation from China. He also accumulated a large amount of real estate property in and around Philadelphia.

Dr. Thomas Pleasants McCrea, father of Major John McCrea, was born in Pennsylvania, September 28, 1818, and was liberally educated, spending two years, from 1833 to 1835, in the University of Pennsylvania. As a young man he made some voyages on his father's ship around the world. In 1850 he graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and for a time was resident physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital;

was a member of the Philadelphia Board of Health, and moving West, located at Logansport, Indiana. He was one of the most prominent of the pioneers of his profession in that section of Northern Indiana, and built up and enjoyed an extensive practice. During the Civil war he served as chief surgeon in the Eighth Indiana Regiment of Infantry, and in 1864 was placed in charge of the United States Hospital at Memphis, Tennessee. Doctor McCrea died at Logansport in 1883. He had married January 17, 1844, Miss Adeline Berry, daughter of Ebenezer and Sally Jefferson (De Foe) Berry, her father according to tradition being a nephew of President Martin Van Buren, while her mother was a niece of President Thomas Jefferson. Doctor McCrea and wife reared a large family of children, and some of their descendants are still living in Northern Indiana.

Major John McCrea, the oldest son, was reared and educated in Indiana and was about fourteen years of age when the Civil war broke out. Not long afterwards he ran away from home and enlisted as a drummer boy. His father found him and took him back. Later he became a clerk in the military railroad transportation department at Chattanooga, Tennessee, remaining in that service until the close of the war.

In 1867 he started for California, leaving Logansport with ten boy friends, all determined to seek their fortunes in the far West. They traveled by railroad as far as St. Louis, Missouri, where his companions deserted him, all their enthusiasm evaporating before the prospect of a journey still attended by many difficulties. From St. Louis John McCrea took a river boat up the Missouri to Helena, Montana, and from there traveled by wagon train to Salt Lake City, Utah, and thence by similar conveyance to San Bernardino, California. For a time after arriving in San Bernardino he was employed as a clerk in the Wells Fargo express office, and then, in 1868, came on to Los Angeles and Wilmington. While at Wilmington he was associated with the Banning family, owners of the Banning Transportation Company, which later became the Wilmington Transportation Company, and finally was merged with the interests of the Southern Pacific Railway. While Newton Booth was governor of California Mr. McCrea was commissioned, on February 12, 1872, with the rank of major and paymaster, on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Phineas Banning.

In 1876 Major McCrea was made cashier and paymaster of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and remained in the service of that corporation for about eight years, the last five years being assistant passenger agent. On resigning from the railroad service he entered the Farmers and Merchants Bank, now the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, serving as head teller and bookkeeper, and continued in various responsibilities with that institution until six months before his death. He was for a time also vice president and a director of the California Warehouse Company of Los Angeles.

Major McCrea died at his home in Los Angeles April 11, 1900. He was a member of Wilmington Lodge of Masons, and a republican in politics. He married at Wilmington, California, January 5, 1870, Miss Ann M. Eames. To their union were born four children. The son Thomas Pleasants McCrea is secretary and director of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation. The second son, Roscoe L., is a certified public accountant, with offices in San Bernardino, while his home is on a ten-acre orange grove at Rialto, four miles from San Bernardino. The two daughters, Miss Gertrude Adeline and Mrs. Mae McCrea Allen, with

their mother, occupy the old homestead known as Glenmary, on Pasadena Avenue, opposite Sycamore Park. The children are all natives of California, the sons born at Wilmington and the daughters in the old McCrea home that stood at Eighth and Broadway, where the Charles C. Chapman office building now stands. This location is now in the heart of the Los Angeles business district. It was the home of the McCrea family until a year before Major McCrea's death. Major McCrea paid $1,000 for the corner on which he established his home and lived there twenty-five years. He sold it for $30,000, having enjoyed an increase in value averaging more than $1,000 for each year of his occupation. Since then this same property sold for $300,000, and its value is now in the millions.

Thomas Pleasants McCrea, a native son of California, has for over thirty years been identified in an official capacity with the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation.

Mr. McCrea is a son of the late Maj. John and Ann M. (Eames) McCrea, his father a prominent Californian whose career is given in the preceding sketch. Thomas Pleasants McCrea was born while his parents lived at Wilmington, November 15, 1871, but throughout nearly all his life his home has been in Los Angeles. He attended public schools in that city, graduating from high school in 1890, and for the following two years was employed in a clerical position in the Farmers and Merchants Bank, now the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, where his father was so long an official.

Since May 15, 1893, Mr. McCrea has been in the service of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation and its predecessor Company, and is now secretary and a director of that public utility, one of the largest in Southern California. Mr. McCrea is a member of the American Gas Association, the Pacific Coast Gas Association and the National Electric Light Association.

Mr. McCrea is a republican in politics, belongs to the Los Angeles Rotary Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Beach Club of Santa Monica, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, being a charter member of Highland Park Lodge No. 382, F. and A. M. In religion he is a Christian Scientist. For a number of years Mr. and Mrs. McCrea have lived at 7755 Hollywood Boulevard.

He married July 14, 1897, at Los Angeles, Miss Lou D. Whipple, a native daughter of California, born at San Francisco and educated in the public schools of Oakland and Los Angeles. She is a graduate of the University of California. Her parents were Albert and Delphina L. (Whitehouse) Whipple, her father from Providence, Rhode Island, and her mother from Prospect, Maine. Her father was a pioneer in San Francisco, prominent in business affairs and also one of the early days vigilantes. He died in San Francisco about 1875, and his widow subsequently moved to Los Angeles and died at Santa Monica. Mrs. McCrea is a member of the Los Angeles Woman's Athletic Club and the Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority. They have three children, all born at Los Angeles. The daughter, Lois, is a graduate of the Hollywood High School, also attended the University of California, and is now the wife of Eugene P. Ramsay, of Hollywood. The son John McCrea graduated from the Hollywood High School and is now a senior in Pomona College at Claremont. The second son, Joel A., is a freshman in Pomona College.

Mrs Wm Grant Fulch

Mrs. William Grant Fitch. At Hollywood there resides a little woman eighty-eight years of age, who holds a distinguished place in the history of women's clubs in the United States and who might be justly termed the "Founder of Club Homes." The first clubhouse in the country, built by a woman's Stock company, the Athenaeum at Milwaukee, came into being because of her activity. She is Mrs. William Grant Fitch, enthusiastic and vivacious with a musical laugh that comes frequently and with all the spirit and dash that must have been present thirty-nine years ago when she proposed to the Woman's Club of Wisconsin to form the first women's stock company in the world, to finance the building of a home for the club. Her suggestion was to form a corporation with a capital stock of $25,000.00, divided into one thousand shares at $25.00 each, shares only to be taken by members of the woman's club. Most of the club members entered enthusiastically into the plan and Mrs. Fitch was unanimously elected president of the Athenaeum Stock Company. The Athenaeum was completed within a year and was a perfect home for the Women's Clubs, for several societies, for a church and where the younger set had a place for their many social entertainments, as the second floor was a beautiful ballroom or a church.

The fame of the Athenaeum, the first stock company formed exclusively by women, became world wide and Philadelphia, greatly in need of a home for its famous New Century Club, invited Mrs. Fitch to speak before a special meeting of the club, to tell them of the success of the Athenaeum. The plan was so feasible that a company was formed at once, and in recognition of her assistance Mrs. Fitch was made an honorary member of the New Century Club. Because of her ancestry Mrs. Fitch was invited to join the Philadelphia Chapter of the Colonial Dames of America, of which she is a life member. Mrs. Fitch was not only president of the Athenaeum but of the Ladies Art Class, of which there were over three hundred members studying art and history; president and founder of a cooking class for young girls of the poorer families. The good done was so incalculable that the public schools very soon started cooking classes and also the churches. She was president and founder of a free club for boys who had little pleasure in their lives, giving them instruction and entertainments, and a pleasant meeting place at all times.

In 1890 the Milwaukee College was greatly in need of funds. Efforts had been made to secure support but all without success. Mrs. Fitch was asked by the wife of the president of the college to assist them in an urgent plea for assistance. A meeting of ladies was called at the Athenaeum, at which time Mrs. Fitch gave a glowing account of the needs of the college. A society was formed, named the Milwaukee College Endowment Society. Mrs. Fitch was made president and funds in plenty were assured from the ladies of the society. This society later became a club and Mrs. Fitch was made an honorary member.

Mrs. Fitch became the mother of four sons. One son, Grant Fitch, a Yale graduate, is vice president of the National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, and has two children. His son, Eliot, also a Yale graduate, is cashier of the National Exchange Bank, and his daughter, Ruth, is a writer of prominence. Lawrence Fitch, a Yale graduate, was president of the Beaver Dam Malleable Iron Works. He died in 1924, leaving a widow, a daughter, Margaret, and a son, Earling. Her son Edward died in 1890 and Walter died in 1910. Walter left a widow, a son, William Grant Fitch, and a daughter, Jane. Her husband, William Grant

Fitch, was vice president of the National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee. He died in 1891, having been connected with the bank since 1855.

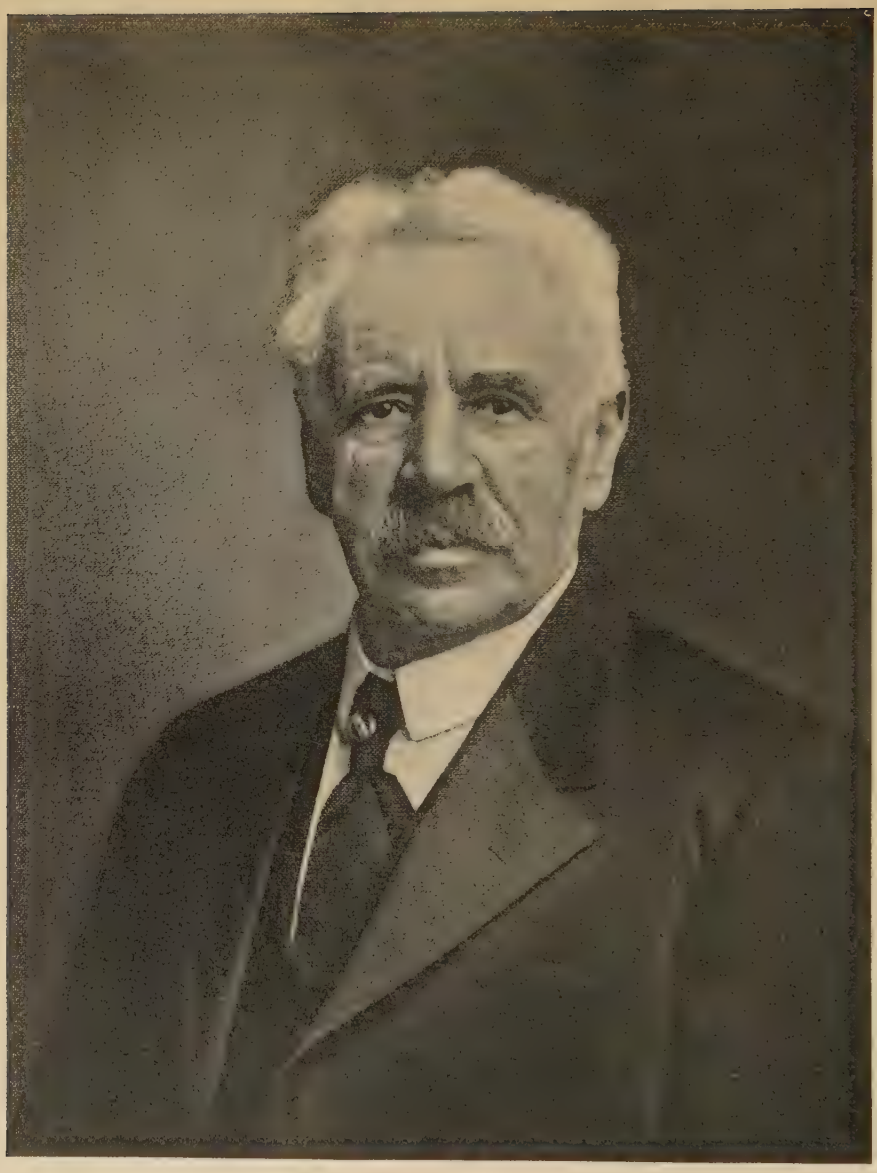
Mrs. Fitch crossed the Atlantic many times, but in 1891, with her son Walter she began to really live in foreign lands. With letters of introduction which gave them access to the highest circles in foreign countries and enhanced the value and pleasure of their stay in Europe and Egypt, they attended the most notable functions in all countries. Their winter in Egypt at the time of the death of the Khedive, their trip of weeks on the Nile, were most unusual and interesting. In 1901 Mrs. Fitch decided on a journey around the world, with a maid in attendance. She spent the winter in Hong Kong, where she had friends, the Consul General and his wife from Milwaukee. Through them she met the prominent people from all countries. Stopping at all the interesting places, the long journey around the world was made without a storm, quarantine or illness. In three months after her return she was again leaving San Francisco for the Orient, this time to spend the winter in India and on the way to visit the Philippines, Pekin, Mandalay and other interesting places.

Mrs. Fitch has in all her travels been a collector of interesting curios. What she enjoys most is her fashion plates beginning at the year 1799 without missing one year to the spring of 1925, a collection of French plates with dates printed thereon and all mounted on large card boards. Mrs. Fitch has been assured that the only other complete collection is in the British Museum. This collection was started fifty years ago and made complete with many amusing incidents. For amusement Mrs. Fitch writes stories of her travels and paints in oil interesting pictures which have been highly praised by art critics. In 1904, when automobiles were in their infancy, Mrs. Fitch ordered a Thomas Flyer, with the proviso that it must have a side entrance instead of one at the rear, as cars were then being built. She was informed that a car with a side entrance could not be made unless a deposit of $500 was made, as they could not take the risk of its being a success. It was the first side entrance car, built in 1904. Mrs. Fitch came to Pasadena with her big new car and chauffeur and a crowd of curious people greeted its appearance.

Mrs. Fitch has motored across the continent to her old home in Milwaukee three times, living for days at a time nearly twelve thousand feet above sea level. Her last motor trip in 1924 was made to spend her eighty-eighth birthday with her family of sons and their wives, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and to once more meet the few old friends who are still living. Hollywood is a delightful home. The wonderful climate, the beautiful flowers all the year, the delicious salt air from the ocean, the charming cultivated friends who appreciate the luxury of living in this beautiful land, where the mountains give all the scenic beauty of Switzerland and the waves of the ocean are almost at our feet, Mrs. Fitch declares there is no place like Hollywood and California.

Sylvain Cahen is president of the Cahen-Strodthoff Company, a wholesale stationery business that is the largest west of Chicago, a business that was founded in Los Angeles sixty years ago, and to the prestige of years has added a quality of service that has gained the house the secure esteem and patronage of a large portion of the Southwest.

Mr. Cahen, president of the company, is a native son of California, and represents two very old families in the southern part of the state. He was born at Anaheim, February 21, 1885, son of Hypolite and Ade-



Louis Roeder

laide (Myerholz) Cahen. His mother was born at Anaheim, in 1854, only a few years after the American occupation of California. Hypolite Cahen, who was born in Algeria, North Africa, in 1847, came to San Francisco in 1864 and soon afterwards located in Anaheim, where he married and where for many years he was prominently identified with banking. He founded the Citizens Bank, which afterwards became the First National Bank of Anaheim. The last ten years of his life he lived at Los Angeles, where he died August 14, 1910. He was a member of the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His widow lives at Los Angeles. There were four children, one son deceased, and there are two daughters.

Sylvain Cahen, only living son, was educated in Los Angeles, graduating from high school in 1903. It was in that year, when he was a youth of eighteen, that he became identified with the old Lazarus Stationery Company, a business that was founded in 1864, its first store being on Spring Street near Temple Block, later being moved to Commercial and North Los Angeles streets, and it was at 138 South Los Angeles Street when Mr. Cahen and H. A. Strodthoff in 1915 bought out the old business and incorporated the Cahen-Strodthoff Company. With continued growth and expansion they moved to their present quarters at 258 South Los Angeles Street in 1922. They do a wholesale business exclusively and are importers in stationery and supplies, and operate in addition to the Los Angeles business two branch houses, one at San Bernardino and the other at Fresno, all of them under the same name.

Mr. Cahen is a republican, a member of the Los Angeles Club, Hollywood Country Club, Rancho Country Club, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, All Year Club, and the Greater Los Angeles Association. His home is at 11 Avenue 34 in Venice, California.

He married at Los Angeles, July 3, 1907, Miss Grace E. Smith, daughter of E. A. and Margaret Smith, of Ontario, California, where Mrs. Cahen was born and where she graduated from the Ontario High School in 1906.

Louis Roeder became a resident of Los Angeles at the close of the year 1856. His home was in that city nearly sixty years. Los Angeles was a real pueblo town when he arrived, with only a handful of American residents, and its life and activities were altogether of the standard of the old Mexican regime. It was not only his early arrival that distinguished Louis Roeder as a pioneer, but also the long period of constructive industry by which he was identified with the city in its growth and development.

He was born on a farm in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, January 28, 1832, and passed away at his home in Los Angeles February 20, 1919. His youthful years were spent on the farm in his native land aiding his father, Nicholaus Roeder. He also learned the trade of wagon maker, serving a full apprenticeship after leaving the common schools and between the ages of fourteen and nineteen. Immediately after completing his apprenticeship he determined to seek the opportunities of the new world. On July 2, 1851, he landed at New York, joining an uncle and soon securing work at his trade. In the spring of 1856 he took passage on the steamer Jonathan for Nicaragua, crossed over to the Pacific side and waited three days before a vessel took him up the coast to California. On May 10, 1856, he landed at the Golden Gate. Work for a mechanic in

his line was very scarce. While seeking employment he not only paid his own board but that of a friend, a cabinet maker who was destitute. After a time he went to work at wages of twenty-eight dollars a month and board, and held that position six months. He was carefully saving his earnings in order to leave San Francisco and go to Southern California. On December 28, 1856, he left the steamer at San Pedro Harbor. This boat brought to Los Angeles the first news of the election of James Buchanan as president, and Mr. Roeder witnessed the celebration of an election in true western style. At Los Angeles he found employment with the only wagon maker in the town, the owner of a small shop on Los Angeles Street, between Commercial and Laguna streets. At that time transportation over the streets of Los Angeles was by horseback or the old Mexican carreta. Among other distinctions Louis Roeder made the first buggy that ever appeared on the streets of this southern city. While still a wage worker he made his first investment in city property, buying sixty feet of frontage on Main Street for seven hundred dollars. On this he put up a shanty of primitive architecture, and, retaining a room for his own use, he rented the rest of it.

Louis Roeder in 1863, giving up employment with others, rented a site on the corner of Main and First streets, and in 1865 formed a partnership with Louis Lichtenberger as wagon makers. In 1866 these partners bought a lot at 128 South Main Street, on which they erected a small shop. Three years later they put up a two-story wagon shop at the northwest corner of Second and Main streets. This was also utilized as a blacksmith shop. After being in the partnership for five years Mr. Roeder sold his interests to his partner for thirteen thousand dollars in cash. Not long afterward he erected a building opposite the site of the German Bank, at the corner of Main and First streets. Going to San Francisco, he invested nine thousand dollars in tools and stock, and installing this equipment in his building, he then engaged in business on a large scale as a wagon manufacturer. Five years later he became the owner of a lot 150 by 100 feet at the corner of First and Spring streets, and on this he later owned a two-story building.

His work identified him with one of the vital and essential industries in the early history of Los Angeles. He had a successful business career, and finally sold out and retired in 1885. In after years he gave his time chiefly to superintending his real estate investment.

He became a member of Lodge No. 35, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Los Angeles in 1858. He was for some years the oldest member of the Turn Verein, and frequently was guest of honor at meetings held by this organization. After acquiring American citizenship he voted both the democratic and republican tickets as his judgment dictated, and was keenly interested in the public questions in his section of the state, though his only political service was four years on the City Council. That was an important period in the early history of Los Angeles. While he was a member of the Council the franchise was granted to the Los Angeles City Water Company, although many years passed before anything like an adequate water supply was provided. At the time of his death he owned valuable downtown property, including the site adjoining the Nadeau Hotel, and at one time his wagon shop occupied the location of that hotel.

Mr. Roeder married, in May, 1863, at Los Angeles, Miss Wilhelmine Huth. She was born in New York State and came to San Francisco with her father, and in 1861 they removed to Los Angeles, so that she likewise was a pioneer Los Angeles woman. Mrs. Roeder died March 24, 1910, after having lived in Los Angeles for half a century. She was

Wilhelmine Huth Roeder

John T. Loughlin

the mother of six children: Henry, who was in the decorating business at Los Angeles, and died there in 1922, leaving a widow and four children; Mrs. Charles P. Dodge, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Frank G. Johansen of Los Angeles; Mrs. Wilhelmine Joughin, widow of the late John T. Joughin; Miss Anna C.; and Louis, Jr., a druggist at Venice, California.

JOHN T. JOUGHIN during the greater part of his active life was engaged in ranching and cattle raising within the immediate envirement of the City of Los Angeles. During the present century the growth and expansion of Los Angeles have encroached upon lands that formerly were the grazing ground for his cattle. John T. Joughin was a native son of California, and was a son of the late Andrew Joughin, Sr., a Los Angeles pioneer whose career is fully sketched on other pages.

John T. Joughin was born at Sacramento September 27, 1861, and a year or so later his parents moved to San Juan Capistrano, to a ranch, and in 1874 they located on the ranch just north of Hyde Park, now Angeles Mesa, and within the city limits of Los Angeles. John T. Joughin therefore practically grew up in the Los Angeles district, attended public schools in the city, and was a boy helper in his father's blacksmith shop. About 1880, at the age of nineteen, he assumed the management of the home ranch. His management extended to 440 acres, comprising the ranch at Hyde Park. In later years he rented out some of the land and used about 260 acres for the pasturing of his live stock, thus greatly curtailing his field work. He also shared in the responsibilities of superintending the other extended landed interests of the Joughin estate, looking after the 600 acre Joughin tract near Wilmington.

During the last five years of his life Mr. Joughin occupied the beautiful home at 2338 West Twenty-second Street which is still occupied by his widow, Mrs. Joughin, and their daughter, Mrs. Ralph Tuttle. Mr. Joughin married at Los Angeles, October 5, 1892, Miss Wilhelmine Roeder. She was born in Los Angeles, and is a daughter of those splendid pioneers, Louis and Wilhelmine (Huth) Roeder. The history of Louis Roeder is given on other pages. The birthplace of Mrs. Joughin was a little adobe house on Main Street, now in the downtown section.

John T. Joughin was a member of the Episcopal Church, was affiliated with Los Angeles Lodge No. 35, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and this lodge had charge of his funeral services. He was also a member of the Foresters. He was only fifty-three years of age when he passed away, June 9, 1915. In politics he was a republican, but his interests for the most part were limited by his business, his home and his intimate friends. He is survived by Mrs. Joughin and two children.

The daughter, Gertrude J., was married to Mr. Ralph Tuttle December 31, 1925, on Mr. Tuttle's birthday. He was born in Oregon, and is now a furrier with offices in the Story Building at Los Angeles. Mrs. Tuttle, like her mother, is a native daughter of Los Angeles and was educated in the Hyde Park School and in 1912 graduated from the Inglewood High School.

The son, Andrew R. Joughin, was born in Hyde Park, Los Angeles, graduated from the Harvard Military School of that city in 1915, and during the World war spent two years and nine months with the colors, serving overseas in France with the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Ammunition Train. From boyhood his ambition has been directed toward a career as a cattle man and rancher, and he is now satisfying that ambition as owner of a large ranch at San Luis Obispo.

S. Clinton Hastings. This is a name of permanent distinction in the history of California. The first chief justice of the Supreme Court of California was one of the ablest men who came to the Pacific Coast in the days of '49.

S. Clinton Hastings was born at Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, November 22, 1814. He was of an old English family, tracing his descent back to the time of the Danish incursions. He was educated at the Gouvernour Academy of St. Lawrence County and for one year was principal of the Norwich Academy. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and about 1836 moved to the Territory of Iowa and began practice in a sparsely settled district. His abilities attracted attention to him in that frontier commonwealth, and he served one session as president of the Territorial Council, for several years was in the Legislature, and was one of the first Iowa representatives in Congress, representing that state from December 29, 1846, to March 3, 1847. In 1848 he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, serving one year before he resigned to join the rush of the forty-niners to California.

The conspicuous honors he had achieved in Iowa made him a man of mark in early California. The first Legislature of the new state appointed him chief justice, and he served the term of two years. In 1851 he was elected attorney-general of California, and that office he also held for two years. He had a private law practice of great importance. For some years he was a member of the banking house of Henley, Hastings & Company at Sacramento, and was associated in a business way with two prominent California pioneers, J. C. Haggin and Lloyd Tevis. A lasting memorial to his name is the Hastings College of Law. The legal department of the University of California founded this law school in 1878, giving a generous endowment, and he also deposited $100,000 in the state treasury, the interest on which funds was to be used as compensation for instructors. Judge Hastings also gave a large amount of money to St. Catherine Academy at Benicia, and raised the fund to classify, print and publish two volumes of the botany of the Pacific Coast. For several years preceding 1887 he was professor in the Hastings College of Law.

His death occurred in San Francisco February 18, 1893, closing a long and exceedingly useful career. One of his grandchildren is Mrs. Talmage Burton Crane of Los Angeles.

The Cumnock School. Many prominent California women acknowledge the debt they feel to the inspiration and the portion of the education they derived from their student days to the Cumnock School at Los Angeles. This is the oldest school of expression in Southern California, but while remaining true to its original purpose of cultural development, it has since evolved into a threefold institution, consisting of junior school, academy and school of expression.

The founder of the school was Addie Murphy Grigg (Mrs. Muriel Moore Grigg), a graduate of the Cumnock School of Oratory of Northwestern University of Illinois, and on account of her association as first assistant to Doctor Cumnock, she named this Los Angeles school in his honor. It was opened in the fall of 1894. The success of its founder was realized in the increasing student attendance that made necessary enlarged accommodations and teaching force. In 1902 a new building was erected, a replica of the birthplace of Shakespeare. In 1904 Mrs. Kate Tupper Galpin organized the Cumnock Academy on the same ideal, the recognition of the student as an individual to be developed in the direction both of greatest talent and greatest need. Mrs. Galpin lived but two years after the founding of this school which she loved. In

January, 1915, Mrs. Grigg entered into the larger life, leaving her work to be carried on by those who had known something of the privilege of association with her and her school. The present owners are Miss Helen A. Brooks, director, and her sister, Miss Anna P. Brooks, who directs the art class and is also teacher of art in the University of California, Southern Branch, at Los Angeles.

In 1916 the school was removed to a temporary home on Vermont Avenue, and early in 1923 came into its present permanent quarters, in a beautiful new home on West Third Street, where nearly five acres of ground are available for the purpose.

Under the leadership of Miss Brooks special efforts have been made to secure the proper recognition for the school and its work. The Cumnock Academy is on the accredited list of high schools and is classified as in Class "A." The regular high school work preparatory to college entrance is given, special emphasis being placed on oral English.

Following the visit in the fall of 1917 of the examiner of colleges from the University of California, the university committee on credentials in the spring of the next year voted to grant the students of the Cumnock School of Expression "credit for credit wherever the work is parallel," which means forty-eight units of credit at the university for work during the three years of the regular course in the Cumnock School of Expression. Then in January, 1918, the State Board of Education voted to accept the completion of four years of work at Cumnock School of Expression as having satisfied all the requirements for the secondary special certificate in oral and dramatic expression. While the enrollment of the school is about 300, the teaching staff has been maintained so that each pupil has exceptional opportunities for individual development.

Charles Brode. A pioneer of Los Angeles, a very substantial business man and a very genial and popular citizen was the late Charles Brode, who died at his home in that city August 13, 1901.

He had for thirty-three years lived in Los Angeles, and until a short time before his death enjoyed robust health and took an active part in business. He was born at Boreck, Province of Posen, Prussia, February 6, 1836. He was reared and educated in his native country, and at the age of nineteen went to Australia, where he spent seven years in the mines. He was a man of twenty-six when he came to the United States in 1862, and for some half a dozen years followed opportunities of different kinds over Montana, Idaho and Utah.

Locating at Los Angeles in 1868, he engaged in the grocery business. He gave his active attention to this business for nearly twenty years. His store was located on South Spring Street, adjoining the present site of the Hollenbeck Hotel. The Brode grocery was for years one of the leading stores of its kind in the city. The building he erected to house his business is still standing and is known as the Brode Block. It was included in a very considerable estate which he owned at the time of his death. He had other valuable Spring Street property, but had sold most of it before his death.

He retired from active business in 1887. However, he continued as a director of the German-American Savings Bank, which subsequently was merged with the Security Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles. He was a director of the Los Angeles Soap Company, of which his son, Steve Brode, is vice president. Few business men of Los Angeles enjoyed a better reputation for integrity and fair dealing. He was intelligent, progressive, public spirited and possessed of a high sense of justice which made him respected and esteemed by his fellow citizens beyond the measure accorded most men. He was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was a member of the Turnverein and Germania and Pioneers Societies of California.

At Los Angeles he married Miss Clara Alexander. She was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and came to Los Angeles from that country. Her death occurred at Los Angeles December 18, 1916. There are five children, all residents of Los Angeles, named: Mrs. Emma Freese, Mrs. Louise Bruning, Alexander Steve, better known as Steve Brode; Mrs. Oscar Lawler and Leopold Brode.

Alexander Charles Brode, who among his hundreds of business and personal friends is known as Steve Brode, is vice president of the Los Angeles Soap Company. He is a native son of Los Angeles, and has distinguished himself by the vigor and progressiveness of his attitude in all commercial and civic affairs.

He was born in the old Brode home on South Spring Street, just south of the Hollenbeck Hotel, March 2, 1875, son of Charles and Clara Alexander Brode. A brief sketch of the career of his honored father, long a substantial merchant and citizen of Los Angeles, precedes this. Steve Brode's father died in 1901, and his mother in 1916. Mr. Steve Brode has never married.

As a boy he attended the old Spring Street school occupying the site of the Arcade Building, attended the old adobe school at Second and Spring streets, and was a student in old St. Vincent College when it stood at the corner of Sixth and Broadway.

After leaving college Mr. Brode followed a desire to get a working contact with the outside world, and for two years he had a strenuous existence in the lumber camps at Williams, Arizona, an employe of the Saginaw Lumber Company. On returning to Los Angeles he spent about three years with the Simon Maier wholesale packers and meat butchers, and twenty-seven years ago joined the Los Angeles Soap Company as a salesman and proved such an energetic and successful business getter that he was subsequently taken into partnership and is now vice president and director of that important industry. He is also a director of the Los Angeles Investment Company.

Mr. Brode is a republican, is a member of Southern California Lodge No. 278, F. and A. M., and is a member of the various York and Scottish Rite bodies, including Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, belongs to the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Jonathan Club, the Tuna Club of Catalina, the Flint Ridge Country Club, the Catalina Islands Yacht Club and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Louis Heaton Roseberry is vice president and executive head of the trust department of the Security Trust and Savings Bank, which with its branches comprises the largest financial organization in Southern California, the total resources of the bank aggregating over $200,000,000.

Mr. Roseberry established the trust department and has been instrumental in developing it from an incidental feature of the bank's business to one of the largest trust organizations in the West. He is a noted authority all over the West on trust companies. Mr. Roseberry is a lawyer by profession, and is a former member of the California Senate.

He is a native son, born at Oakland, February 5, 1880, and his ancestry runs back into the early Colonial times of America. The family is English, and from one branch of it was descended the late Lord Roseberry of England. Senator Roseberry's father was James Swan Roseberry, who came over the plains in a prairie schooner in 1865 and for a time was engaged in merchandising at Knights Landing, in Yolo County, and later established, owned and operated for many years at San Francisco the Yolo Flour Mills. His last years were spent in farming in Napa County, where he died in 1904. James S. Roseberry married Emma Jane Adamson, who survives him. She was a small girl when her parents came across the plains to California and settled in Sonoma County.

Louis H. Roseberry attended public schools at Oakland, graduated from Leland Stanford University with the class of 1903, and in 1904 was admitted to the California bar. During the following eight years he practiced law at Santa Barbara, and it was from 1908 to 1912 that he served a term of four years in the California Senate, representing Santa Barbara and Ventura counties, comprising the Thirty-fourth Senatorial District. While in the Senate he was associated with the authorship of the civil service law in California and was author of the employers' liability and workmen's compensation laws. By appointment from Governor Johnson he served as attorney for the State Board of Health from 1910 to 1914, and for four years also acted as attorney for the State Board of Pharmacy. While in the Senate he was chairman of the committee on corporations and a member of all the other leading committees.

On January 1, 1912, Mr. Roseberry came to Los Angeles and established the trust department of the Security Trust and Savings Bank. It was a one-man office at the beginning, his only assistant being a stenographer. He is now vice president of the company and head of the trust department, which now has a working force of over 150 persons and handles resources of approximately $125,000,000, being one of the largest trust companies in the state or west of Chicago. Mr. Roseberry established the trust section of the California Bankers Association and served as its president three years, and since then has been one of its directors. In recent years he has contributed a number of articles to magazines and the press on trust company matters and has spoken before many bodies on this and kindred subjects as well as general political and economic topics. He served as a member of the executive committee of the trust company division in the American Bankers' Association from 1921 to 1924.

He is also a director of the Security Trust and Savings Bank. Mr. Roseberry in 1920 was president of the California Protective League, and during the World war was a member of the legal advisory board, chairman of the Red Cross committee, a member of Liberty Loan committees. He belongs to the Los Angeles and American Bar associations, the society Sons of the Revolution, is a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Tennis Club, University Club, Beach Club, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He is a republican and a Presbyterian, and his recreations are tennis, golf and hunting.

Senator Roseberry married at Santa Barbara, June 20, 1912, Miss Jeanette Morton. They have one daughter, Miss Patricia Roseberry.

Joseph Toplitzky has been the responsible medium for some of the largest real estate and building construction projects in Los Angeles within recent years. His experience in the real estate business covers about a dozen years, but in that brief time he has come to the first rank of his profession.

Mr. Toplitzky was born at New Haven, Connecticut, December 25, 1886, son of Meyer and Ida Toplitzky. He acquired a common school education, leaving school permanently at the age of fourteen. Already for several years he had been playing child parts on the stage, and his active connection with the theatre continued even after he became a resident of Los Angeles. By his singing he earned the title of "Jenny Lind's little brother," and he made himself valuable to a number of stock companies until the change of voice. He was with such prominent stars as Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Otis Skinner, Chauncey Olcott, Florence Roberts, Ralph Stuart and Andrew Mack. While with Irving's Shakespearian Company he had charge of the supers.

When his parents located in Los Angeles in 1900 he was fourteen years of age, and his first work was as errand boy in the Hamburger & Sons Department Store. He was paid $2 a week, and attracting the interest of M. A. Hamburger, he was subsequently paid $3 a week and allowed to attend school, except for mornings and evenings and Saturdays at the store. In 1902 he became check boy for the Los Angeles Theatre, and subsequently became treasurer of a local theatre and inaugurated the policy of getting in touch with prominent theatrical patrons by calling them up on the telephone and reserving seats. As a young man in the theatrical business he came to know such prominent men in the financial and business world as Henry E. Huntington, C. A. Canfield, Stoddard Jess, Marco and Irving Hellman, Guy B. Barham, Lee A. Phillips, Judge J. W. McKinley and others.

Mr. Toplitzky left the theatre in 1911 to engage in the general real estate business, with a modest office in the Black Building, at Fourth and Hill streets. He went into the business at a time when the real estate market was much depressed and he had a difficult time making a living with such minor business as came to him. About that time he married and the encouragement of his wife has been considered by him as perhaps the chief factor in his remarkable success. Another thing, Mr. Toplitzky has always been stimulated by the possession of a name that has constantly reminded him of the old axiom that there is always room at the top. During the past ten years he has been at the head of a business constantly advancing in volume and importance. His offices are on part of the second floor of the H. W. Hellman Building, at Fourth and Spring streets, and in these offices the largest realty deals have been perfected. He was the real estate expert who handled the practical details of financing a handsome twelve-story business structure at the corner of Seventh and Spring streets, which represents the finest type of modern office structure in Los Angeles. He is one of the principal owners of Girard City, a new townsite in the San Fernando section. He also had a prominent part in financing the construction of the great Biltmore Hotel and the Biltmore Theatre. He has also been interested in the oil development in Southern California.

Mr. Toplitzky is a republican and is a member of various social and civic organizations. He married, July 10, 1912, Miss Elsie B. Crossley. They have two daughters, Beth and Elsie.

Joe Topitzky

W. T. McFie was founder of a large and prosperous business conducted today in Los Angeles, known as the W. T. McFie Supply Company. He was a man of sterling business qualities and esteemed for the influence he exercised as a citizen.

He was born at Bath, New York, January 18, 1862, where he was reared and educated. About 1884 he moved to Kansas, where he engaged in the hardware business at Clearwater. In 1890 he moved to California, first to Ontario, and the following year to Santa Paula, the center of the oil business in the state at that period. He became the manager of the Santa Paula Hardware Company, which served as the supply department of the Union Oil Company of California, then recently organized, and was also a director and secretary of the Union Oil Company at that period of its early career. During that time he assisted in perfecting the system for the use of petroleum as a motive power on railways, and was aboard the engine which made its successful trial trip at Santa Paula, California.

In 1895 he removed to Los Angeles and established the W. T. McFie Oil Well Supply Company at 135 East Second Street, the first oil well supply house in the West and on the Pacific Coast. Later the name of the company was changed to the W. T. McFie Supply Company, and he continued it with growing and extending business relations. He gave his personal supervision to the business until his sudden death March 8, 1905. At that time the firm was located at 213 North Los Angeles Street, and the business is still continued there by his sons under the same name.

In the death of W. T. McFie the oil industry lost one of its early pioneers and one of its best friends in California. His associates and friends regarded him as an able counsellor in all matters affecting the general welfare of the petroleum industry. He was a man of strong friendship, just and sincere, a vigorous fighter for the rights of his friends, as well as his own, and no man could have done more for the promotion of the legislation for oil interests.

The late Mr. McFie was a prominent Mason, having taken the highest degrees in the York and Scottish Rites. He was also a Shriner, and his funeral was conducted under Masonic auspices. He was survived by his widow and three sons. The three sons are Maynard, Lyman Ross and William T. McFie.

Their mother, Mrs. McFie, was for many years prominent in the Ruskin Art Club. After the death of her husband Mrs. McFie retired from active participation in club work, but in her home she has continued her literary work and is much interested in the use of good English, in the education of our youth, and in everything pertaining to the highest form of civilization in our beloved California. The one club to which she contributes is the Hamilton Club, where all papers are upon outstanding questions in the Constitution of the United States. The oratorical contests and increased interest in the Constitution throughout the United States is the outcome of the work done by the Hamilton Club. Mrs. McFie, accompanied by one or more of her sons, has travelled far both at home and abroad.

Maynard McFie. One of the oldest concerns in Southern California for steel products is the W. T. McFie Supply Company. This business was founded in 1895 by William Thomas McFie. His sons, Maynard McFie and William T. McFie, are now managers of the business.

Maynard McFie has not only given his time to the development of a successful private business, but has interested himself in the broader com-

mercial welfare of Southern California. He is a former president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. For years he has been interested in all phases of harbor development.

Mr. Maynard McFie was born at Clearwater, Kansas, March 5, 1886, and was a child when his parents, William Thomas and Elizabeth Jane (Ross) McFie, moved to California. He acquired his education here, graduating in 1907, with the degree of A. B., from the University of California. Since leaving the university he has been identified with the W. T. McFie Supply Company, jobbers of steel products. Mr. McFie is unmarried.

Other important business and civic interests with which he is connected are the Globe Grain and Milling Company, of which he is a director; the Pacific Southwest Trust and Savings Bank, of which he is a director; the Moreland Motor Truck Company, and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, which he served as president in 1920, and as treasurer in 1921. In 1920-21 he was vice president for the Western states of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Mr. McFie has membership in the honorary scholarship fraternity Phi Beta Kappa, and also the Greek letter society Psi Upsillon. He is a republican, a Unitarian, is a life member of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Masons and a Shriner, and a member of the California, Rotary, Sunset, Los Angeles Athletic clubs, also a member of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

Mrs. Florence L. Gould, of 580 North Kingsley, Los Angeles, came to California in 1898. She had previously lived in the Middle West. She traveled by train as far as Portland, thence by boat down the coast to Surf, a town sixty miles north of Santa Barbara and the temporary southern terminus of the railway. From that point a stage carried her to Santa Barbara. Through information gained on the boat she was directed as to people and location and located happily in pleasant surroundings, living near the Old Mission for two years and then removed to Los Angeles.

Mrs. Gould was born at Racine, Wisconsin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O. Wallis. Her father was a native of Maryland and was reared in Virginia. Mrs. Gould's mother was Elizabeth Mitchell, a daughter of Henry Mitchell, who was a pioneer in Chicago in 1834. He was a contractor in building the old canal there, but on account of cave-ins and other difficulties lost a great deal of money. From Chicago he removed to Wisconsin, where he was also a pioneer, and lived on friendly relations with the Indians in the early times. He made the famous Mitchell wagons at Racine, and was one of the pioneer manufacturers who gave fame to that city. Mrs. Gould's mother was born in Chicago in 1838, and passed away February 21, 1926.

Miss Florence L. Wallis married Louis Aggassiz Gould, a clergyman, son of Dr. Augustus A. Gould, of Boston, Massachusetts. Dr. Augustus A. Gould was associated with Prof. Louis Aggassiz in scientific work. Their honeymoon was a trip to China, and they spent some time in the Far East. Mrs. Gould has two daughters: Margaret, wife of Henry Knox Elder, and Harriet Sheafe Gould.

Mrs. Gould on coming to Los Angeles in 1900, with her two daughters, lived on Thompson Street and later on Scarff Street. Both daughters graduated from the Girls' Collegiate School. Margaret graduated from

Valentine Peyton.

Smith College, and the younger daughter, Harriet, attended Smith College for two years and has a degree from the University of California and had previously attended the Normal School at Santa Barbara.

During the World war both daughters were commended for special service. The younger daughter spent one year as a dietitian in the Naval Hospital at San Diego. Margaret was president of the Smith College Club during the war.

Mrs. Gould has been a member of the Ebell Club since 1901 and has served in various capacities. She was curator of the French section and chairman of the Courtesy and Social Committees and president of the Badger State Club for two years. Her daughter Harriet is a member of the Woman's Athletic Club of Los Angeles. Mrs. Gould has bought and sold many properties in Los Angeles and has been very fortunate in her real estate investments.

Valentine Peyton, resident of Southern California since 1900, came here after many years of successful activity as a merchant and business man in the Middle West, and has lived practically retired, though increasing his resources by investments in real estate and oil properties; and for the past twenty-five years, has been one of the more prominent developers of the orange growing industry in Southern California, becoming one of the recognized leaders and an authority on that great source of wealth to Southern California.

Mr. Peyton was born on a farm west of the city of Danville, in Vermilion County, Illinois, April 11, 1845, son of Joseph Morgan and Priscilla (Cass) Peyton. His father was a son of Valentine and Mary (Morgan) Peyton, and was born in Virginia, November 24, 1812. In 1825 he accompanied his father's family to Clinton County, Ohio, and in 1836 located in Vermilion County, Illinois, on Stony Creek, about eleven miles from Danville. He was a farmer there, and at one time served as sheriff of the county. Joseph Morgan Peyton, who died in Danville in 1889, married at Wilmington, Ohio, August 30, 1834, Priscilla Cass, who died when her son Valentine was three years old. Valentine Peyton is a direct descendant of Col. Henry Peyton, who was a Revolutionary soldier in the war for American independence.

Valentine Peyton attended public schools at Danville, Illinois, and as a boy worked in a grocery store in that city. When he was about sixteen years of age he became a newsboy on the Wabash Railway on a train running from Danville to Toledo. That was in the Civil war days when soldiers spent their money freely for everything in his stock, including staples, and during the year while he was in this line of work he made enough to go in business for himself and after that never worked for anyone but himself. He was president for thirty-five years of the Peyton Palmer Company, wholesale grocers at Danville, Illinois, selling out his interests in 1914 to the employees, who continue to operate the business under the same firm name. He was also interested in The Le Roi gold mine in British Columbia, which he and his brother developed from a small affair until at the time he sold it in 1898 to an English syndicate it was one of the largest producers of gold in British Columbia. Shortly after his arrival in California, in 1899, he purchased the Mt. Lowe Railway, which he held for two years, at which time he sold it to Henry E. Huntington.

Until recently he was president of the Spokane Drug Company, wholesale druggists, Spokane, Washington. He has been vice president and

a director of the Brea Canon Oil Company for over twenty years. In 1900 he invested in an orange grove of seventy acres at Highland, but subsequently sold this and he has now 200 acres devoted to the growing of oranges at La Verne.

Mr. Peyton has always been very successful in his business affairs and investments both in the Middle West and Far West.

After spending the winter seasons for a number of years in California he decided to make Los Angeles his home, and bought, in January, 1900, a beautiful home on the corner of West Ninth and South Westlake Avenue, where he has since lived.

Mr. Peyton is a republican, a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the California Club and the Los Angeles Country Club, and the Westlake Methodist Episcopal Church.

On October 12, 1882, Mr. Peyton married Miss Emma Ann Mann, of Norwalk, Ohio. Her home was in Los Angeles for a quarter of a century, and she was well known in social circles, being a member of the Ebell Club and active in charitable and philanthropic work. She died at her home on South Westlake Avenue, January 11, 1925, at the age of sixty-nine. She was the mother of three children, all of whom were born in Danville, Illinois: Edna, the wife of Charles M. Cotton, of Los Angeles; Robert Clark Peyton, of Los Angeles; and Mary Belle, the wife of Henry H. Ziesing, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There is also a daughter by a former marriage, now Mrs. A. L. Hawes, of Spokane, Washington, whose mother died when she was an infant. Mr. Peyton has ten grandchildren, four of them in Los Angeles, three in Spokane, Washington, and three in Philadelphia. His daughters were educated in Los Angeles and also attended the National Park and Mt. Vernon Seminaries at Washington, D. C.

A. J. Brown is founder and active head of the A. J. Brown Company, dental supplies, one of the largest business houses of the kind in the Southwest. The company has its home in the Consolidated Building in Los Angeles.

Mr. Brown established the business in 1910, first locating it at 2101 Ninth Avenue. In 1911 he moved to the Consolidated Building, and in 1914 incorporated the business with a capital of $50,000. Mr. Brown became president and treasurer, C. M. Stromberg vice president, and Marie J. Kill secretary. This company does business in handling dental supplies all over California, maintaining seven salesmen on the road.

Andrew J. Brown was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, December 4, 1883. He was educated in the Hopkins grammar school in his native city, was a member of the class of 1906 in Yale College, and after leaving the university took up the advertising business. He had his headquarters in Auburn, New York, and his work in advertising covered the Central states. From there he came west to Los Angeles in 1910. He is known as a very successful business man, and as a citizen his energies are readily enlisted in any cause for civic advancement. Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the University Club, and Brownwood Country Club.

He married in March, 1918, Miss Zetith Margaret Smiley, who was born at Streator, Illinois, June 26, 1890, and was reared and educated there. They have three children, Harvey Densmore, Peggy Ann and Robert Chase. Mr. Brown by a former marriage has a son, Andrew J., Jr., born January 15, 1915.

JOHN BARNES MILLER [Hon. M. A. University of Michigan, 1923] has been one of the men of vision and power in the hydro-electric power developments of California. He is president of the Southern California Edison Company. Mr. Miller was a young man of considerable business experience when he came to Southern California in 1896, but he took a position at a small salary with what was then the West Side Lighting Company, one of the original units in the development of what is now the Southern California Edison Company's facilities that supply electric current to a district almost as large as New England.

Mr. Miller was born at Port Huron, October 28, 1869, son of John Edgar and Sarah Amelia (Barnes) Miller. One of his ancestors was a member of the first colony of Mennonites or Swiss-German Quakers to locate in Pennsylvania. Mr. Miller attended public schools in Port Huron, graduated from the Ann Harbor High School in 1888, and spent two years in the College of Liberal Arts, University of Michigan. An illness of his father caused him to give up a full college career, and in 1890 he began the management of his father's personal business interests. He also studied law in his spare time. For two years, beginning in 1892, he managed a plantation in Louisiana, and then again became actively associated with his father's business. His interests in Michigan, in connection with his father, were the steamboat and domestic fuel business.

Mr. Miller first came to California in 1891, and in 1896 he located at Pasadena. Hydro-electric development was then in its infancy, and Mr. Miller supplied some of the vision as well as the practical executive ability and financial engineering that started the consolidation of small electric power plants and the development of a general system depending primarily upon steam power plants, but more and more upon those using the energy of California's water power. In February, 1898, Mr. Miller became treasurer and director of the Los Angeles Edison Electric Company, which took over a number of smaller properties then in existence. Mr. Miller is credited with having been the directing genius along financial lines in the subsequent history of what is now the Southern California Edison History. In 1901 he was elected president of the Edison Electric Company, serving in that capacity until 1909, when the company was reorganized as the Southern California Edison Company, of which Mr. Miller was then elected president. In 1917 the Pacific Light and Power Corporation was consolidated with the Southern California Edison Company, and Mr. Miller became president and chairman of its board of directors.

After the beginning of America's participation in the World war he was appointed a member of the executive committee of the American Red Cross Reorganization Committee, was elected a member of the board of incorporators in 1917, served as chairman of the territory west of the Mississippi in the first war fund campaign, and chairman of the Pacific division in the second war fund campaign. From December, 1918, to June, 1919, he was manager of the Pacific Coast division, and since then a member of the advisory committee of the Pacific division. He is also a trustee of the endowment fund of the American Red Cross.

Mr. Miller is president of the Land Owners' Company and of the San Joaquin & Eastern Railroad Company; a director of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Pacific Finance Corporation, the Cinema Finance Corporation, Federal Telegraph Company of Delaware; a trustee of the Harvard Mili-

tary School, Los Angeles; American Field Service Fellowship for French Universities, Southwest Museum, Los Angeles; a director of the Society Sons of the Revolution; an Episcopalian, Republican, Knights Templar Mason and a Shriner, and socially he is a member of the following clubs: California (Los Angeles), Midwick Country (Pasadena), Santa Barbara Club (Santa Barbara), Pacific Union and Bohemian (San Francisco), Chicago Club (Chicago), Racquet and Tennis, D. K. E. and Down Town Association (New York).

His home is "Hillside," in Pasadena. He married Miss Carrie Borden Johnson, of Yonkers, New York, April 17, 1895. Their children are Philadelphia Borden, who married Donald O'Melveny; John Borden, Edgar Gail, Morris Barnes and Carrie St. Clair Miller. Mrs. Miller is a member of the distinguished Borden family, the founder of which was Gail Borden, the inventor of the process for making condensed milk.

George E. Huntsberger. A career of solid achievement, measured no less by the success that attended his civic endeavors and by the material rewards of business enterprise, came to a close in the sudden death of George E. Huntsberger on February 25, 1925, while playing golf at the Wilshire Country Club. Mr. Huntsberger was nearly seventy years of age. He had been a resident of Los Angeles a quarter of a century and had laid the foundation of his business success during the twenty preceding years he had lived in Eastern Nebraska.

Mr. Huntsberger was born at Orrville in Wayne County, Ohio, June 8, 1856. He grew up in a section of Ohio noted for its schools and high standards of citizenship, and after teaching school in Ohio he removed to Tekamah in Burt County, Nebraska, one of the counties bordering on the Missouri River. He was an early settler there, engaged in business as a general merchant, with a trade extending for a radius of many miles. He also dealt in lands, his transactions covering many counties and aiding in an important measure the colonization and settlement of new regions.

On April 15, 1880, he married Miss Sarah A. Kessler. She was also a native of Orrville, Ohio, and they had grown up together.

Mr. Huntsberger was a moderately well to do business man when he came to California in January, 1900. Locating at Los Angeles, he turned his attention to real estate, and, in 1901, formed a partnership with Leonard A. Merrill, first president of the Los Angeles Realty Board. Several years later, on the dissolution of this partnership, he, with George Bradbeer, formed the firm of Huntsberger Bradbeer Company, which was one of the active firms of real estate operators in Los Angeles for some five years. He then retired from the regular routine of business, but throughout the remainder of his life was interested in development affecting the West Seventh Street district, and in many civic movements and organizations. He was one of the original underwriters and a large stockholder of the Athletic Club.

Mr. Huntsberger was a generous contributor to Occidental College, and a member of its board of trustees for ten years, was a trustee for sixteen years of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church, and later an elder. He was a citizen who could be counted upon for loyal cooperation whenever the best interests of his community were involved.

Mrs. Huntsberger survives her honored husband; also two daughters and four sons, prominent figures in the professional and business life of Los Angeles. Fifteen grandchildren also survive him. Mr. Huntsberger

was a brother of the late I. N. Huntsberger of Los Angeles. The two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Huntsberger are: Mrs. Harold E. Reed and Mrs. Stuart F. Cooper. The sons are: Dr. Raymond W. Huntsberger, a Los Angeles physician and surgeon; Glenn E. Huntsberger, who is a member of the Los Angeles bar, and Ralph F. and Harold K. Huntsberger, realtors.

William P. Simonds was a California pioneer, spending several years in the state during the '50s. The greater part of his active life was devoted to manufacturing and business in the Middle West. His son, Frank Simonds, is secretary and manager of the Sylmar Packing Corporation at Los Angeles.

William Plummer Simonds was born near Boston, Massachusetts, July 31, 1815, and represented the seventh generation of a distinguished American family. The family was founded by William Simonds, who located in Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1642, and died in 1672. He married Judith Hayward. Their son, James Simonds, born in 1658 and died in 1717, married Susanna Blodgett. James Simonds, second of the name, born in 1686 and died in 1775, married Mary Powle. Caleb Simonds, born in 1720 and died 1811, married Susanna Convers. Calvin Simonds, born in 1752, died in 1840. His son, Daniel Simonds, married Susan White, and they were the parents of William P. Simonds of the seventh generation of the American family. The Simonds family was represented in many of the wars of the early colonies and the nation, including King Philip's Indian war, the French and Indian war, the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Civil war, and the Spanish-American war. One member of this family was the mother of Benjamin Thompson, better known to the world of science as the Count Rumford, who was a native of Woburn, Massachusetts, but spent most of his life in Europe and died at Paris in 1814.

William P. Simonds at the age of fifteen, left his home near Boston, and embarked on a boat to make a whaling voyage on the shores of Newfoundland, the boat returning to Boston at the end of six months having caught twenty-eight whales, and encountered fair weather conditions. Then at sixteen years of age, he again went to the coast of Newfoundland on a fishing expedition of six months.

When about twenty years of age, he went west to Chicago, which had not yet been incorporated as a city and which was so small that in a short time he came to know every man, woman and child living there. As a mechanic he engaged in the manufacture of harvesting cradles, and subsequently was associated with some of the pioneer McCormicks in making the first machines for harvesting grain.

William P. Simonds in 1850 joined a party going to California traveling overland by the Platte River to its head waters and then over the mountains to the head waters of the Humboldt River, along which he came to their destination in California. It was a journey of many privations. His first work in California was at the carpenter's trade. The overcrowded settlements and the poor housing conditions were responsible for a great deal of sickness in the town, and hundreds died during the cholera epidemic. William P. Simonds built the first hospital at Sacramento. Later at Placerville, he was engaged in mining, and a few years later he started by way of San Francisco, traveling over the Isthmus of Panama, by Havana and New York, and thence overland to Chicago. Leaving Chicago he went to Missouri and engaged in horse ranching.

When the Civil war came on, he endeavored to enlist, being refused on account of a crippled foot. He then undertook to recruit negroes for the Union army, activities that became so obnoxious to many of the southern sympathizers in that state that he was captured and held a prisoner until able to make his escape. Fleeing to Iowa, he lost all his horses and other property, which were confiscated by the rebels.

At Mount Pleasant, Iowa, he engaged in the manufacture of plows, and was a plow manufacturer there for a number of years until obliged to discontinue business on account of his health. After that he was an Iowa farmer, until the age of eighty, when he sold out and after a year in Texas, not being satisfied with that country, he moved to Chehalis, Washington, where he lived until his death, past ninety, on April 6. 1906.

William P. Simonds married Jane Virden, who died at Hollywood, California, in September, 1913. They had two children, Frank and George W. George W. Simonds, now deceased, was a soldier in the Spanish-American war, and was also with the American troops in the Philippines, where he contracted malaria, a disease that eventually caused his death. He died and is buried at Hollywood.

Frank Simonds since 1908 has been a resident of Southern California, and continuously has been identified with what is known as the world's largest olive growing industry, formerly the Los Angeles Olive Growers Association, and more recently with the Sylmar Packing Corporation.

Mr. Simonds was born near Ottumwa, Iowa, October 19, 1869, son of the late William P. Simonds, whose career is given in the preceding sketch, and a representative of the eighth generation of the Simonds family in America. Frank Simonds grew up in Southern Iowa, finishing his public school course at Wapello County in 1888. In 1892 he graduated with the degree Master of Accounts from the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois. In the meantime, for several years he had taught in public schools, and for two years worked at the cooper's trade in St. Paul. In 1893 he entered the accounting department of J. W. Edgerly & Company, wholesale druggists at Ottumwa, Iowa, was soon promoted to entire charge of the department, and in that field he demonstrated an executive capacity of unusual initiative and force. He was a pioneer in the chain store business, forming such a chain of drug stores in Iowa in 1898. He continued this business there until 1907, when he and his partners sold out. He was a director and member of several Iowa banks from 1902 to 1907. Since coming to California in 1908, he has been engaged in the olive business.

The Sylmar Packing Corporation owns the immense olive grove formerly controlled by the Los Angeles Olive Growers Association at Sylmar in the San Fernando Valley near Los Angeles. This grove is probably the largest olive orchard in the world under a single ownership. The principal owner and president of the Sylmar Packing Corporation is Charles E. Moore of San Francisco, former president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and a well known western engineer.

Since 1915 Mr. Simonds has been president of the California Olive Association, an organization representing the entire olive industry of the State of California. Besides his holdings in the Sylmar Packing Corporation, he has a large amount of real estate in Hollywood and other points in Los Angeles County, is owner of a business block in Chehalis, Washington, and has real estate in the State of Idaho. He is a progres-

Frank Simonds

sive republican, but has never been active in party politics. Mr. Simonds has been a member of the Masonic Lodge since 1905, and was formerly a member of the Knights of Pythias of Ottumwa, Iowa. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

At Fairfield, Iowa, December 26, 1901, Mr. Simonds married Lillian Vida Sutton, whose father, J. L. Sutton, was for four years a Union soldier in the Civil war. Mrs. Simonds was active in Red Cross work, and managed one Red Cross drive in Hollywood during the World war. They have three children: Lawrence Daniel and William Calvin, who were born in Ottumwa, Iowa, and James Rumford Simonds, born at Hollywood, California.

W. Joseph Ford, a member of the Los Angeles Bar for a quarter of a century, an attorney of liberal education, and broad experience, is a native son of California, and has attained enviable success in his profession. He was born at Oakland, California, August 2, 1877, son of John J. and Mary B. (Mahoney) Ford. His father, a native of Lowell, Massachusetts, moved to California in 1875. His mother, Mary B. (Mahoney) Ford, was born in Oakland, California, daughter of Dennis E. Mahoney, one of the early California pioneers.

W. Joseph Ford was reared in Los Angeles, attending the public schools and the Los Angeles High School, and finished his education in the University of California. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, and served in Company H of the Sixth California Infantry as a private. He was admitted to the bar October 10, 1899, and at once engaged in private practice. In 1907 he was clerk of the judiciary committee of the State Senate, and from January, 1907, to 1911 acted as deputy district attorney of Los Angeles County, and from January, 1911, to January, 1915, was chief assistant district attorney. On January 1, 1915, he entered private practice, with offices in the H. W. Hellman Building at Fourth and Spring streets. Mr. Ford is a member of the County, State and American Bar Associations and is Dean and Professor of Evidence in the Loyola College Law School.

He is a past president of Corona Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, a member of the United Spanish War Veterans, of Lodge No. 99, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, City Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Brentwood Country Club, Uplifters Club and Jonathan Club.

On November 29, 1906, Mr. Ford married Maude McCarthy, of San Diego, California, who died June 28, 1911, the mother of three children, named John J., Robert E. and Margaret E. On July 14, 1913, Mr. Ford married Miss Cecily Chambers. By this marriage there are six children. William J., Jr., Patrick, Joseph Brendan, Moira, Declan and James.

Harry M. Haldeman is president and general manager of the Pacific Pipe & Supply Company at Los Angeles. He has had almost a lifetime of experience in the pipe business, and under his direction the Pacific Pipe & Supply Company has built up one of the largest headquarters in the West for handling everything to supply the needs of plumbers, pipefitters and engineers under the general trade classification of pipes and fittings. The company has a large store, warehouse, shops and offices at 1002-1006 South Santa Fe Avenue.

Mr. Haldeman was born in Oil City, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1871, son of William and Sarah (Meredith) Haldeman. He grew up in that city

when it was still one of the greatest centers of the petroleum oil industry in America, graduated from the Oil City High School in 1889, and then went to Indianapolis, where he spent several years with the McElwaine-Richards Company, and from 1902 to 1910 was connected with the Crane Company of Chicago, one of the largest manufacturers and dealers in pipe and pipe supplies in the country. Mr. Haldeman in 1910 came out to Los Angeles and identified himself with the Pacific Pipe & Supply Company, and has been president and general manager of the company since 1915. The other executive officials are W. H. Burnham, vice president; Thomas A. Burk, secretary, and H. C. Fletcher, treasurer.

Mr. Haldeman along with building up a prosperous business has carried on an unusual range of activities in connection with the civic and commercial development program of Los Angeles. It was in recognition of numerous services of a public-spirited nature that the Los Angeles Realty Board presented him in 1920 with a watch in token of their judgment that he had been "the most useful citizen of Los Angeles." He is president of the Better American Federation of California, is vice president of the Yosemite National Park Company, is president of the Uplifters Club and a member of the Los Angeles, Country, California and Athletic clubs. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

His home is at 1732 North Wilton Place. Mr. Haldeman married at Indianapolis, December 31, 1894, Miss Viola Flack, of that city. To that union has been born three children: Josephine, who married Arnold K. Fitger, of Los Angeles, vice president of the Celite Company; Harry F., a director of the Pacific Pipe & Supply Company; and Dorothy E., at home.

Charles P. Bagg, M. D., served in the United States Navy as a surgeon, and rendered a most efficient aid to his country for a period of nineteen years. He was born at Lanesboro, Massachusetts, March 23, 1866, a son of Henry Clay and Marion Elizabeth (Mullen) Bagg, natives of Lanesboro and Boston, Massachusetts, respectively. Henry Clay Bagg attended several excellent private schools, the University of Albany, New York, and the medical department of Williams College, where he obtained his degree in 1845, and then entered upon a useful practice in Connecticut and later in Michigan. In 1881 he came to the West to reside, having previously, in 1850 and 1852, visited San Francisco via Panama and Chagres River routes. He built up a large practice in Los Angeles and Santa Monica, continuing until age caused his retirement. He died in 1903, aged eighty-four years. The mother died in 1914, aged eighty-four years.

Doctor Bagg, of this notice, attended the Los Angeles High School, and was graduated from the latter in 1884. Entering the medical department of the University of Southern California, he was graduated therefrom in 1888, and had the honor of being a member of the first graduating class from that institution. During the subsequent fourteen months he gained a valuable experience as interne at the Los Angeles County Hospital, and then, having thus carefully prepared himself, began the practice of medicine in Los Angeles with Doctors W. G. Cochran and H. H. Maynard. He prepared himself for the Medical Corps of the United States Navy, and was commissioned an assistant surgeon with the relative rank of ensign, March 17, 1892. On November 16, 1911, on account of physical disability, he was placed on the Retired List, U. S.

Harry W. Bruce

Navy, as a surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant commander. Since his return to private practice Doctor Bagg has taken an active part in different movements for the advancement of his profession and the public generally, and is a member of the Association for the Advancement of Science, of the National Tuberculosis Association, of the Association for the Study of the Internal Secretions, and of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. Professionally he maintains membership with the Los Angeles County Medical Society, the California State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

On December 3, 1902, Doctor Bagg married Miss Edna Bicknell, a daughter of John D. and Nannie (Christian) Bicknell, of Los Angeles. Mrs. Bagg was born at Los Angeles, and its grammar and high schools and a preparatory school gave her an excellent education. She belongs to the Friday Morning Club and the Woman's Athletic Club. Doctor and Mrs. Bagg have three children: John Bicknell; Marion N. and Charles Carroll. The family are members of the Episcopal Church. Both Doctor and Mrs. Bagg stand very high in popular esteem, and they number their friends among all classes throughout a wide region.

Harry Mayhew Bruce. While it is generally admitted that a collegiate training is an excellent background for a professional career, yet some of the most successful and resourceful lawyers are those men who have fitted themselves for their life work without the aid of any institution of learning in their particular line. This is equally true of all of the professions, but more credit should be given the lawyer who is able to compete with technically-trained competitors, as the law is a difficult study, of almost limitless branches, necessitating not only natural ability, but the closest of application to master its intricacies. One of the sound and competent attorneys of Los Angeles who belongs to the above-mentioned class is Harry Mayhew Bruce, who is making his name a well-known one in civil and corporation law.

Harry Mayhew Bruce was born at Brookport, New York, February 9, 1886, a son of David T. and Carrie (Welch) Bruce, the former of whom was born at London, England, and the latter at Kendall Mills, New York. When he was only fourteen years old David T. Bruce came to the United States, and, settling at Brookport, New York, there grew to manhood and learned to be an interior decorator, in which calling he has achieved some distinction. In 1901 he left New York state for Los Angeles, and this city continues to be his home.

Until he was fifteen years old Harry Mayhew Bruce lived in the East, and the public schools of Rochester, New York, gave him his preliminary educational training. In 1901 he accompanied his parents to California, and after their location at Los Angeles he found employment with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, later entering the employ of the Transcontinental Inspection Bureau as inspector, holding that position for five years. In the meanwhile he had decided to study law, and pursued his studies to such excellent purpose that June 19, 1919, he was admitted to the bar, and at once began the practice of his profession.

On July 6, 1909, Mr. Bruce married Miss Essie Ivie, born, reared and educated at Scipio, Utah. She is a daughter of Edwin and Lydia (Porter) Ivie, both of Scipio, Utah. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce have two children: Florence Ivie and Evelyn Virginia, both of whom are at home.

Mr. Bruce is active in politics and was a member of the Los Angeles Republican Central and the California State Central committees and is

active in party matters. Formerly he was president of the Glassell Park Improvement Association, and was president of the Eagle Rock Improvement Association. An Episcopalian, he belongs to Saint John's Episcopal Church of Los Angeles. He is a resident of Burbank, California, maintaining his professional office in The O. T. Johnson Building in Los Angeles.

Timothy Spellacy. The name of Timothy Spellacy deserves permanent recognition in the history of California because of his prominence in the oil industry and in democratic politics. He was one of the very able citizens of Los Angeles County, and at one time was a candidate for lieutenant-governor of the state. He achieved material success and also achieved friendship, and is remembered for his genial social qualities and kindly humor that flavored his social relations.

Timothy Spellacy was born at Conneautsville, Pennsylvania, in July, 1854, son of John and Elizabeth Byrne Spellacy, and his experience from early manhood was largely in connection with the oil industry. He was a resident of California about a quarter of a century, first locating at Bakersfield for six years and then moving to Los Angeles. He attained much success as an oil operator in the Kern River, Midway and Coalinga districts, becoming an official in the Illinois Crude Oil Company the Premier Company, and president of the Mascot Oil Company, also president of the Topila Petroleum Company. He was also president of the California Willite Paving Company.

Mr. Spellacy was a democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1910, served as a member of the Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission, and was vice president of the Sierra Madre Club and other social organizations. He is survived by his widow and one daughter, Miss Mary, who is Sister Mary Timothy at St. Mary's Academy, member of the order Sisters of St. Joseph. Two brothers and one sister also live at Los Angeles. His brother, Peter E. Spellacy, is president of the Mascot Oil Company.

Mr. Spellacy, after suffering a nervous breakdown, spent a number of months at prominent resorts in the Middle West in a vain effort to restore his health. He died at Lima, Ohio, July 28, 1921, and his body was returned to California for burial. A year or so before his death Mr. Spellacy had dictated a brief sketch of his life, an interesting and unusual bit of autobiography, most of which may properly be quoted at the conclusion of this brief article.

"I was born," wrote Mr. Spellacy, "in the beautiful little village of Conneautsville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. Was born of rich but honest parents; rich as counted in those days; the evidence of which was the fact that my father cut his own ice.

"I have no remembrance of the first year of my existence, and that history comes entirely from tradition, which informed me that at my birth my father was not well pleased, and (after taking one look) his face indicated disappointment. In the early years of life, some of our wealthy relatives insisted that we were descended from royal ancestry. My father and mother were both born in Ireland and naturally claimed descent from the last King, Brian Boru, and made efforts to establish the claim, but upon the ancestral tree there always appeared the mud cabin which convinced me that we were from common stock or from that noble class that Lincoln claimed the Lord loved, proven by creating so many.

"My education consisted in graduation from the Conneautsville High School, and I am frank to admit that I did not graduate from the top of the class, and during life I found much trouble in conforming with the great majority in spelling. I had a system of my own, when I found that a specialist in orthography by the name of Webster had induced people to follow his plan, and this interfered with my personal liberty. I tried to adopt his, but even up to twenty-eight or thirty years of age I still insisted on spelling sugar with an h.' I left home at a rather early age and became interested in the production of oil. After one year at the University of Edenburg, Clarion County, Pennsylvania, I graduated as a full-fledged driller and most of my life followed that occupation. I succeeded at times as an oil producer, but found it rather a hard game, as the profits were not always sufficient to satisfy a vicious appetite and the bankers, especially the latter. I found with them flying was easy, but, like Darius Green, the great trouble I encountered was when I was compelled to alight. The only time and place with my fellow countrymen where I cut much ice was the winter of '98 and '99, which I spent in Alaska. There being no market for ice, and failing to find gold in sufficient quantities, I returned and anchored in California, and I am pleased to state that in this glorious state I have been shown much honor, no doubt beyond my real worth. I served two terms as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and at one time was nominated and ran for railroad commissioner, in which race I was defeated. Later on I was nominated for lieutenant-governor, and this was the glorious epoch of my life. Owing much to the magnificent campaign of the candidate for governor, the voters came nearly putting me over, but I was defeated by a small majority. I am still here and hope that I may remain for the balance of life and have the pleasure of enjoying the beautiful climate and the fine associations of the good people of this state.

"I was married in the year 1893 to Miss Elizabeth Doty of St. Marys, Ohio. For over twenty-five years we have journeyed along the pathway of life, encountering some storms, but, taken all in all, have enjoyed much sunshine, not always having the good things that money buys, but, compared with others, we have no complaint.

"I have been what might be called a temperance man, but not a bigoted man. In politics I am a democrat, and sincerely hope that the effort for a world combination may succeed in eliminating the great curse of war and may bring a real democracy which means genuine peace and comfort to the inhabitants of the world. I am a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks."

Eugene Clark, a son of E. P. Clark, the well-known railway builder and financier of Southern California, whose career is sketched elsewhere, has made for himself a place among the younger business men of Los Angeles.

He was born at Prescott, Arizona, September 26, 1890, and was brought by his parents to Los Angeles June 10, 1891. In Los Angeles he attended the grammar grades of the Harvard Military School, graduated with the class of 1912 from the Mackenzie School at Dobbs Ferry, New York, and left there to become assistant inspector under Harrison Albright, the architect of the Hotel Clark Building of Los Angeles, then in the course of construction. Mr. Clark had planned to continue his education in Cornell University, but instead after the building of Hotel Clark he became its advertising agency, building up publicity for this beautiful hotel throughout the South and East. After returning from

this campaign he entered his father's office in 1917, and during the World war he performed the duties of assistant manager of the Ralph J. Chandler Ship Building Company.

Since October, 1919, Mr. Clark has been a prominent figure in the garage and automobile accessory business. At that date he took charge of the Hotel Clark Garage at Fourth and Olive streets. He is also manager of the Clark-Wall Garage at 634-644 Wall Street, and is Southern California distributor for the Gill Storage Battery Company. He is a director of the Hydraulic Brake Company of Los Angeles, vice president and a director of the Central Building at Sixth and Main streets, is president of the Sinala Land and Water Company, and the Sinala Realty Company, and a director of the Gill Storage Battery Company. He is also a director of the Phoenix Railway Company.

Mr. Clark is a republican, is a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Lincoln Club, the Beach Club, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles Automobile Trade Association, and the First Congregational Church.

He married at Los Angeles, May 29, 1916, in St. John's Church, Miss Constance Byrne, a daughter of the late John J. Byrne, a Los Angeles citizen whose life in briefly given in the following sketch. Mrs. Clark was born in Chicago, and was an infant when brought to Los Angeles, finishing her education in the Marlborough School for Girls. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have two daughters, both born in Los Angeles, Constance Ann and Joan. The family home is at 3 St. James Park.

John J. Byrne. Railway officials all over the United States recognized in John J. Byrne a master in the origination of traffic business, and in the handling of many complicated problems connected therewith. He was particularly well known in California, where he lived for over thirty years. His efforts were especially well known in the line of colonization, perhaps his most notable work being performed in recent years in stimulating the settlement of the San Joaquin Valley.

John J. Byrne died in his home at Los Angeles on Christmas Eve of 1921. He was only sixty-two years of age, having been born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, in 1859. When he was thirteen years of age he went to Chicago and a year later began what proved a lifelong service as a railroad man. His first employment was as office boy for the Great Western Railway. In four years he was advanced to the position of clerk. Three years later he was made clerk in the office of the general passenger agent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and then was employed in the general passenger department of the Missouri Pacific Railway until 1882, and a similar service with the Michigan Central Railway, performing at the same time for three years the duties as secretary of the Chicago Railway Association.

Mr. Byrne became identified with the Far West in 1885 as general passenger and ticket agent for the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. Less than two years later he was made passenger agent for the Atlantic & Pacific Railway at San Francisco. At that time he took up colonization work on a big scale. Railroad officials say that he played an unusually active part in the settlement of California. As a creator of business he benefited alike the railroads and the permanent prosperity of the country.

From 1887 his service was with the Santa Fe Railway Company and its predecessors. In that year he was made chief clerk in the passenger

Jacob M. Schmidt

department of the Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railway, was shortly promoted to assistant general passenger and ticket agent of that road, and in 1890, upon the consolidation of the line, the main Santa Fe System, he was given similar duties, and in 1895 was made assistant passenger traffic manager, serving at the same time as general passenger agent for the Southern California Railway. In 1896 he was made general passenger agent of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway, a Santa Fe subsidiary, which was later absorbed. Three years afterwards the post of general passenger agent of the San Francisco & San Joaquin Railway was added to his official designation, and in 1905 he was advanced to assistant passenger traffic manager of the Santa Fe System, the office he held until his death more than fifteen years later.

He was a very popular citizen of Los Angeles, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the California Club, Sunset Club, Celtic Club, Gamut Club and the Los Angeles Country Club.

Mr. Byrne was survived by Mrs. Mary Castle Byrne, and their three children are Constance Byrne Clark, John Castle Byrne and Beatrice Byrne.

Jacob M. Schneider, who died March 9, 1924, had for many years been closely identified with Los Angeles as a business man of utmost loyalty and constructive enterprise.

He was born at Ostheim, Germany, August 11, 1869, but since 1896 had been a resident of Los Angeles. For more than a quarter of a century he was president of the J. W. Robinson Company and was the executive who built up that splendid business represented in the store at Seventh Street and Grand Avenue. He is also remembered for the work he did in bringing about the annexation of Wilmington and San Pedro to the city of Los Angeles and his intensive interest in harbor development has been the growth of Southern California as a whole. At one time he was president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and is remembered as a human dynamo of energy, his associates declaring that it was almost impossible to persuade him to take a rest. His home was at 515 Lafayette Place, and the funeral services conducted by Rev. Father Connaty were held there. He is survived by Mrs. Schneider, who is a native daughter of California born at San Jose, and seven children named: Margarita, Rowena, Camilla, Walter, Carlos, Robert and August. He was only fifty-five years of age when he passed away, and had come to America as a boy of twelve, beginning his career in San Francisco.

In what regard he was held by his fellow business men and citizens is indicated by noting a few paragraphs from the tribute expressed by the Merchants and Manufacturers Association: "In his demise this city has lost a most valuable citizen, an upright man, and a great factor in the development of the community and one of sterling character and qualities.

"As an employer he had the love and devotion of a large number of employees, who recognized in him one with human instinct and character, who was kind and considerate to all from the lowest to the highest in his employ.

"As a merchant he commanded the respect and admiration of the commercial community and the public in general, based upon his high conception of his duties as such and his irreproachable integrity.

"As a citizen he fully realized his duties to this city and was always ready and willing to assume duties and to give his full support and energies to any movement that tended to the prosperity and welfare of Los Angeles. He has left an indelible impression upon his community that will always hold his memory in great reverence and gratitude."

For many years he was a director and subsequently for three years president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and gave unsparingly and without any reward, of his time, money and efforts for the advancement of the association and the city. He was also a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Dry Goods Association.

George S. Marygold. A resident of Los Angeles for nearly forty years, George S. Marygold was one of the best known men in the music trade on the coast. From 1899 he was identified with the Southern California Music Company, of which concern he was vice president and general manager. In fact his entire career was devoted to this line of business in one or another capacity, for his first employment in California was as an employe of a house dealing in musical instruments.

Mr. Marygold was born at Chilton, Wisconsin, in 1860, a son of John and Maria Marygold. His father, who was the founder of the town, met a soldier's death on one of the battlefields of the Civil war. George S. Marygold attended the public schools of his native state until reaching the age of fifteen years, at which time he was sent to England for the completion of his education, making his home with an uncle. Mr. Marygold's mother died when he was an infant. He remained nine years in that country and then returned to the United States and came immediately to California, arriving at Los Angeles in May, 1885, going at once to Antelope Valley, a place which fascinated him very much, and there he remained six months. In England he had been trained to be an expert accountant, and it was in this capacity that he secured employment with John W. Gardner, who was engaged in the music business. During the years that he remained in Mr. Gardner's service he familiarized himself with all the details of the business, so that when the opportunity arose he was all ready for it, an experienced man in the music trade. In 1899 he joined the Southern California Music Company, of which Frank T. Hart was president, at that time a young concern on Third Street, boasting of about six or seven employes. Gradually Mr. Marygold worked his way up, developing with the concern's development and prospering with its prosperity, until in 1905 he was made vice president and general manager, positions which he continued to hold until his death, which occurred May 11, 1924. The wonderful growth of this institution can be attributed to his efforts and abilities, for he utilized both unsparingly and likewise inaugurated new ideas and methods which played their part in the attainment of success. For many years the concern occupied its small store on Third Street, but since 1925 has had its own beautiful modern building at Eighth and Broadway, Los Angeles, two other stores in the same city, and one each at San Diego, Long Beach and Riverside. The company now has a working force of 190 employes. Every kind of musical instrument is handled, and for a number of years "Chickering" has been the company's leader. Mr. Marygold was a member of the Southern California Athletic Club and the Sunset Club of Burbank. He was much interested in agriculture and had 2,000 acres in Antelope Valley, in the northern part of Los Angeles County, where in 1905 he installed the first

pumping station in the valley. He also had sixty acres in alfalfa and wheat at Burbank, where he raised all kinds of deciduous fruits, and here maintained a country home that was so completely meant for absolute rest that he not even installed a telephone. This place is now laid out in lots and is known as Marygold Magnolia Boulevard tract. He maintained a good citizen's interest in civic affairs, but never cared for public office.

Mr. Marygold married Miss Augustine Berger, of Los Angeles, who was born in France and is an accomplished musician. They are the parents of one son, George Edwin, who married Miss Frances Rutledge, of Los Angeles.

IN MEMORIAM

We record our appreciation of George S. Marygold's counsel and advice, his active interest in the affairs and upbuilding of this association. His uniform modesty and courtesy, his strength of character, his unswerving integrity in purpose and action, his patriotic feeling and his sense of duty to every trust submitted to his care we portray a friend and associate whose memory we cherish and whose loss we mourn. We tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. George S. Marygold and family in their deep bereavement as well as to President Uhl and the officers and employes of the Southern California Music Company. The foregoing tribute to the late president, George S. Marygold, was adopted by unanimous vote of the Music Trades Associatioin of Southern California at the general meeting held May 20, 1924, and it was directed that the same be spread upon the minutes of the association and a copy furnished to Mrs. George S. Marygold and family.

(Southern California Music Company and the Association.)

Leslie G. Bryant, who has been a business man in Los Angeles for many years, and since leaving the army after service as an officer in the World war, has been successfully identified with the real estate business. He founded the Bryant Realty Company in 1920, with main office in the Title Insurance Building. This company does a general real estate business, handling business and income properties, and also acts as broker in large transactions involving the sale of apartment houses and various business properties on Sixth Street and Beverly Boulevard.

Mr. Bryant was born near Nevada, Missouri, May 4, 1883, son of George L. and Ella (Fishback) Bryant. His father was a furniture merchant and, moving to California in 1900, first located in San Bernardiño, then at Pomona, and in 1905 went to Los Angeles, where he was president of the Bryant Upholstered Furniture Company until he retired.

Leslie G. Bryant was educated in the public schools in Texas and Arkansas, and after coming to California he acted as secretary and manager of the Bryant Upholstered Furniture Company at Pomona and Los Angeles from 1901 to 1917. He sold the business shortly after the time America entered the World war.

On May 14, 1917, Mr. Bryant entered the First Officers' Training Camp at Presidio, San Francisco, was commissioned as first lieutenant of infantry, and then captain of infantry, with the Depot Brigade at Camp Lewis, Washington, where he served until honorably discharged October 28, 1919. Captain Bryant soon afterward engaged in the real estate business. He is a member of the Los Angeles Realty Board, the National Real Estate Association, is a member of the Los Angeles Cham-

ber of Commerce, the Athletic Club, the California Country Club, and Post No. 8 of the American Legion. He is a republican, and is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, being a member of Wilshire Lodge No. 445. He holds the commission of major of infantry in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Mr. Bryant married, June 3, 1912, Miss Margaret Buchanan, of Los Angeles, daughter of James A. and Anna Buchanan, now deceased. They have three children, Robert Lee, Elizabeth and James Lloyd. Mrs. Bryant was born at Minneapolis, was educated in the public schools of Los Angeles, and the California State Normal School. She is a member of the First Congregational Church, and she and her husband belong to the Eastern Star Chapter.

Paul G. Hoffman. Beginning as an automobile salesman at the age of twenty, Paul G. Hoffman achieved one of the highest positions in the motor car industry of the United States at the age of thirty-four. At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Studebaker Corporation in 1925 he was elected vice president of the corporation in charge of world sales, a director of that body, and named a member of its finance and executive committees.

Mr. Hoffman for some years has been a prominent figure in Los Angeles business and civic affairs. In Los Angeles he organized the Paul G. Hoffman Company, Inc., distributors of Studebaker motor cars for the Los Angeles territory, and is today chairman of the board of directors and the principal stockholder of this corporation.

Mr. Hoffman was born at Chicago, Illinois, April 26, 1891, son of George Delos and Nellie (Lott) Hoffman. He is of American Colonial and Revolutionary stock on both sides, and has membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Hoffman was reared and educated in Chicago and attended the University of Chicago, but left before graduating to enter the automobile business.

From 1911 to 1915 he was a salesman for the Studebaker Corporation. He was retail manager for the corporation from 1915 to 1917, and in 1917 was appointed branch manager for the entire Southwest.

He resigned this post three months after his appointment and enlisted in the army as a private in October, 1917. Later he was appointed a first lieutenant in the field artillery, having full charge of all motor transportation at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, where he served most of the time during the war. He resigned from the army in February, 1919, and in March, 1919, he organized the Paul G. Hoffman Company, Inc., which now maintains three salesrooms and four service stations in Los Angeles. Mr. Hoffman's management of these places accounts in no small degree for the popularity and prestige of the Studebaker car in California.

Mr. Hoffman served as president of the Los Angeles Traffic Commission from 1923 until he left Los Angeles in 1925. He was instrumental in organizing the commission, and was best known because he presented to the city the Major Street Traffic Plan, recognized as one of the most constructive pieces of work ever done for Los Angeles. He was president of the Motor Car Dealers' Association in 1922-23, was a director of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce from 1922 until he left for the East, and also was chairman of its highways and roads committee.

He is a director of the California Bank, a director of the Pacific Clay Products Company, a director of the Washington Petroleum Company, with vast holdings in the McKittrick oil district near Bakersfield, and is interested in other business affairs in the city. He is an independent in

Henry J. Bodkin

politics. He belongs to the Delta Tau Delta college fraternity, the Masonic order, the University Club, the California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Uplifters Club, Santa Monica Swimming Club, Los Angeles Country Club, and the Wilshire Country Club.

While retaining all his Los Angeles business interests and his home, Mr. Hoffman after his election as vice president of the Studebaker Corporation removed to South Bend, Indiana, the home of the $75,000,000 corporation whose world sales policies he is directing, in order to have direct contact with the sales organization and his work.

His election as vice president of the Studebaker Corporation set a precedent in the automobile manufacturing business, for he is the first dealer to be called directly into the vice presidency and directorship of any similar organization in the country, with full control of all sales policies. Moreover, he is probably the youngest executive in the national automobile field.

Mr. Hoffman married at Pasadena, December 18, 1915, Miss Dorothy Brown, daughter of Oliver H. and Ida Crane Brown. The Browns are an old New Hampshire family, and own property in that state which has never been out of the family since the title was given to their ancestors by King James. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman are: Hallock Brown Hoffman, Peter Brown Hoffman, Donald G. Hoffman and Lathrop Hoffman.

Henry G. Bodkin, a native son of California, was reared and educated in Los Angeles, and for fifteen years has been a successful attorney-at-law in that city. He is practicing law with offices in the Washington Building.

Mr. Bodkin was born in that portion of Los Angeles County now Orange County, March 28, 1886, son of John J. and Marian (O'Brennan) Bodkin. His father was born in County Galway, Ireland, and his mother in Dublin. Young Bodkin on coming to the United States in 1865 located in Chicago, and later moved to California. He was well educated and for a number of years was a teacher in the Catholic and Public schools. About 1897, when he gave up educational work, he became owner and publisher of the Tidings, a Catholic newspaper, but subsequently sold out and was a dealer in church goods and Catholic books for some time. He died in January, 1918, and his wife in 1908. John J. Bodkin was a fourth degree Knight of Columbus, a Catholic and a charter member of the Newman Club. He and his wife have seven children: Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Kane, of Los Angeles; John O. and Patrick J., of Los Angeles; Agnes, wife of W. B. Pond, of Los Angeles; Mary L. and Robert E., of Los Angeles; and Henry G.

Henry G. Bodkin was educated in the public schools, in St. Vincent's High School, and College, where he graduated with Bachelor of Science degree in 1906. He studied law in the office of Joseph Scott was admitted to the bar August 23, 1910, and for three years was associated in practice with Mr. Scott. In 1915 he became associated with W. J. Ford, this association continuing until 1919, at which time the partnership of Ford & Bodkin was formed, with an extensive practice in all the courts of Southern California. He is a member of the County, State and American Bar Associations.

Mr. Bodkin is a Catholic, a member of the Newman Club, a Knight of Columbus, served two years as trustee of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and is affiliated with Lodge No. 99, Benevolent and Pro-

tective Order of Elks. He is a republican in politics. He married, May 29, 1918, Miss Ruth M. Wallis, daughter of William J. and Etna L. (Sleeper) Wallis, of Los Angeles. She was born in Seattle, Washington, and was a child when her parents moved to Los Angeles. Her father was with the telegraph company a number of years, and died in 1917, and her mother resides at Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Bodkin have one son, Henry G., Junior.

Blow Grover served his apprenticeship and earned his first successes in the wholesale business at St. Louis, Missouri, where he was born, and for over fifteen years has been a resident of Los Angeles. Mr. Grover is a Pacific Coast manager for the Cooper Underwear Company, the largest organization of its kind in the world. He was born at St. Louis, Missouri, March 5, 1877.

His father, Hiram Justus Grover, was a native of Louisiana, born on a plantation in that state, and was liberally educated, being a graduate of Yale University and the Yale Law School. During the war between the states he served as an aide on General Clark's staff in the Confederate Army. The war having deprived him of all his property, he moved to St. Louis and practiced in that city for over thirty years, becoming a very prominent corporation lawyer. Among other clients he was general attorney for the Gramby Mining and Smelting Company. That company issued a splendid memorial to him after his death, and a copy of it, bound in leather with solid gold clasps, was presented to his widow, Mrs. Grover. He died at St. Louis July 18, 1903. He was a Knights Templar and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. Hiram Justus Grover married Charlotte T. Blow, who since her husband's death has spent most of her time in Pasadena and Los Angeles. Her father, Peter E. Blow, was born in Southampton County, Virginia, and was a gentleman farmer and owner of a number of plantations. Mrs. Grover was born near St. Louis, Missouri. She has copies of the coats of arms of both sides of her family. There were two sons, James Hamilton Grover and Blow Grover. James H. Grover is a graduate of the St. Louis Law School of Washington University, and has achieved a place of prominence in St. Louis, where he is vice president of the Union Trust Company.

Blow Grover was educated in public schools in St. Louis, graduating in 1896 from the Manual Training School, now a department of Washington University. Immediately afterwards he began his service in the dry goods business with the H. T. Simon Gregory Company, wholesale merchants at St. Louis. For twelve years he was with that and other wholesale houses in St. Louis. During his vacation in 1908 he came to Los Angeles to visit his mother, and after two weeks wired his resignation to the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company of St. Louis, and soon afterwards organized the Blow Grover Company, wholesale dry goods merchants of Los Angeles. He was its president for five years, and after selling out the business he accepted the post of Pacific Coast manager for the Cooper Underwear Company, with offices in Los Angeles and with supervision over the San Francisco and Seattle branches of the company. He has directed the business of this corporation on the Pacific Coast for the past ten years. The Cooper Underwear Company is the world's largest manufacturers of men's underwear, the great plant at Kenosha, Wisconsin, employing 2,500 people. There are distributing agencies and branches in half a dozen or more cities of the country.

Mr. Grover is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, serving with Battery A from St. Louis, and was with General Miles' command in Porto Rico for ten months. Under the second draft act he was registered for the World war. He is a republican, a member of the Southern California Athletic Club, the Automobile Club of Southern California, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and the Board of Trade. He is a Presbyterian. Mr. Grover has a walnut and orange grove of twenty-six acres, called "Grove Knoll," at Sunland, California. His home is at 1542 North Hobart Boulevard, Hollywood. Mr. and Mrs. Grover's names are still in the 1924 Social Register Book of St. Louis.

He married Miss Oney C. Collins at Jonesboro, Arkansas, September 15, 1900. She was born in that section of Arkansas, and was educated at Washita College, at Arkadelphia. Her parents were Rufus L., a native of Arkansas, and Martha (Thomas) Collins, a native of Tennessee. Her father was very active in Arkansas politics for many years and is now deceased. Her mother lives in the old home town.

H. C. Witmer. Two men very conspicuous in the commercial, banking and real estate development of Los Angeles were H. C. Witmer and his brother, Joseph M. Witmer. Their sister married Samuel Lewis, also prominently identified with the banking and other Witmer interests.

H. C. Witmer was born in Rock Grove, Illinois, August 25, 1856. Two years later his father, David Witmer, took the family to Juda, Wisconsin. H. C. Witmer was educated in public schools there and finished his business college course in Milwaukee.

The death of David Witmer in 1876 threw upon H. C. Witmer the responsibilities of leadership in the family affairs. His early life foreshadowed his subsequent success. With his brother he organized a private bank in Juda, edited a newspaper, and also became a director in the Monroe Bank.

In 1884 H. C. Witmer came to California, accompanied by his brother, Joseph M. Witmer; his sister, Miss Anna Victoria Witmer, and their mother. In 1885 the Witmer brothers purchased an immense tract of land, some of it still retained by the family. On this former estate are three Witmer homes, the original homestead built in 1885, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and that of Joseph M. Witmer. The mother of the children, who before her marriage was Catharine Corman, a native of Pennsylvania, died in 1911.

The brothers on coming to California founded the California Bank, and H. C. Witmer for many years was a leader in the financial affairs of the city. He served as chairman of the committee appointed to attend to the widening of Broadway, and led the movement for that great improvement, which at the time was strongly opposed. Broadway was then known as Fort Street. H. C. Witmer waged a fight almost single handed to accomplish the widening of this street. He also with his brother Joseph, W. C. Newhall and the late E. A. Hall organized the Los Angeles Improvement Company, which constructed a cable railway over Bunker Hill. He also had much to do with the development of the city west of the Third Street Tunnel, and was instrumental in having the tunnel constructed. Witmer Street was named for the family. He was one of the early members of the Chamber of Commerce, and more than once helped pay out of his own pocket the running expenses of the organization. He was also responsible for the first large building on Broadway.

H. C. Witmer served as president for several years of the California Bank. When the bank was made the American National Bank he continued in its service, finally resigning as vice president in 1904. He was also a director in the First National Bank, the Metropolitan Bank & Trust Company. He was one of the special committee of four, including M. Lissner and Fred A. Hines, which made a tour of personal investigation in the Owens River Valley to test the quality of the water and the possibilities of making it the source of the Los Angeles public water supply. H. C. Witmer was a member of clubs and civic organizations, though not affiliated with any fraternity. He was a member of the California Club.

H. C. Witmer died at his country place of 300 acres at LaVerne on March 4, 1909. He married Miss Alice Petterson, of San Francisco, a native daughter of California. They had one son, Joseph P. Witmer. The last public service of H. C. Witmer was to aid the Legislature in framing the banking bill.

His brother, Joseph M. Witmer, was a graduate of Harvard University, and died at the untimely age of thirty-six, in June, 1897. During his lifetime he was associated with his brother in all the various enterprises, including the California Bank and the Los Angeles Improvement Company. Joseph M. Witmer married Miss Josephine Sullivan, of Boston, Massachusetts, whose father at one time owned the Boston Herald. They were married in 1895, and their three children are: David and William, both graduates of Harvard University, and Mary, who is an interior decorator. The son David is an architect, while William is continuing his father's business.

Mary Agnes Witmer, sister of Joseph and H. C. Witmer, was married to Samuel Lewis. They came to Los Angeles from Wisconsin in 1888. Samuel Lewis was also identified with the California Bank, serving as one of its officials for a number of years. He died in January, 1898. His widow, Mrs. Lewis, passed away in June, 1922. Miss A. V. Witmer, the surviving sister of H. C. Witmer, now resides in the Lewis homestead, the other two homes on the Witmer estate having been closed.

Thomas J. Dunnigan, realtor at Los Angeles and Hollywood, has made himself a successful figure in Los Angeles business circles. For a number of years after coming to Los Angeles he was in the hotel business until a few years ago and then turned his talents to the real estate business. He has perfected a high-class service in that field.

Mr. Dunnigan was born at Auburn, New York, October 25, 1882, son of Thomas M. and Bridget (Naugh) Dunnigan. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother was born in Penyan, New York. Thomas M. Dunnigan came to the United States about 1856, locating at Waterloo, New York. He was an iron moulder by trade. In the Civil war he became a first lieutenant in the Seventy-first New York Cavalry. After the war he located at Penyan, New York, following his trade, and then moved to Auburn. He died November 19, 1914. His wife passed away when her son, Thomas Joseph, was two and one-half years old.

Thomas J. Dunnigan was educated in the parochial schools of St. Mary's parish at Auburn, New York. He has been dependent upon his own efforts since boyhood. For one year he worked in the Auburn Woolen Mills, learned and followed the plumbing business with George H. Pearson for two and one-half years, and for two years was identified with a retail mercantile business at Auburn.

Harry N. Philp.

Mr. Dunnigan in 1903 came to Los Angeles, and was connected with the VanNuys Hotel in various capacities, eventually becoming manager. He resigned the management of this well-known house on December 15, 1919, to engage in the real estate business. He has offices in the Title Insurance Building, and also at 5057 Hollywood Boulevard. He does a general real estate business, home building, and also handles insurance. He is a member of the Los Angeles Realty Board and the California and National Real Estate Association. He belongs to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Country Club, St. Brendon's Catholic Church, Glendale Council, Knights of Columbus, the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a republican.

Mr. Dunnigan married, March 1, 1905, Miss Johanna Harbison, daughter of John and Johanna (Mulville) Harbison, of Los Angeles. She was born at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and was educated in the parochial schools of that city. The two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Dunnigan are Joseph Harold and Thomas John.

Harry G. R. Philp. One of the best known business houses in the City of Los Angeles is the Broadway Department Store. It is now conspicuous both for its size and the extent of its patronage. It was a comparatively modest establishment when it was founded by the late Arthur Letts in 1896. One of the young men identified with the business at that early period was Harry Philp, who has himself contributed much to its growth and expansion, and for several years has been vice president and general manager.

Mr. Philp was born at Paris, Ontario, Canada, June 12, 1875, son of Rev. Dr. John and Margaret Rebecca Philp. His great-grandfather was Nicholas Philp, a stone mason, who lived at Lostwithiel, in Cornwall, England, and was the father of three sons, John, William and Samuel. The son William likewise took up the trade of stone mason, and after his marriage he immigrated with his family to Canada in 1833, joining his brother Samuel, who two years earlier had come over and settled at Cobourg, Ontario. Samuel was in the shoe business, but subsequently both brothers prepared themselves for the ministry at Victoria College, Cobourg, and long and faithfully served the Methodist Church in Canada. Rev. William Philp had three sons, James, William and John. Of these John was the father of the Los Angeles business man and was born at Cobourg, Ontario, December 30, 1839. He was educated in the different localities where his father was located as a pastor; graduated in 1862 from Victoria College of Cobourg, and later received his Doctor of Divinity degree from the same college. For many years he was prominent in the Methodist ministry, occupying some leading pulpits, including churches at Hamilton, London, Montreal and Toronto. He was in the ministry forty-two years. While stationed at Montreal he commenced the building of St. James Methodist Church on St. Catherine Street, at that time the largest church of this denomination in Canada. Rev. Dr. John Philp died in 1904.

Harry Philp on his mother's side represents one of the most prominent families of merchants in Canada. His mother, who died at Toronto in 1903, was a sister of James B. and John S. Grafton, who established their first business as merchants in the town of Dundas, Ontario. They became dealers in dry goods, clothing and men's furnishings, and they gradually extended their enterprise to clothing manufacture for men and boys. They had factories at Dundas, and retail stores at Hamilton,

London, Brantford, Orillia and two other Canadian cities. James B. Grafton, the founder of the business, was born in Canada in 1826, and died in 1909. He was twenty-nine years of age when he engaged in business for himself, starting in 1855 an enterprise that was carried on for years by himself and his brother, and of which his son, Col. James J. Grafton, of Dundas, is now the executive head.

Harry Philp is one of a family of six children. Two of them died in infancy. The oldest is Dr. William S., a physician at Los Angeles. Mrs. James Varley lives at Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Harry is the next in age and the youngest is Mrs. Ernest W. De Long, wife of a physician at Red Deer, Alberta.

As a boy Harry Philp lived with his parents at London, Hamilton, Toronto, and Montreal, attended schools in those places, and in 1893 graduated from the Toronto High School. He then entered the University of Toronto, but early in his third year left college and in November, 1895, arrived in Los Angeles. In February, 1896, when Arthur Letts opened what is now the Broadway Department Store, Mr. Philp became his cashier. After six months at that post he took other work and responsibilities as a means of acquiring a thorough and detailed knowledge of every department of merchandising. He was first in the notion department, then in others, and with the development of the business became merchandise manager, was promoted to assistant general manager in 1905 and to general manager in 1908. When the business was incorporated in 1919 he became vice president of the corporation and general manager of the store.

His success has been due to the persistency and energy with which he has served the best interests of his firm, but he has also become well known in Los Angeles civic and social life. He is a member of the California Club; the Wilshire Country Club; the Masonic Club; the advertising Club; and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He is affiliated with Southgate Lodge No. 320, F. and A. M., is a life member of Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T., is a republican in politics and is an interested and working member of the Westlake Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 27, 1904, at St. Catherines, Ontario, Mr. Philp married Charlotte Ethel Bogardus, member of an old and prominent family of that locality, where she was born and educated. She was married in the same house in which she was born. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Philp are all natives of Los Angeles, two sons being Grafton and Stewart, and one daughter, Elizabeth Mae. Grafton was born in 1905 and Stewart in 1909. All the children attended the Hoover Street Grammar School at Ninth and Hoover streets. Grafton is now a student in the University of Southern California.

John W. Austin is a well-known realtor in the Los Angeles district, being in the Lane Mortgage Building. His first experience in local real estate was gained in 1905, when he was located on South Broadway, between First and Second streets. He was associated with Thomas J. Hampton in subdivision work for two or three years, and then was alone in business. Following that he was engaged in the automobile business till 1913, when he again took up real estate, at first handling farm lands exclusively, later in the general real estate business.

He maintains a corps of about fourteen salesmen and his two chief subdivisions are Inglewood Mesa, a tract of twenty acres, and Merrigolds

Magnolia Avenue, a tract in the City of Burbank. He has recently added a building department. Mr. Austin is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Lodge No. 906, B. P. O. E., the Woodmen of the World, and is a republican in politics.

He married in 1898 Miss Laura Avery, daughter of John and Caroline (Wheeler) Avery, of Los Angeles. They have one child, Luethel, who is a graduate of the University of Nevada. Mrs. Austin was born at Olathe, Kansas, and was educated there and in Los Angeles.

Mr. Austin was born in Johnson County, Kansas, May 1, 1880, and was eight months of age when his parents, Abner R. and Alice (Butler) Austin, came to Los Angeles. The Austins are of an old family in Southern California. Abner Austin was born in Indiana and his wife in Kansas. He was a Kansas farmer until coming to Los Angeles in 1881, and then engaged in the dairy business and later became an oil well driller. He is now retired and his wife is deceased.

John W. Austin was educated in public schools in Los Angeles, and his first business venture was as a member of the firm Austin & Hutchins, and prior to taking up the real estate business he conducted a bicycle vulcanizing and rubber shop at Eighth and Spring streets.

Fred Lind Alles. A prominent citizen of Los Angeles, a journalist by profession, Fred Lind Alles is widely known in the newspaper field and for many years identified with substantial upbuilding enterprises in this city.

For a number of years before coming to California, in May, 1883, Mr. Alles had been greatly interested in and attracted both in a professional way and otherwise to the Pacific Coast. He was well established in the newspaper business in Illinois, publishing one journal at Belleville and another at Pontiac, and at the time of disposing of these interests and turning his steps westward he was filling the important office of secretary of the Illinois Press Association.

On reaching California Mr. Alles settled first in San Bernardino County, purchasing land at Ontario, where he set out a twenty-acre orange grove on Nineteenth Street and Euclid Avenue, and one of his trees produced the first oranges grown in that colony. In the fall of 1884 he removed to Los Angeles with his small family, and the trend of his interests at that time were indicated by his purchase from George Rice of a horticultural magazine called the Rural Californian. He soon became actively concerned in public problems, and during 1885 and 1886, served as secretary of the Southern California Immigration Association, of which he had been one of the chief organizers.

In 1887 Mr. Alles became a resident of Riverside, where for a time he was managing editor of the Riverside Daily Press, getting into his old journalistic stride and making this paper a progressive force in the community. In the meanwhile he was not slow in recognizing the rapid development and broadening opportunities of Los Angeles, and in 1889 he returned to this city and has made it his home ever since. He embarked here in the printing business, being well qualified along all its branches, and for a time was a member of the editorial staff of the Daily Herald, and subsequently for two years was business manager of the Evening Express. His interests and activities continued to widen as his abilities became better known to the public, and in 1893 he was elected secretary of the International Irrigation Congress and continued in that office for three years.

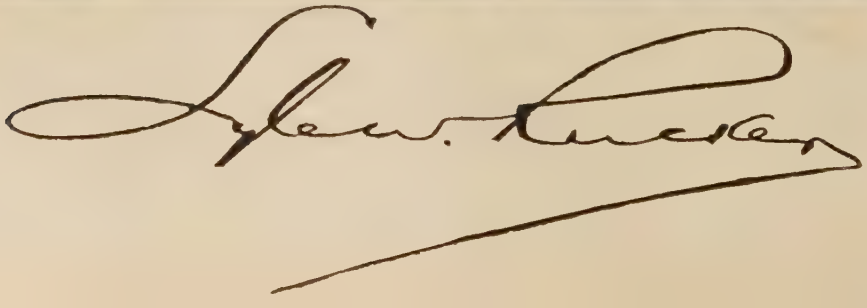
Mr. Alles has been a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce for thirty-six years, just missing being a charter member because he was a resident of Riverside when this important body was organized. He is now one of the directors and secretary of the Mechanic Institute of Los Angeles, the corporation that erected the present handsome Chamber of Commerce Building.

When Mr. Alles came to California he was accompanied by his wife, the late Mrs. Mary E. Alles, and their two children, Clara and L. Chesley, who were reared and educated in California. The death of Mrs. Alles in July, 1923, was deeply deplored at Los Angeles, where she had a wide circle of sincere friends. She was prominent in social life, a charter member of the Friday Morning Club, and was much beloved for her philanthropies. The one daughter, Clara, who became the wife of B. Frank Greaves, died in November, 1920, survived by a daughter, Helen, who is a student in the Mills College, Berkeley. L. Chesley Alles has been a rancher at Orange and Carlsbad for a number of years, a substantial and representative citizen. His family contains two children.

Among numerous other achievements of a public nature that may be credited to Mr. Alles was the changing of the name of Old Fort Street to the more appropriate one of Broadway. He was one of the founders of the now famous Sunset Club of Los Angeles, of which he was secretary for twenty-seven years and now is president. Although not a native Californian, it would be difficult to find a more enthusiastic resident or public-spirited, satisfied citizen.

George William Grimes is president of the Grimes-Stassforth Stationery Company of Los Angeles, a business which he entered as a salesman in 1883, more than forty years ago. This company is now one of the most complete institutions of its kind on the Pacific Coast, occupying the entire three-story building at 737-39 South Spring Street in Los Angeles, and in addition to a large store devoted to stationery and office equipment of all kinds, operates a printing and engraving plant under the same roof.

The history of the business runs back to pioneer days in Los Angeles and involves the names of several well known citizens of Southern California. S. Hellman, father of the distinguished family of Los Angeles bankers, started a small stationery store at Spring and Main streets about 1870, and in 1874 moved to 220 North Spring Street. In 1882 S. Hellman retired and was succeeded by his son, M. S. Hellman and O. A. Stassforth. They continued the business under the firm name of Hellman-Stassforth and Company. In 1889 Mr. Stassforth retired, the firm becoming Hellman, Waldeck and Company. On September 1, 1893, Mr. George W. Grimes, who had become a salesman of the firm in 1883, Mr. F. E. Rising, who entered the business as bookkeeper and cashier in 1890, with one or two other associates, took the active control, while Mr. M. S. Hellman retired to give his full time to his banking interests. On January 1, 1894, the present Grimes-Stassforth Stationery Company was incorporated, with Mr. Hellman as president, Mr. Grimes, vice president and manager, and Mr. F. E. Rising, secretary and treasurer. At that time the working force included four men and an errand boy. Today the company has approximately 150 employes. In November, 1896, the business was moved from 220 North Spring Street to 306 South Spring Street and in 1906 the company acquired a three-story building at 232-234 South Spring Street, which remained its location until the



company entered its present quarters at 737-739 South Spring Street. On January 1, 1907, Mr. Grimes was elected president, succeeding M. S. Hellman, while Mr. F. E. Rising remained as secretary and treasurer of the corporation.

George William Grimes was born at Albany in Missouri, on April 20, 1859, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Barkley) Grimes. His father, a native of Indiana, married in Missouri, living in that state about four years and then returned to Indiana, where he entered service as a private soldier in an Indiana regiment and served until he died as a result of exposure at Indianapolis in 1863. He was a farmer by occupation, and after his death his widow returned to Missouri and she subsequently came to Los Angeles, where she died several years ago. Her family consisted of three children: John Thomas Grimes, who died in Kansas City, Missouri; George William; and Mrs. Herman Humbrock, who lives at Los Angeles.

George W. Grimes attended public schools in Missouri, and after finishing high school went to work in a stationery store at Clinton in Southern Missouri. He was the owner of the business there about eight years, but part of the time was employed in a stationery store in Illinois, owned by the same man. This experience in the stationery business in the East continued from September, 1875, when he was sixteen years of age, until 1883, when he came to California and in October of the same year went to work for Hellman, Stassforth and Company. As noted above, he became vice president in 1894 and in 1907, president. He is also a director of the Southern California Building and Loan Association of Los Angeles.

Mr. Grimes is a republican, is a member of the Jonathan Club and the First Unitarian Church, but belongs to no secret orders. He married at Los Angeles, July 17, 1888, Miss Fanny E. Milliken, a native of Maine and brought to California when a young girl with her mother. She was educated in Suisun, California, and in the State Normal College at San Jose. She is a member of the Ebell Club and other organizations in Los Angeles. Her home is at 4430 Victoria Park Place. Mr. and Mrs. Grimes have one son, Carl George, who was born at Los Angeles in 1892, was educated in that city and in the University of California at Berkeley, and is now associated with his father in business.

Lyle Wilson Rucker educated himself for the law after coming to Southern California, and not long after his admission to the bar went into service during the World war. Since his discharge he has been building up an enviable position for himself as a lawyer at Hollywood.

Mr. Rucker was born at Nimrod Hall, in Bath County, Virginia, April 13, 1887, son of Addison Clay and Lucy (Lyle) Rucker. His parents were natives of Virginia, of old and substantial lineage, and both are now deceased. Addison C. Rucker was a civil engineer by profession and for a number of years held the office of city engineer at Charlottesville. He was a democrat and a Baptist.

Lyle W. Rucker attended public schools at Charlottesville, also acquired some of his higher education there, and took business training in the Piedmont Business College at Lynchburg. Following that he engaged in stenographic work in railroad offices and banks, and in 1910 arrived in Los Angeles. He was assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Colton for a time, and for three years was private secretary to Judge Bledsoe. In the meantime he began the study of law, and in 1917

graduated LL. B. from the Law School of the University of Southern California. After graduating he was appointed an assistant in the United States district attorney's office at Los Angeles, resigning to enlist in July, 1918. He was at the Naval Aviation School at Seattle, Washington, until honorably discharged in January, 1919. He then engaged in law practice at Hollywood, with offices in the Security Trust & Savings Building.

Mr. Rucker is a past master of Ashlar Lodge No. 306, F. and A. M., at Colton, and he organized and was the first master of Cahuenga Lodge No. 513, F. and A. M., at Hollywood. He is also a member of the Hollywood Athletic Club and the Knights of Pythias of Hollywood.

Arthur R. Peck. It was his interest in the development of the sugar beet industry of Southern California that brought Mr. Peck to Los Angeles, where for over fifteen years he has been prominently known in financial and business circles. Mr. Peck is well known on the roll of America's inventors.

He was largely responsible for the establishment of one of the large beet sugar companies in California, the Anaheim Sugar Company, of which he became president. This company was organized in 1910, the principal stockholders being Mr. Peck and Mr. C. M. Warner, of the Warner Sugar Refining Company of New York. The company was incorporated with a capital of $750,000, the plant at Anaheim being put in operation in July, 1911. Its daily capacity was originally 600 tons of beets, which was later doubled. In the spring of 1923 the company sold the sugar mill at Anaheim to the Holly Sugar Company, but retained 3,000 acres of the finest land in Orange County, located in the vicinity of Westminster, Smeltzer and Huntington Beach.

Mr. Peck perfected his first invention when about twenty-one years of age, and his name has been frequently mentioned in the records of invention over a period of forty years. His early life was spent in New York State. He was born at Aurora, Ontario, Canada, March 28, 1862, and was a child when his parents, Rufus T. and Susan (Wells) Peck, moved to Solon, New York. He attended public and normal schools in Cortland, New York. In 1887 he patented a practical type of cash register, called the Peck Cash Register, and for several years manufactured it, selling upwards of 30,000 of them throughout the United States. Finally he disposed of his interest in the business in 1895. For many years Mr. Peck has maintained a close connection with the business and social life of the City of Syracuse, New York. In 1892 he organized the Barnes Cycle Company, manufacturers of bicycles. During the succeeding years of the high tide of popularity of bicycle riding this company manufactured one of the best known wheels on the market, the Barnes White Flyer. Mr. Peck remained as manager of the company and its largest stockholder until 1900, when the business was sold to the American Bicycle Company. From the bicycle to the automobile was a natural sequence in transfer of his inventive genius. One of the well known names among American automobile makes is the Franklin car. The original capital for the manufacture of the first three Franklin automobiles was furnished by Mr. Peck and four other associates, including Alexander T. Brown, the inventor of the Smith-Premier Typewriter.

Mr. Peck and Mr. Warner own considerable business property in Syracuse, and through their connection in the construction of these buildings Mr. Peck was induced to join Mr. Warner in the erection of the

sugar mill at Anaheim. He is the inventor of Peck's Pressure Filter, a device extensively used in mining as well as in sugar manufacturing plants. He was one of the organizers of the Mack-Miller Candle Company of Syracuse, and for many years a director in the Syracuse Trust Company of that city.

As a resident of Los Angeles Mr. Peck has membership in the California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the Cerritos Gun Club and Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He also retains membership in the Century Club, Onondaga Golf and Country Club and Citizens Club of Syracuse. He is a republican. Mr. Peck married at Syracuse in November, 1892, Miss Carrie Aldrich. The son, Aldrich R., was born in 1896 and enlisted in the Naval Reserve early in the World war, while in his second year at Yale University.

Eli H. Crowley was well known in Los Angeles business circles for many years, and was a native son of California. His widow, Mrs. Katherine Lytton Crowley, is known as a woman of exceptional judgment and ability in the real estate field, and has accumulated a large fortune by clever real estate investments in Los Angeles.

The late Mr. Crowley was born in Grass Valley, California, September 11, 1868. His parents came to California by sailing vessel around the Horn, and were members of that pioneer band who have made California such a great state. Mr. Crowley was educated at Santa Clara College. His brother, D. J. Crowley, at one time owned the Truckee Republican, and was an attorney by profession. In his early manhood he moved to Seattle, Washington, and for many years was associated in business with Senator Grosscup, and became the leading lawyer of the Northwest.

Eli Crowley, Katherine Crowley's late husband, as a young man took up contracting as his business, and was associated with his brother at Los Angeles in this line. His death was a tragedy. He was mistaken by a Mexican laborer for another man and brutally shot. He had innumerable friends in Los Angeles, and his untimely death was a shock to the community.

In 1906 he had married Miss Katherine Lytton, daughter of Jared H. Lytton of Covington, Kentucky. The Lytton family were among the early settlers of West Virginia, and the name is associated with the line of statesmen from Virginia that made the Revolution a success and the constitution the greatest human document ever penned. The ancestry of the Lytton family goes back to the same English stock as that to which Bulwer Lord Lytton belonged. Jared Lytton married Bell Beattie, who was born in Belfast, Ireland. The father of Bell Beattie moved to the United States in the early days and settled on the shores of Lake Erie, and owned the section that is now known as Glenville, the beautiful suburb of the City of Cleveland. The Beattie family were leaders in the sturdy Covenanter movement in Ireland, the movement that produced the great families of Wellington and Beattie, the men who have made the British nation the great civilizer of the world.

Jared Lytton, Mrs. Katherine L. Crowley's father, possessed the talents that might have made him a world famed artist. Such pictures as he has executed show a finished technique and also the quality of imagination. He served with great distinction in the Civil war.

Mrs. Crowley's sister, Mary Alice Lytton, married General Stansbury, of Cincinnati, who was promoted on the battle field in the war with Germany and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by

Congress. Another sister, Isabella, married into one of the oldest families in the New England States, the Wilson family. That family intermarried with the Dyer family, who descended from Jacob Dyer, one time governor of the colony. She has a brother, John Beattie Lytton, who is a large lumber dealer at Rockford, Illinois, and another brother, Mark Lytton, who is with the Louisville and Nashville Railway.

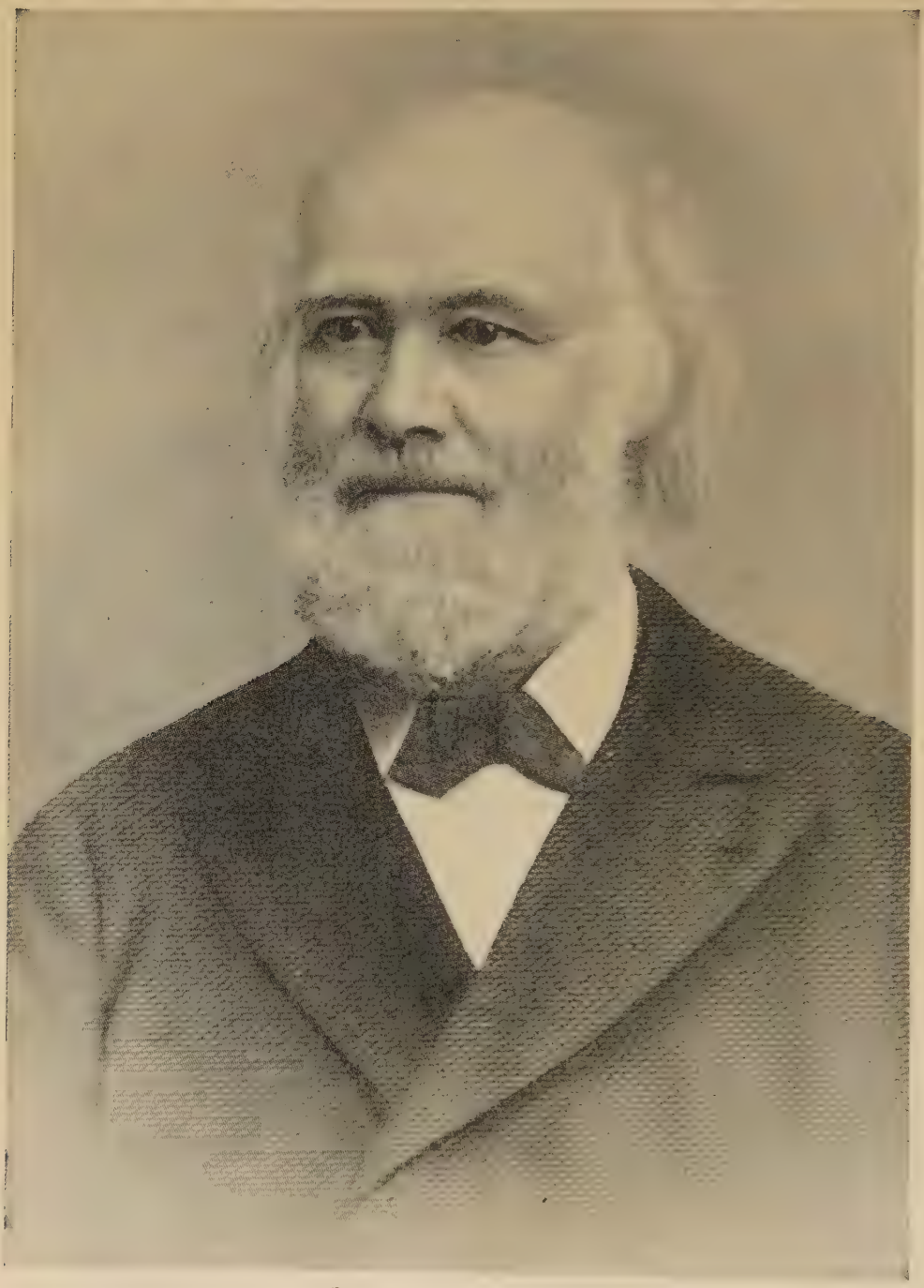
Mrs. Crowley was suddenly and cruelly left a widow. She turned her attention to business, and with unusually keen insight turned one deal after another in real estate, and for some years has been one of the very prosperous factors in that line. She is now head of the Inglewood Park Cemetery Development Association. She has large holdings of real estate in Los Angeles, including several parcels in the business section. All are familiar with her success and admire her achievement and character. Her success shows that, after all, the sturdy virtues of Puritan ancestors count in business as well as in social life.

Mrs. Viola Ballard Giles. Recognized as one of the most cultured and refined women of Hollywood, Mrs. Viola Ballard Giles possesses an extensive knowledge of the world at large, gained through numerous trips in this country and abroad, and is a great lover of California, and one of its most enthusiastic boosters. Since 1901 she has made this state her home, and she has given substantial proof of her interest in it by investing heavily in California realty, the care of which engrosses her time and attention.

Mrs. Giles was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, a daughter of Samuel and Sarrah (Rank) Buriff. The Buriff family is one of the very old ones of America, of French descent, and dating back in this country to 1619, when the American founder settled in what is now Lancaster, Pennsylvania. On her mother's side Mrs. Giles belongs to another old family, that bearing the name of Rank.

Educated in the schools of her native state, Mrs. Giles was reared in a refined home atmosphere, and after reaching young womanhood, was married to Howard E. Ballard. Subsequently she was married to Mr. William E. Horn, whose death occurred in 1912. In 1916 she was married to William C. Giles. She is a courtesy member of the Los Angeles Country Club, the Los Angeles Beach Club, the Casa del Mar Club, a beach swimming club, and she is also a member of the Ebell Club.

Mrs. Giles' daughter, Lucile Ballard, was educated at the fashionable girls' collegiate school of Hollywood, of which she is a graduate, and she later attended a girls' finishing school at Ingleside, Connecticut, and completed her studies abroad. Subsequently she was married to Ralph Drury Jennison, of New York City, manager of the famous Barstow Company that controls all of the public utilities of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Jennison have two children, Sarah and Drury, beautiful little children, who, with their mother, visit Mrs. Giles each year. Mrs. Giles is an excellent example of the modern woman. Without sacrificing an iota of her feminine charm, she has demonstrated very conclusively her ability to attend to large affairs. Like so many of her sex, she regards her wealth as a trust, and seeks opportunities to help others less fortunate than she to bear the burdens of misfortune and ill health have placed upon them. As a social leader she has always displayed a leadership that is unquestioned, and her entertainments are looked forward to and enjoyed by the very best people of this section of the state.



James A. Mills

JOHN ALEXANDER WILLS, a California pioneer whose life and distinguished achievement represented the positive expression of a strong, loyal and noble nature, was a man of high intellectual attainments, gained national reputation as a lawyer and publicist, and marked every stage in his career with worthy thoughts and worthy deeds. After his pioneer experience in California he resided outside the borders of this state for a term of many years, but he eventually returned to California and established his residence in Los Angeles, where his death occurred November 26, 1891. A tribute to him and his work properly finds place in this history of the State of California, for he did much to foster and advance the interests of this commonwealth and its people.

Mr. Wills was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of October, 1819, and thus he was seventy-two years of age at the time of his death. He was a son of John and Eliza (Hood) Wills, both of Scotch-Irish lineage, the father having been a prominent early merchant in Pittsburgh, where he died in 1922, leaving his widow and three sons, the subject of this memoir having been about three years old at the time and having, with his two brothers, been carefully and unselfishly reared to manhood by the widowed and devoted mother. After profiting by the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period John A. Wills entered Washington College, at Washington, Pennsylvania, and in this historic old institution he was graduated in 1837, as valedictorian of his class, and when not yet eighteen years of age. Shortly after his graduation he attended the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention at Harrisburg, and also visited the national capital in order to listen to the oratory of leading men of the day, including Clay, Webster, Calhoun and Prentiss. He early formulated plans for his future career, and in consonance therewith he entered, in 1838, the law department of Harvard College, where he received instruction from the distinguished Judge Story and the eminent Professor Greenleaf, the while he numbered among his classmates such men as William C. Deming, William H. Evarts, Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, Richard H. Dana, James Russell Lowell, William W. Story, Jordan M. Pugh, Elihu B. Washburn, and William Ingersoll Bowditch—names written large on the annals of our national history. In July, 1840, Mr. Wills received from Harvard his degree of Bachelor of Laws, and he soon afterward entered the law office of Walter H. Lowry of Pittsburgh, who later became chief justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1841, and thereafter continued in the practice of his profession at Pittsburgh until the autumn of 1853, his practice in this interval having included his appearance in the United States District Court and also the Supreme Court of the nation.

In November, 1853, Mr. Wills came to California and became a pioneer member of the bar in San Francisco, where he continued in practice three years. In 1856 he was a delegate from California to the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia, his opposition to slavery having led him to leave the ranks of the democratic party and to affiliate in turn with the liberty party, the free soil party and finally, 1852, the republican party. Thereafter he was active in the campaign work of the republican party up to the year 1872, and in 1888 he made several campaign speeches in Los Angeles. In the national convention of 1856 Mr. Wills was made chairman of the California delegation and as such was made a member of the platform committee, and was assigned the duty of drafting resolutions in favor of the Pacific Railroad and Utah and against the en-

croachment of slavery in two territories—two subjects of major importance to California. Mr. Wills was the author of the now historic expression, "Those Twin Relics of Barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery."

Upon leaving California Mr. Wills engaged in the practice of law at Chicago, Illinois. In 1859 or 1860 he became prominently connected with the famous "Sandbar" case against the Illinois Central Railroad, represented by Abraham Lincoln and others.

Mr. Wills won his case in the lower court, and finally argued it before the United States Supreme Court, being associated with Edwin M. Stanton in the case. This was Mr. Lincoln's last case of any importance before he was nominated for the presidency.

From Chicago he removed to Washington, D. C., where he was appointed a special counsel for the government by reason of his studies of the Spanish and Mexican laws during the period of his residence in California. This position he held under five successive attorney generals, Speed, Bates, Stansberry, Hoar and Evarts, which covered a period from 1862 to 1878, and was able to save to the nation millions of acres of public land by defeating the many fraudulent land grants in California, Colorado and New Mexico.

The best known of these were the La Brea Rancho case (where Hollywood now stands) and the New Almaden Quick Silver Mine case in Santa Clara County, California, and the Maxwell Grant case in Colorado and New Mexico.

In 1870 Mr. Wills received from Washington and Jefferson College the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1862 he volunteered for service in defending the southern border of Pennsylvania against the encroachment of Confederate forces, in which connection he became a private in the "Silver Grays," of the Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was recommended by Hon. James G. Blaine and other prominent statesmen for the position of associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, but pressure brought to bear upon President Grant in this connection led to the appointment of Judge Strong.

The failure of Jay Cooke in 1873 swept away a large part of the fortune of Mr. Wills, and from that time forward until 1878 he gave the major part of his time and attention to the adjusting of his financial affairs. In 1878 Mr. Wills was sent to London by the Lawrence-Townley heirs, and spent two years investigating their case in chancery, which involved a huge sum in the Bank of England, and proved his case in every particular except one marriage in Holland at the time the Pilgrim Fathers set sail for America. This was a big case and would have paid him an enormous fee had he been successful. In 1880, he was joined by his wife and daughter, and they passed a year in European travel, and after his return he retired from the active practice of law to devote himself to reading and study, and to the compilation of an exhaustive work on jurisprudence, which he hoped to make the crowning work of his life. His chief aim in this connection was to aid in devising a method whereby justice should be law, *ipso facto*, rather than by precedents.

In 1884 Mr. Wills returned to California and established his home on historic Fort Hill, Los Angeles, and there he remained until his death, about seven years later. In this period his characteristic civic loyalty continued in strong relief, and he was actively identified with the establishing of the first crematory in Los Angeles, besides having continued a director of the local cremation society until his death. Concerning him the following appreciative estimate has been written: "He was a lifelong

Charlotte L. Wiles.

advocate of temperance, liberty of thought and action, with charity for all, willing to investigate all innovations and showing by his use of his remarkably large and comprehensive library the breadth and scope of his literary attainments. Within the period of his residence in Washington, D. C., he became a student of modern spiritualism, and his belief in its verities continued until the close of his life."

Mr. Wills married Miss Charlotte Le Moyne, eldest daughter of the distinguished physician and surgeon and ardent abolitionist, Dr. Francis Julius Le Moyne. The death of Mrs. Wills occurred in 1908, and of her more specific mention is made in following paragraphis. Of the two children the elder is William Le Moyne Wills, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of his profession in Los Angeles; and Miss Madeline Frances Wills, who still maintains her home in Los Angeles.

The representatives of the Wills family have been active and influential in the advancing of philanthropic and charitable service, as well as general civic prosperity in Los Angeles. In the early period of their residence here Mr. and Mrs. Wills chose as the architect of their handsome home the daughter of Dr. William Channing and granddaughter of the eminent William Ellery Channing, this accomplished woman having been at that time a resident of Pasadena, this state. Mrs. Wills and her daughter were deeply interested in the forming of the Friday Morning Club, to which they gave liberal financial aid. Mrs. Wills was a member of the distinguished organization known as the Ancients and Honorables, was a woman of independent thought, of great force of character, tempered by her inherent French vivacity and charm, and in her the spirit of perennial youth remained until her death, in 1908, after she had passed the eighty-fourth milestone on the journey of her singularly gracious and noble life.

Charlotte Le Moyne Wills was one of the noted women of her day in California. A leading spirit in the First Woman's Club of Los Angeles, she served as vice president as long as she lived; was vice president of the first free kindergarten association; founded and supported a free cooking school until it was made part of the public school course; and with Madame Severance was very active in organizing the Friday Morning Club, taking a prominent part in the purchase of the lot on Figueroa Street and the building of the first clubhouse, which was the third in the United States.

Born at Washington, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1824, she was a daughter of Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne and Madeline Romaine Bureau, both descendants of French emigrés who left Paris after the first year of the French revolution, coming to the United States and settling at Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1790. The founder of the Le Moyne family in the United States was John Julius Le Moyne, who was educated in medicine at Paris and followed the profession of physician in the pioneer western community around Washington, Pennsylvania. He married Nancy McCully, who was born in Bainbridge, Ireland, a strict Presbyterian. She died at a ripe old age in Washington, Pennsylvania.

Their son, Francis Julius Le Moyne, father of Mrs. Wills, was born at Washington, Pennsylvania, in September, 1798. In May, 1823, he married Madelaine Romaine Bureau, who was born at Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1799, daughter of Jean Pierre Romain Bureau, who came to the United States in 1790, and at Gallipolis in 1798 married Charlotte Maret.

Francis Julius Le Moyne was educated at Washington College and in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1823 as a physician. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian. Zealous in his support of the abolition of slavery, he worked early and late in behalf of the cause and was a candidate of the abolition party for the vice presidency in 1844. After the close of the Civil war he established and endowed a normal school known as Le Moyne Institute for the Freedmen at Memphis, Tennessee, to prepare teachers. His benefactions were many, extending along different lines, including the giving of a library to Washington, Pennsylvania, and the endowment of two chairs in Washington and Jefferson College. The achievement perhaps for which he was best known was the building of the first crematory in the United States, in 1876. He had long favored and advocated the cremation of the dead, and from his example in thirty years the practice was extended over the entire country, Los Angeles building the third crematory in the United States.

Charlotte Le Moyne Wills, the oldest of the eight children of her parents, grew to womanhood in a home of inspiration and culture, carefully educated at the Washington Seminary of which her father was one of the founders and of which he served as trustee during his lifetime. On May 10, 1848, she was married to John Alexander Wills at Washington, Pennsylvania, the two having been drawn together by their deep interest in abolition. Mr. Wills was a brilliant young lawyer, a graduate of Washington College and Harvard Law School. For the first three years of their married life Mr. and Mrs. Wills lived at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and afterwards in Washington, Pennsylvania, and Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Wills left two children. The son William Le Moyne, born at Washington, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1853; attended Washington and Jefferson College, Harvard University and the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and since 1883 has been one of the noted surgeons in Los Angeles. He married Susan Glassell Patton in 1904. Miss Madeline Frances Wills, daughter of Charlotte Le Moyne Wills, was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1857; was educated in private schools at Boston; and since 1884 her home has been in Los Angeles.

Charlotte Le Moyne Wills even in girlhood concentrated her talents to the great cause of abolition, in which her father had so deep an interest. She not only accompanied him to conventions but wrote and debated on similar questions. A girl of unusual mentality, she always displayed a great interest in public affairs and was exceedingly charitable. It would be impossible to overestimate the work accomplished by her. Much of it was accomplished when her sex was still regarded as more ornamental than useful in the outside world. She had been reared by a father wise beyond his generation and taught to use the talents given her by her creator and possessed to a rare degree a love of humanity which had to be expressed in indivdual service. As long as there remains a record of the women of Los Angeles the name of Mrs. Wills will stand high on the roster of those who accomplish much and asked little, and her example of self-sacrificing effort is an inspiration to those who have taken up her work when death removed her from the scene of the living.

She remained very active until an accident two years before her death. It was owing to her views and influence that Rosedale Crematory was built in Los Angeles by a few progressive citizens in 1887. It was in

1891 that she established the cooking school and sent her teacher at her own expense into the city schools. She had always been a woman suffragist, and was identified with many reform movements.

Born of indomitable stock, united to a mate of her own nature, this splendid woman made a dignified and great display for herself throughout her long life. Her gentle and wise presence was put into all the bodies and philanthropic organizations to which she so long and generously gave of herself and of her means. She truly knew what it is to live, to exercise a strong, wholesome and kindly influence upon one's whole environment by bringing up children who in their turn are real citizens. But when the battles have all been fought and peace and repose attained when one has well loved and was well beloved and age has really come, there is something fine about the going. A woman nobly planned, who carried her high ideals to a lovely old age and who kept the sparkle, wit and intelligence that were so peculiarly her own to the last day—about her memory will hang the fragrance of good deeds, wise and womanly counsel and clear and honest thinking.

Mrs. John W. Morris, who with her daughter, Mrs. Nettie M. Forsythe, resides at 326 Bonnie Brae, in Los Angeles, is a pioneer of the great West and Northwest, and has spent over half a century in Montana and California.

Her name was Jennie Owen and she was born in Wales, daughter of Richard and Katherine (Williams) Owen and granddaughter of Captain Williams. Her parents came to America and settled at Kansas when she was a small girl, her father becoming a Kansas rancher and farmer. Her grandfather was a sea captain during the regime of Queen Victoria, and on becoming too old to labor was pensioned and given a lovely estate and servants in retirement at Pytllely, Wales.

Miss Jennie Owen at the age of fifteen was married to John W. Morris, who had served as a Union soldier in the Civil war. Fifty-one years ago Mr. and Mrs. Morris came west, traveling as far as Corinne, Utah, by rail, and from there traveling on one of the old-fashioned stage coaches to Virginia City, Montana. They were five days and five nights on the stage. This was a period in the pioneer history of Montana, and the days were replete with thrills of all sorts, all people suffering many hardships in addition to dangers from Indians, wild beasts and storms and prairie fires. The Custer massacre occurred after the Morris family went to Montana. John W. Morris conducted a miners' store. Law and order were largely in the hands of the vigilantes, and when a customer came to purchase a rope, while no questions would be asked, it would be quite well known for what purpose it was to be used. In that rough community Mrs. Morris went about assured of the utmost respect and chivalrous treatment from the men. She frequently went up lonely paths alone to look after the comfort of some sick miner. Mr. Morris had large interests in a silver mine and staked many young men who had lost their money. He was a man of kindly heart and of utmost integrity, his word being as good as gold. Mrs. Morris has many interesting reminiscences of life on the Montana plains. Only two days before they arrived the stage coach had been held up by robbers. One winter they decided to live at the mine. Everything had to be taken on horseback up the steep mountain side, even the cook stove. It was an intensely cold winter, with a great deal of snow, and Mrs. Morris did not see another woman for nearly six months until one day an old Indian squaw came

and was made welcome. They had to melt snow for their water supply. There were many prospectors in the gulch, men who had been there many years without home cooking or comforts. On Christmas Day Mrs. Morris entertained them all at a Christmas dinner, serving vegetables which had been packed up the mountain side, currants and raisins with which she made her plum pudding, while the men killed a sheep and deer, furnishing roast venison and mutton. An old brewer in Virginia City sent up a keg of beer for the feast. The miners had a memorable Christmas and left with many "God bless yous" for the kindly Mrs. Morris.

Thirty-eight years ago Mr. and Mrs. Morris moved to Butte, Montana, and eight years ago came to California. In Butte they conducted a confectionery store and also leased the Columbia Gardens, the W. A. Clark summer resort and amusement park. Mr. Morris died in June, 1919, after a happy wedded life of over fifty years.

There were two children: Nettie and Richard. Nettie was married to George I. Forsythe, of Montana, and she has a daughter, Janette, and a son, Morris Forsythe. Morris Forsythe was in France and Germany during the World war, going over with the One Hundred and Sixtieth California Regiment. He is now with the Standard Oil Company. Mrs. Forsythe lives with her mother and daughter on property at 326 South Bonnie Brae, consisting of four flats. This was purchased as an investment, and is in a section of the city rapidly developing as a hotel and apartment house site.

Mrs. Cora A. Budd, of 3923 Main Street, Los Angeles, has been in California many years. She and her family were among the pioneers of Riverside, and they have lived in Los Angeles for a long time. Mrs. Budd has been one of the successful individual women operators in the real estate field.

She is a daughter of Hiram Mastin and Harriet A. (Wood) Mastin and was born at Ellenville, New York, her parents on both sides being of old Colonial stock. Her grandfather and grandmother Wood came to California in 1848 and lived in San Francisco. Her grandfather had been a soldier in the Mexican war.

Miss Cora A. Mastin was married to James Eugene Budd, of Ellenville, New York. Mr. Budd, who died February 22, 1924, came to California shortly after his marriage, locating at Riverside. Riverside was then in a pioneer stage, without lights, water or other facilities. They located at Riverside January 1, 1888, and lived there until 1891, when they returned to Yonkers, New York. At Riverside Mr. Budd conducted a furniture business known as the Budd Furniture Store, and made a very successful enterprise of it. He was a quiet, retiring man, loved by every one, thoughtful, courteous and kindly. After being in the East some years he returned to California, spent eight months at Pasadena and again located at Riverside. Mr. Budd resumed the furniture business and conducted it for sixteen years, finally selling out. At Santa Ana he bought another furniture store, this time for his son. It was known as the Budd Furniture Company but was subsequently sold. On moving to Los Angeles Mr. and Mrs. Budd invested heavily in real estate, and used such good judgment as to bring them generous prosperity.

Mr. and Mrs. Budd had two sons: Fred Wood Budd, who was born at Riverside, and Arthur Mastin Budd, a native of Yonkers, New York. During the World war Arthur Budd was a sergeant at Camp Sheridan,

W. L. Valentine

while Fred W., being married and having a family, worked in the shipyards.

At Riverside Mrs. Budd was a member of the Wednesday Morning and Woman's Club, and chairman of the Program Committee. The family were friends of Frank Miller, owner of the Mission Inn at Riverside, and also of the Hart Boys, owners of the Hotel and pioneers in the hotel business at Los Angeles.

William Lucas Valentine in business experience and service has been one of the outstanding Californians of his generation. In fellowship with important organizations his name is frequently mentioned. He is president of the Fullerton Oil Company and has been closely identified with oil development in this state for a quarter of a century. He served five consecutive terms as president of the Automobile Club of Southern California, the largest and most prosperous automobile club in the world.

Mr. Valentine is a native son of California and was born in Mendocino County, March 8, 1870, son of William and Susan (Lucas) Valentine, early settlers in the Golden State. His father was an engineer.

Mr. Valentine graduated from the Lincoln Grammar School of San Francisco in 1885, spent one year in the Commercial High School of that city, and for a time was employed by Garrick, Williams & Wright, lumber and box manufacturers in San Francisco. His next association was with the Easton & Eldridge Company, one of the largest and most important real estate concerns in San Francisco. In 1893 he had advanced so far in experience and ability that he was chosen to take charge of the Los Angeles branch of the company's business, under Major George Easton. After seven years with this organization, Mr. Valentine resigned in 1900, and organized the Fullerton Oil Company. This was capitalized at $600,000, and he became the largest stockholder, secretary and general manager, and for a number of years past has been its president. The Fullerton Oil Company first acquired fifty acres of proved oil land. With only a single assessment on the company's stockholders, oil was developed in paying quantities. From the profit derived from operations and production, the company acquired land and leases in Orange and Los Angeles counties and in the State of Wyoming. The corporation in 1925 had paid in dividends to its stockholders in excess of $3,000,000 and has no indebtedness. Mr. Valentine is also a director of the Merchants National Bank of the Security Trust and Savings Bank, both of Los Angeles. His office is in the Merchants National Bank Building.

Mr. Valentine assisted in the incorporation of the City of San Marino in the year 1912, being a member of the Board of Trustees elected at that time, and has served on that board continuously. He is chairman of the street committee and has devoted much time to the betterment of roads and streets in this charming suburban community where he resides.

Following his election for a fifth term as president of the Automobile Club of Southern California, the Los Angeles Times published some interesting comments, from which the following is quoted: "The newly elected president served two years as a director and eight years as first vice-president prior to heading the big aggregation of motorists. His activities have been largely centered on the Inter-Insurance Exchange. He began serving as chairman of the executive committee of the exchange in 1916. In the four terms Mr. Valentine has served as president, the service organization for owners and operators of motor vehicles has had a phenomenal gain. The members show an increase of more than 40,000

since 1921, the present total being more than 110,000. The club is said to offer a larger range of service to members and visiting motorists than any similar organization in the United States." When he retired as president in March, 1926, he remained on the Club's Board of Directors.

Mr. Valentine has associations with many of Southern California's best known clubs and other organizations, including: The Bolsa Chica Gun Club, of which he was vice president in 1925; the California Club of Los Angeles, of which he has been a director; the Midwick and the Los Angeles Country Club, the San Gabriel and Flintridge Country clubs; the Los Angeles Athletic Club; Tuna Club; the Rainbow Club of Bishop, California; Ramona Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West; is a junior member of the Society of California Pioneers; and is a York Rite Mason and Shriner.

Mr. Valentine married May 27, 1896, Miss Louie Chandler Robinson. Her father was the late Joseph W. Robinson, founder of the J. W. Robinson Company, one of the leading dry goods concerns of Los Angeles, located at 600 West Seventh Street. Mr. and Mrs. Valentine have five children, all native Californians; Julia V., wife of W. L. Stewart, Jr.; Susan V., wife of Otis Buckingham; William W.; Edward R., and Henry W. Valentine.

John Hayes, a prominent mason contractor, now retired, is an honored resident of California and has had experiences in nearly all parts of the world.

He was born at North Wrentham, now Norfolk, Massachusetts, May 30, 1858. His parents, Matthew and Mary (Welsh) Hayes, were born and grew up in Ireland, and left that country as a result of the Irish famine of 1849. They were married in Massachusetts and lived in that state until May, 1872, when they moved to Chicago, where the father died in 1873. The mother died in Chicago, Illinois, July 2, 1902. Matthew Hayes followed railroading.

John Hayes, only child of his parents, was educated in public schools in Milford, Massachusetts, and as a youth worked in a hat factory there and followed several lines of employment before his energies were fully directed in the line of masonry and contracting. Later, while in Chicago, he was employed in the produce business. He learned the trade of brick mason in Chicago and after some years' work as a journeyman, came West to San Francisco, arriving in that city in January, 1876, and in Los Angeles in February, 1876. After working at his trade until May 24, 1876, he took passage on a ship crossing the Pacific to Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, and spent about a year and a half in that distant continent. Times were very dull and he worked on a railroad as well as at his trade. He then spent a year at Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, following his trade and helped erect the second, third and fourth brick buildings in that city. Mr. Hayes returned to the United States by way of the Suez Canal and London, and again for about eight years lived in Chicago, following his trade.

It was in November, 1887, that he came to Los Angeles to make that city his home, arriving here just before the collapse of the real estate boom. Before he retired from business as a contractor in 1910 he handled an immense volume of construction work, not only in Los Angeles but in other sections of the state. For five years, from 1902 to 1907, he was the leading brickmason contractor in this section of the state. During 1907 he had a contract for masonry work at the state capitol at Sacra-

mento. Following the San Francisco fire practically all the facilities of his contracting organization were centered at San Francisco for about three years. Mr. Hayes has been very successful, not only as a contractor, but in his real estate operations. He owns valuable property in and around Los Angeles. Mr. Hayes obtained the original contract about four years ago for putting through the Second Street Tunnel, a piece of construction that was completed in the latter part of 1924. In former years he handled the masonry and brick work on a number of buildings in Los Angeles in the business section and also in San Francisco and other localities. He was secretary of the old Bricklayers' International Union in Chicago, and in Los Angeles, California, became president of the International Bricklayers' Union No. 1. It was Mr. Hayes who, after his return from abroad, introduced in labor unions in the United States the policy of lodge benefits for the payment of a certain sum to the family at the death of the husband, or a smaller sum where the wife and mother is taken.

Mr. Hayes is probably one of the best informed men on land values in Southern California. He is a republican, is affiliated with Lodge No. 99, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a charter member of Southgate Lodge No. 320, F. and A. M., and belongs to the Masonic Grotto.

He married at Los Angeles, December 19, 1888, Miss Kitty Schindler. She was born in Switzerland, and was a small child when her parents came to this country and settled in Wisconsin, where she first attended school, and subsequently she went with her parents to St. Louis, Missouri, where she finished her education. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have five children, two sons and three daughters, all natives of California, born at Los Angeles and reared and educated there. These children are: Eunice, who was born at Fifth and Broadway, in Los Angeles; John, Jr.; Katherine; George, who died March 25, 1915; and Florence, wife of Paul Gaines, of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Anniss Clark Hoyt, a resident of California more than forty years, has her home at 5158 Franklin Boulevard, in Hollywood.

She was born in Livingston County, New York, February 8, 1847, daughter of Nathaniel and Maria (Hanford) Clark, her mother being a descendant of the Deake and Waite families, prominent in New England and Revolutionary history. The battle of Bennington was fought on the farm owned by her great-grandfather, the Rev. William Waite.

From New York, early in the childhood of Mrs. Hoyt, her parents moved to Pennsylvania, and during the first year of the Civil war went into Michigan. She was reared and educated in those two states, spending the happy period of her girlhood in Michigan, where she married. She was next to the oldest of eleven children. Her oldest brother, Nelson, and her father became Union soldiers in the Civil war.

In 1870 Miss Anniss Clark was married to William W. Hoyt, a Michigan lumberman and civil engineer, who had come from New Hampshire. After their marriage they returned to New Hampshire and he became one of the noted manufacturers and builders of mills at Nashua and also at Lowell, Massachusetts.

In 1883, for the benefit of Mr. Hoyt's health, the family moved to California, he having been given but a few months to live in the opinion of Eastern physicians. However, he lived and enjoyed life in California for twenty-two years. For a short time their home was at San Jose,

later in Livermore Valley, then in San Francisco, then in Santa Barbara, and from there they moved to Orange County, where the death of Mr. Hoyt occurred February 1, 1905. In Orange County he bought a large ranch property and being a civil engineer he personally supervised the development of the water system of the Santiago Canyon, which supplied that section of Orange County.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt had three children: George and Cora, both deceased, and Jessie, who was born in Orange County. She married Mr. Raymond Hoyt, a man of the same name. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hoyt have two sons: Sheldon and Broox.

After Mr. Hoyt's death Mrs. Hoyt sold the ranch and with her small daughter, Jessie, moved to Pasadena, purchasing a most attractive home in which they resided for seven years. In 1913 she removed to Hollywood, purchasing the property at the corner of Winona and Franklin boulevards, with a large frontage on Franklin. On this property she had a series of double houses built and she and her daughter occupy one of these. Their home is in a most attractive portion of Hollywood.

Mrs. Hoyt is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her daughter, Jessie, belongs to the Woman's Club of Hollywood and the Woman's Athletic Club.

Arthur C. Bennett and his wife, Mrs. Flora Bennett, came to California over a quarter of a century ago from Ohio. Mrs. Flora Bennett is a daughter of Alexander and Sophia (Phillips) Barger, and is a descendant of Colonial American families on the maternal side. Her father was a prominent lawyer in Newport, Ohio. Both her parents are deceased.

Mr. Bennett's father, Russell Bigelow Bennett, was a soldier in the Civil war, being chaplain of the Thirty-second Regiment, Ohio Valley Volunteer Infantry. The history of that regiment recounts his bravery in leading a charge in which it was engaged during the battle at Vicksburg, Mississippi, when his regiment was besieged and his comrades were being shot down. He took the gun from a fallen comrade and rallied the other men, routing the enemy, and thereby turning the tide of battle. Arthur C. Bennett still reserves the gold medal awarded his father and also has several small Bibles the boys of the regiment carved for him out of the Pemberton oak.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett came to California twenty-seven years ago from Westerville, Ohio, the seat of Otterbein University, not far from the capitol of Columbus. Both were born in Ohio. They settled first in Oakland on their arrival here, and four years later, in 1902, they came to Hollywood, settling on the site where their present apartment building now stands.

Arthur C. Bennett is a carpenter and has built many houses for himself and for others. When he and Mrs. Bennett came to Hollywood they bought the site upon which they now live from Frank L. Dodge, an early Hollywood pioneer, paying a mere fraction of what the property is worth today. Mr. Bennett was at one time a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Chamber of Commerce and belonged to the Santa Monica Boulevard Board of Trade during its existence.

Mrs. Bennett is an unusually talented woman, painting, writing poems and stories, her poems blending with her skill in the use of color. Much praise has been given her creations in the realm of pure beauty. She has won prizes amounting to $700 from the Von Stein Academy of Music

George Leslie Smith

for writing illustrated poems, and has received many other rewards for her artistic endeavors. She is a member of the Hollywood Scribe Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have two daughters, Mrs. Beatrice Bennett Peskett, born in Ohio, and Mrs. Esther E. Wheeler, born in Oakland. The daughters are graduates of the Hollywood High School. Mrs. Peskett is a dramatic reader and has frequently been heard on radio programs. Mrs. Peskett has one son, Donald Peskett. The name of Mrs. Peskett appears on the silver cup of the Board of Trade in Hollywood High School. She is a talented singer and was a member of the famous American Girls' Quartet which entertained the soldiers during the World war under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. She studied voice with Myra Belle Vickers, and dramatic art at the Wallace School of Dramatic Art.

George Leslie Smith for a number of years was a superintendent of building construction in Los Angeles. While his work from early youth was in the mechanical problems of building material, another side of his character has been strongly artistic, leading him into the realm of music, literature and the other fine arts. Hence there is no inconsistency in his present position as manager of the Philharmonic Auditorium, the home of the Philharmonic Orchestra at Los Angeles.

Mr. Smith was born at Hampden, Maine, December 18, 1873, and is of Scotch ancestry on both sides. For several generations the family was represented by an only son, and George Leslie Smith was the only son of Horace Edgar and Mary Ella (Kenney) Smith. His father was born in Hampden and his mother in Winterport, Maine, and the grandfathers on both sides were also natives of Maine. Horace Edgar Smith spent an active career as a contractor at Malden, Massachusetts, and Bangor, Maine, and died at Malden in 1923. The widowed mother soon afterwards came to California, and died within a month at Los Angeles.

George Leslie Smith attended grade schools at Hampden, also Hampden Academy, and at the beginning worked at the mechanical trade, attended night schools and private schools to supplement his early advantages. At Bangor, Maine, he was employed as an architectural draftsman and from that went into contracting and service as a constructing superintendent. His experience brought him an early knowledge of reinforced concrete construction, and because of his experience in that line many attractive positions were offered him. Coming to California in 1902, he was employed at Los Angeles for the late Henry R. Angelo, and subsequently became a superintendent of construction for Bent Brothers, Mr. Smith was superintendent of construction when the foundation and the superstructure of the Philharmonic Auditorium was built at Fifth and Olive streets. He was also construction superintendent for the Citizens Bank Building at Third and Main, and other important buildings in Los Angeles. While he resigned his position as superintendent with Bent Brothers in 1920, he subsequently took a contract for erecting the water works system for Oklahoma City, and since then has given practically all his time to his duties as manager of the Philharmonic Auditorium.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Theatrical Managers Association of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Music Federation, belongs to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and in the Rotary Club served on the round table committee and the fellowship committee for the year 1924.

He has always been a republican in national politics, and is a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry at Los Angeles, and the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Uplifters Club of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Writers Club of Hollywood and the Southern California Athletic and Country Club. In religion he is a Universalist.

Mr. Smith married at Calais, Maine, October 2, 1899, Caroline M. Estes, a very talented woman well known in Los Angeles social life. She was born in Winn, Maine, reared and educated in that state, the Estes family having lived there for generations, tracing their descent back to Spain. Her parents, Willie A. and Mary (Graves) Estes, are retired residents of Los Angeles. Mrs. Smith is manager of the Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles, and private secretary to W. A. Clark, Junior. She belongs to the Woman's Athletic Club, the Woman's City Club, the Friday Morning Club and the Eastern Star. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one son, George Leslie, Junior, who was born at Los Angeles. Their home is at 1237 South Gramercy Place. Mr. Smith is owner of an excellent private library, and literature is probably his hobby. He is one of the best informed men in California on the writings of Robert Louis Stevenson, whose wife's sister is author of the volume on the Mexican period of California history in this publication.

Joseph Millard Overell, founder of the J. M. Overell Furniture Company, one of the old and substantial commercial houses of Los Angeles and the Southwest, gave fourteen years of his life to the affairs of business and citizenship in Los Angeles.

He was born at Newburg, Indiana, March 4, 1853, and died at his seaside home at Long Beach December 13, 1912, at the age of sixty. He was two years of age when his parents moved to Evansville, Indiana, where he grew up, attended public schools and then identified himself with building mechanics and became a well known and successful contractor and architect. For a number of years he handled contracts involving some of the most important building construction in his home city and over Southern Indiana. He also became interested in the lumber industry, particularly the operation of planing mills for finished products.

In 1899 he came to Los Angeles, first engaging in business as Louden & Overell, furniture dealers, at 538-540 South Spring Street. A fire destroyed this establishment in 1902, after which Mr. Overell engaged in business for himself at 652 South Main Street. The business was incorporated in 1906 and moved to its present quarters at 700-708 South Main Street. Under his management the business enjoyed a steady growth and popularity. In successive years his sons entered business with him and relieved him of the major responsibilities and have successfully continued the business under the old name since his death. J. M. Overell was a lifelong republican, though never active in politics. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

He married at Evansville, Indiana, September 23, 1880, Miss Anna Eliza Bierbower, a native of Evansville and daughter of William and Sarah (Brown) Bierbower. She died January 8, 1923, having become president of the J. M. Overell Company upon the death of her husband, though all the active responsibilities devolved upon her sons. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Overell had a family of six sons, all now identified with the J. M. Overell Furniture Company: Arthur O., formerly vice president and general manager, and now president; W. E., who is manager of the carpet, drapery and bedding department; Ira R., vice president and

secretary; O. M., treasurer of the company; R. E., manager of the main office; and L. V., head of the collection department.

Arthur Oliver Overell, president of the J. M. Overell Company, Inc., at 700-708 South Main Street, Los Angeles, became identified with the business at the time of its founding, more than a quarter of a century ago, and has had an increasing share in its growth and expansion until this is now one of the foremost furniture houses in Southern California, a great store representing all departments of furniture and house furnishing goods.

The business was established in 1899 at 538-540 South Spring Street under the name of Louden & Overell. A fire destroyed the store in 1902, at which time the partnership was dissolved. The late J. M. Overell, whose career is given in the preceding sketch, then engaged in business at 652 South Main Street, remaining in that location until 1906, when the present building was occupied. In that year also the J. M. Overell Furniture Company was incorporated, and in 1910 the corporation took over the business with a capital stock of $150,000. In 1920 the capital was increased to $250,000, fully paid up. Upon the death of J. M. Overell, December 13, 1912, his son Arthur O. assumed the executive responsibilities as vice president and general manager, his widow being president of the corporation until her death in January, 1923, though not active in the conduct of the business. Since 1923 Arthur O. Overell has been president of the company. This store carries a stock comprehensive in its scope, capable of supplying all the varied demands of home owners not only in Los Angeles but over a wide territory outside the city. In addition to the store the company has a large warehouse at Eighth Street and Santa Fe Avenue. The reputation of this firm is based on honest merchandising throughout a period of more than a quarter of a century.

Arthur Oliver Overell was born at Evansville, Indiana, January 9, 1882, and grew up and attended public schools in his native city. He was seventeen years of age when the family come to Los Angeles in 1899. He became vice president and manager of the J. M. Overell Furniture Company in 1910.

Mr. Overell served three years, 1900-02, in the California National Guard as a member of Troop D, under Capt. J. D. Fredericks, the First Squadron. He is a Presbyterian. On June 1, 1904, at Los Angeles, he married Miss Grace Brizius, daughter of William S. Brizius. They have two sons, Raymond Arthur, born in 1915, and Harold Oliver, born in 1916. Mr. Overell and family reside in South Pasadena. He is an enthusiastic Californian, and has given liberally of his time and means to the support of civic and philanthropic causes.

William Preston Harrison came to Los Angeles in 1916, his intention being to make the city his home only a few months in the year, but soon became converted to it as an all year place of residence, and having purchased a home has ordered his life as one of the useful and honored permanent residents of the city. Mr. Harrison has been a world wide traveler and a successful business man, and his personal character and social position would enable him to fit into the elect of any metropolitan community.

Mr. Harrison was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 12, 1869, and is a younger brother of Carter H. Harrison and a son of Carter H. Harrison, Sr., names significant in Chicago's political history. His father served

five terms in all as mayor of Chicago, and was still in that office when he was assassinated, on the closing day of the World Columbian Exposition, October 28, 1893. The younger Carter H. Harrison also served five terms as mayor. From the incorporation of Chicago as a city from 1837 until 1915, when the son retired from office, the two Carter H. Harrisons served as mayors twenty-two years out of the total of seventy-eight years, probably a record unequaled in any large city of the United States.

These Harrisons are a branch of the distinguished Harrisons of Virginia, running back to the first Benjamin Harrison who appeared in Colonial history at Jamestown in 1628, and six years later the records show him as clerk of the council. The second, third and fourth Benjamin Harrisons continued their honorable careers as members of the House of Burgesses and King's Council, and also established the since famous old homestead of Berkeley, lower and upper Brandon on the James River. The fifth Benjamin Harrison, governor of Virginia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was progenitor of the two presidents. His home was at Berkeley. His younger brother, Carter Henry Harrison, in seeking lands for his maternal grandfather, Robert "King" Carter, governor of Virginia, settled on the upper James River at Clifton in Cumberland County, Virginia. Generation after generation of Carter Harrisons, some of them in Lexington, Kentucky, later in Chicago, made this branch of the Harrison name only a little less famous than the Benjamin Harrison family. Among the maternal ancestors of Chicago's World Fair mayor were Gen. William Russell of Virginia, who served during the Revolution, and his son, Col. William Russell, of Kentucky, who was an officer in the War of 1812.

The mother of William Preston Harrison was Sophonisba Grayson Preston, descended directly from Pocahontas and John Rolfe through the Bolling family, bringing in through later marriages Cabell, Grayson, Hart and Preston families. Her immediate ancestors included Gen. William Grayson, an aide-de-camp to General Washington and the first United States senator from Virginia, Capt. Nathaniel Hart, who was employer of Daniel Boone and a partner of Richard Henderson in founding the Transylvania Company in Kentucky, and who was himself scalped by Indians at Boonesborough in 1788; and Col. Joseph Cabell, of the Revolution. The name William Preston Harrison came from Gen. William Preston of Virginia, a hero of the battle of Mount Pleasant and other Indian wars.

The association of the name Harrison in the City of Los Angeles that is the most notable distinction in the minds of the general public is the well known Harrison Art Gallery, which Mr. and Mrs. Harrison founded in 1918, and incorporated with the Los Angeles Museum by public gifts to the board of supervisors. As the full value of this donation becomes better appreciated future generations will regard with especial respect and gratitude the name of Harrison. The Mr. and Mrs. William Preston Harrison gallery of contemporary American art in the Los Angeles Museum served as a monument to the pioneers in the art movement of Southern California.

William Preston Harrison's education was received in the Chicago public schools, in the old Chicago University and abroad, where he studied in Germany, France and Spain. In 1894-96 two years were spent in South Sea Islands, including the Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, New Caledonia, Loyalty, New Hebrides and Solomon Island groups. Having been editor

Sophia L. Blewett

and publisher of the Chicago Times from 1891 to 1894, he continued his journalistic career for some years as correspondent in metropolitan newspapers, describing his experiences in the Pacific Islands, in Asia, Africa, Europe and the two Americas.

In 1904 Mr. Harrison was the unsuccessful candidate for Congress from one of the Chicago districts. He had declined previously the consular and other diplomatic offers as well as local political positions of honorary character in Chicago. In his native city he was for a number of years active in the real estate business. From this he retired in 1915 and married Miss Ada M. Sandberg of Illinois. On April 4, 1921, a son, Preston Carter Harrison, was born to them in California.

Mr. Harrison is a member of the Society of Cincinnati, member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, Society War of 1812, and the Lafayette Society. He is a member of the board of governors of the Los Angeles Museum, was appointed by the board of supervisors as honorary art curator of that institution, and has served for many years as one of the governing committee of the Chicago Art Institute. He is a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the University Club, the Athletic Club, the Virginia Historical Society, the Hakluyt Geographical Society, the Archaeological Institute of America, and is a Fellow of the National Academy of Design in New York.

Mrs. Sophia L. Blewett, of 955 West Forty-third Street, Los Angeles, is a native daughter of California, and outside of her domestic interests has shown an unusual ability in the management and administration of her property affairs.

Her parents, George Frederick and Mary Smith Morris came from Australia where her father was born. They were married in Australia in 1856, one son being born to them in that country and in 1859 they came by sailing ship to California, where the remainder of their children were born. George Frederick Morris was a sheep rancher, and in California acquired as his homestead, the one hundred and sixty acres bounded by Vermont to Western, and Exposition Park to Jefferson. It was on that ranch that Mrs. Blewett was born in an adobe house. Later the family moved to Anaheim, buying a home there, and the children were educated in schools at Los Angeles and Anaheim. George Frederick Morris died of typhoid fever in 1871. His widow subsequently married N. M. Boland, one of the famous stage drivers of the Southwest. He lived at Westminster and Redondo, dying at Los Angeles in 1890. Her children besides Mrs. Blewett were: William, Mary, Henry, George and John M. Boland. Mrs. Boland was the first woman to drive a team of horses in Los Angeles.

Sophia L. Morris was married in 1892 to Thomas Carey. He died shortly afterwards leaving his widow and one son, who is now Dr. T. S. Carey, with offices in the Pacific Mutual Building. Mrs. Carey subsequently was married to George A. Blewett, one of the early blacksmiths of Los Angeles and a brother of Thomas H. Blewett of the firm of Blewett & Wilson, who were located on East First Street.

Of the eight children born to that marriage, the six now living are: James J., athletic coach in the Fresno High School; John H., in the rock crushing business; Richard E., a student in the University of California; William, one of the outstanding football stars in California; and Miss

Frances E. and Miss Johanna L. The latter is the Pacific Coast champion 100-yard swimmer.

Mrs. Blewett is a member of the Catholic Woman's Club, and Banner Hive No. 3 of the Maccabees. She has shown more than ordinary business ability and handled her properties and affairs in an exceptional manner. At this writing she is erecting two new flat buildings on some of her real estate. She owns and operates the Blewett Independent Service Station at Hoover and Santa Barbara streets.

Almon Porter Maginnis was a prominent official of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company. A civil engineer by profession, for some years he was identified with the building and extension of the earliest railway lines in the great West. Among other conspicuous services he organized what is now the land department of the Santa Fe Railway System. During the last years of his life, as tax commissioner for the Santa Fe System throughout this period of his service, his home and headquarters were in Los Angeles.

Born at Nelson, Ohio, January 1, 1848, son of Franklin and Lucy Ann (Porter) Maginnis, his early years were spent in Cleveland, Ohio. He was educated in grammar and high schools and graduated in 1866 from Western Reserve College, then located at Hudson, Ohio. His early experiences in civil engineering took him to Kansas. He became connected with the old Kansas-Pacific Railroad during the construction of some of the pioneer mileage of that line in Kansas and Colorado. Four years later, in 1872, he went to Texas with the Texas & St. Louis Railroad. His attention during that period was largely directed to bridge construction, and as a bridge builder his work was done in many sections of the Lone Star State, some of the most notable examples of such work being bridges along the route of the Texas & St. Louis from Texarkana to Waco. He also handled some timber contracts for the Texas-Pacific Railroad from Marshall west. In 1882, having been in Texas over ten years, he resigned to enter the service of the Santa Fe Railroad Company. For a time he was employed in matters connected with the bond issue for the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railway, and in 1885 was assigned the responsible duty of purchasing the right of way through Missouri and Iowa for the Chicago Short Line of the Santa Fe System.

Mr. Maginnis became a resident of Southern California in December, 1887. He was sent west to take charge of the land department of the Santa Fe System, known as the Pacific Land & Improvement Company, an organization that in reality was an extension of the Santa Fe holdings. Having full charge of this department, Mr. Maginnis instituted a program of development that redounded to the permanent credit of the Santa Fe System. In a short time he was made claim agent of the road, was then advanced to land commissioner and finally to tax commissioner, the office he held at the time of his death, which occurred in Los Angeles December 28, 1911. His jurisdiction as an official covered the territory of the Santa Fe holdings from Albuquerque west.

While these official duties constituted a man's job, Mr. Maginnis had numerous private and semi-official relations with business. He was president and owned the controlling interest of the plant of the Navajo Ice and Cold Storage Company, and the Winslow Electric Light and Power Company, located at Winslow, Arizona. He also owned the controlling interest of the plant of the Santa Fe Car Icing Company, located at Argentine, Kansas (now Kansas City, Kansas); was also president and

one of the large stockholders in the Gates City Ice and Pre-Cooling Company, located at San Bernardino, California, a company that had a contract with the Santa Fe Road for icing and pre-cooling of the citrus fruits shipped over its line. He was one of the original investors and a director in the Mexican Petroleum Company, and was financially interested in many other successful enterprises.

In the course of a busy lifetime he held membership in a number of social and civic organizations, but his favorite club was the California Club of Los Angeles. At Hutchins, Texas, December 25, 1878, he married Miss Alice J. Harpham. She died on Thanksgiving day in 1916. There were three children, the oldest born in Texas and the other two in California. They are: Frank A., of Los Angeles; Gracia A., wife of C. O. Manspeaker; and Earl A., also of Los Angeles.

Frank Almon Maginnis, manager ice plants for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company, grew up in the atmosphere of railroading. His father was the late Almon Porter Maginnis, one of the prominent officials of the Santa Fe System, whose career is given in the preceding sketch. This special line of service in which the son has displayed his business qualifications has been in connection with the manufacture of ice and its delivery to cars in connection with the handling of perishable shipments from California to eastern markets.

Frank A. Maginnis was born at Arlington, Texas, January 31, 1880, and was a child when his parents established their home in Los Angeles. In that city he attended public schools and St. Vincent College. While a youth he had some working experience in the oil fields of California; accompanied a land inspection party of the Santa Fe to Arizona, and was employed at various stations in Arizona and New Mexico; as a young man he was for about two years in charge of the commissary department at the State School at Whittier, California, under Superintendent Sherman Smith; for about a year was with the Mexican Petroleum Company in Mexico.

For a time he was with the Home Ice Company at Los Angeles, a business later taken over by the Union Ice Company. Since 1903 practically all his time has been given to the construction, management and operation of ice plants as an auxiliary of railroad service. At Winslow, Arizona, he took charge of the construction work of the plant of the Navajo Ice & Cold Storage Company. At Argentine, Kansas, now Kansas City, Kansas, he had charge of the construction and subsequently of the operation of the Santa Fe Car Icing Company; performed similar service in connection with the construction and operation of the plant of the Gates City Ice & Pre-Cooling Company at San Bernardino, California. All these plants were built to serve the Santa Fe Railroad and were originally owned and operated by private companies, of which his father was president and principal owner. In 1914 the plant at San Bernardino was taken over by the Santa Fe Company, which in 1917 also took over the plant of the Navajo Company and the Winslow Electric Company at Winslow.

In 1920 the ice department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company was created. Mr. Maginnis has been the official who has developed this department under the title of manager of ice plants. His department now operates eight plants, located at Hobart, San Bernardino, Needles, Winslow, Bakersfield, Fresno, Riverbank and Stockton. During 1924 these plants, representing an investment of over $3,500,000, delivered

approximately 400,000 tons of ice and supplied ice for the icing of 170,000 cars of California fruits and other perishable commodities going to eastern markets.

Mr. Maginnis is a director of the United States National Bank of Los Angeles, the Schalk Chemical Company and the Sierra Chemical Company of Los Angeles. Fraternally he is affiliated with Ben Hur Lodge No. 332 A. F. & A. M., at Kansas City, Kansas; the Royal Arch and Knights Templar Commandery at San Bernardino, California; the Lodge of Perfection of the Scottish Rite at Los Angeles; Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Los Angeles; and the Santa Fe Masonic Club. He is a member of Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. Elks, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club, the California Club, the Jonathan Club, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Family Club of San Francisco.

At San Francisco, March 24, 1920, he married Miss Eleanor Eastlake, who was born and educated in Chicago. Her father, Dr. Lewis Eastlake, was for many years a prominent Chicago physician, but is now retired and a resident of Los Angeles. Mrs. Maginnis was educated in Miss Faulkner's School for Girls at Chicago and is a graduate of the Chicago Conservatory of Music, being a talented vocalist. She is a member of the Chicago Artist's Association, the Sigma Alpha Iota Sorority, belongs to the Wa-Wan Club of Los Angeles and is president of the Delphian Society. Mr. and Mrs. Maginnis have one daughter, Alice Harpham, who was born in Los Angeles.

C. M. Seeley, of the Seeley-Dale Company, a prominent Los Angeles insurance firm, is a veteran of the telephone industry in the West, having identified himself with the telephone business in Los Angeles in 1888, when the local exchange had only about 600 subscribers.

Mr. Seeley was born December 8, 1869, at Sandy Creek, Oswego County, New York, son of E. C. and Marion Seeley. His father enlisted as captain of Company E on October 4, 1862, with rank from September 11, 1862, in the Civil war, going out from Oswego County. Calvin M. Seeley was reared in his native locality, attending high school at Sandy Creek, and was just past eighteen years of age when he left New York State for the West. He has been back to his old home community visiting many times, but has been continuously a resident of California since 1888. On January 15, 1888, he went to work for the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company, now the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, and served that corporation in different capacities for twenty-three years, and for many years was manager and cashier of the telephone company for the City of Los Angeles. During the latter part of the time he was division commercial superintendent of the Southern District of California, subsequently becoming the district manager of the territory including Los Angeles. He resigned his post in the telephone company October 30, 1910, at which time there were 43,000 telephones in operation at Los Angeles. For ten years he served as treasurer of the Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Company, the Hercules Oil Refining Company and the Bitumized Brick and Tile Company, retiring in 1920 from these companies. In addition to his insurance business he is director in the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, the Citizens National Bank, and the Elliott-Horne Company. Mr. Seeley has never sought or held any public office, but has worked for the welfare and progress of Los Angeles through his membership in the Chamber of Commerce, and for two years was a

Frank C. Egan.

director of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. He is a republican, is affiliated with Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, F. and A. M., the Scottish Rite bodies and Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Telephone Pioneers of America, the Los Angeles Country Club, the California Club, the Jonathan Club and Club Casa Del Mar.

On June 16, 1892, at Sandy Creek, Oswego County, New York, he married Miss Charlotte Robbins, daughter of Benjamin and Julia Robbins. Mr. and Mrs. Seeley grew up together in New York State, and attended school there. She is a member of the Friday Morning Club. They have one daughter, Mrs. Helen Seeley McGaffey. Mr. Seeley and family were absent from Los Angeles during the summer of 1924 making a tour of Italy, France, Switzerland, Scotland, England and Ireland.

Frank Cullen Egan. The work to which he has devoted a quarter of a century of his life, and on which his permanent fame will rest, is represented in the Egan School of Music and Drama at Los Angeles, which was founded by Mr. Frank C. Egan, and is one of the finest schools in the country, not alone on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Egan was born at Chicago, January 5, 1872, son of John and Mary (Cullen) Egan. His parents were born in Ireland, were married there, and in Chicago John Egan followed the business of building contractor. He died in 1872, when his son Frank C. was eleven months old. The widowed mother remained faithful to his memory for nearly half a century, finally coming out to California. She died at the home of her son in Los Angeles, October 3, 1919. Her remains were then taken East and buried beside those of her husband in Chicago. There were ten children: six boys and four girls, all of whom have passed away excepting William F. Egan, a Chicago publisher, and Frank C.

Frank C. Egan, as his subsequent career has proved, had abundance of talent in dramatic and musical lines, but the circumstances of his early life limited his education to the common schools and a brief time in the Christian Brothers College at Chicago, and at the age of thirteen he began earning his own way as an employe of the Standard Oil Company in Chicago. He was with that corporation until 1895, and from 1895 for three years was identified with newspaper publishing and the automobile business.

It was in 1898 that Mr. Egan first began using his talents as an educator by opening a special school in Chicago to coach professionals on the stage. In 1900 he moved his school to Seattle, Washington, and opened it as a standard school of the drama. While there John Cort was associated with the school. For ten years it grew rapidly in numbers and popularity. Then, in 1910, Mr. Egan united the Egan School with the Morosco School of Los Angeles, under the name of the Egan-Morosco School, but after a year he changed it to the Egan School of Drama and in 1912 added a department of music. Since January, 1914, the Egan School has been housed in the most distinctive building of the kind on the Pacific Coast, a handsome and substantial piece of architecture, a three-story brick and concrete building at 1324 South Figueroa Street, designed and constructed throughout for its essential purposes as a musical and dramatic school. It also has a handsome play house, called the Egan Theatre, planned upon lines similar to the Winthrop Ames Little Theatre in New York City. The Egan Theatre has been responsible for some notable productions, including the "Humming Bird," which had a long run on Broadway, and notably "White Collars," which is now

in its second year at Egan Theatre in Los Angeles; its twenty-first week at Egan Capital Theatre, San Francisco, and its tenth week in New York City. This play has broken all records west of Chicago for long runs. A number of notable figures in the dramatic and musical world have been associated with the Egan School at different times. In addition to the regular dramatic school there is a motion picture acting course, and all followers of the motion picture drama are familiar with the work of a number of former students of the Egan School.

From his success in building up this institution Mr. Egan is naturally one of the highly esteemed citizens of Los Angeles. He is a member of the exclusive Jonathan Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Tuna Club of Catalina Island, Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and the International Theatrical Association of New York. He is unmarried.

Richard D. Richards. Much of significance is involved in the title that was consistently given to the honored subject of this memoir—that of "Golden Rule Richards." In all of the relations of his long, useful and productive career he represented a veritable incarnation of the Golden Rule—and a higher standard of living can be defined and followed by no man. Cultured, gracious of personality, dominated by abiding human sympathy and tolerance, Mr. Richards found divers mediums through which to express his fine spirit of human stewardship. He was instant and constant in service for others; he was a business man of exceptional initiative and administrative ability; he was a citizen of the finest loyalty and liberality; and he used his great intellectual powers in the one supreme sphere that justifies living—that of service. He was graduated in both law and medicine, had great literary talent and was the writer of many fine poems, as well as enlightening prose works, and along material lines his major achievement was as an architect and builder. Mr. Richards gave great service in connection with the civic and material advancement of his former home city of Rochester, New York, and after he established his residence in Los Angeles, California, he here made his influence definitely felt in this same important line of constructive enterprise. Mr. Richards passed the closing period of his life in virtual retirement from business, and he was one of the honored and loved citizens of Los Angeles at the time of his death, May 4, 1925. His wife, a gentle and gracious gentlewoman who was revered by all who had come within the compass of her influence, preceded him to eternal rest, her death having occurred October 23, 1924, so that their long and devoted companionship was not long severed.

Richard D. Richards was born at Trenton, New York, January 16, 1849, and was a son of Robert and Mary (Ballou) Richards, both likewise natives of the old Empire state and representatives of English and Welsh ancestry. Robert Richards was a substantial exponent of farm industry in the State of New York, and both he and his wife were persons of superior education and high ideals. The subject of this memoir was doubly orphaned when he was but nine years of age. In his native state Mr. Richards was reared to manhood, and after receiving the best of advantages along academic lines he was graduated from the Paris College of Law, Utica, New York, and also from the Rochester Medical College, he having thus received the degrees of both Bachelor of Laws and

Doctor of Medicine. Not, however, in professional work did Mr. Richards gain his maximum prestige and success. He was intrinsically a man of thought and action, and thus he found an inviting field for activity as an architect and builder. He was for many years one of the progressive and influential citizens of Rochester, New York, in which city he was responsible for the erection of more than 100 high-grade buildings, many of which were on Richards Street, a thoroughfare that was named in his honor. Well worthy of preservation in this review are the following quotations from an appreciative newspaper article that appeared at the time of his death: "Because of his activity in the development of Rochester, as well as for his kindly disposition and his fair treatment of his employes, he was one of the most popular men of Rochester, and on the occasion of his marriage more than 500 prominent citizens were guests at the ceremony. The wedding took place at Utica, New York, and the bride was Miss Cynthia Van Valkenburg, a representative on the paternal side of one of the early and influential Holland Dutch families of New York and on the maternal side (Ballou) of one of the families that came to America on the historic ship Mayflower and thus became prominently identified with the Colonial settlement in New England."

Mr. Richards came with his family to Los Angeles in the year 1905, and within the first five years of his residence here he erected thirty beautiful homes, most of them in the district of West Adams Heights. After making this valuable contribution to the upbuilding of the city he here lived virtually retired during the remainder of his life, his resultant leisure being given in large measure to literary work and to responding to calls to appear as a speaker before varied civic and cultural organizations. Of his public addresses the one that brought to him greatest fame was undoubtedly that entitled "The Social and Business Value of the Application of the Golden Rule," and the noble and practical suggestions that he made in this address had much to do with his being given the title of "Golden Rule Richards." Mr. Richards was the author of many poems of the earnest and distinguished cultural type that makes for human helpfulness and that indicates broad and fair conception of the springs of human thought and action. Animated by a deep sense of filial devotion and appreciation, Miss Maude Elizabeth Richards, only surviving child of the subject of this memoir, is assembling the various poems of her father and will publish the same in an attractive volume. One of his poems, written in a semi-colloquial vein, is here reproduced:

When everything seems going wrong, and everything you do
Is full of flaws as it can be, and you are sore and blue;
When trials come to vex you, and you're feeling in despair,
With only clouds of darkness hanging 'round you everywhere,
If on your little worries you would like to "get the drop,"
Just pack your troubles in your trunk and then sit on the top!

There ain't no use parading all your little, petty cares,
Nor thinking of the future, with its pitfalls and its snares.
Don't go to crossing bridges that you haven't seen as yet,
Because you're gaining nothing when you growl around and fret;
You've got a load of worries that I think you'd better swap—
So pack your troubles in your trunk, and then sit on the top!

The world would treat you better if you'd hand it out a smile,
And not complain so loudly of your burdens all the while,
So when the days are gloomy and your heart is sad and sore,
And not a gleam of sunshine seems to hover 'round your door;
When you are far from cheerful, and the future's looking black,
And every kind of trial seems a-camping on your track,
If the rain comes down in torrents, with threat to spoil the crop,
Then get right down upon your knees and pray for it to stop!

If we happen to have a cloudy day, don't ever wear a frown,
But think of that real blizzard in your old home town;
Just remember that our sunshine is the brightest ever seen,
And Dame Nature now is wearing her handsome coat of green;
The little birds are singing their sweetest songs of praise,
So let's all enjoy the sunshine throughout the coming days.

Now as we mingle with our friends and are oft'times feeling punk,
Let's always wear a pleasant smile and keep our troubles in the trunk.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Richards held to the most gracious and gentle philosophy of life, both loved children, trees and flowers, both were loyal to the highest ideals of friendship, and their very personalities gained to them enduring and appreciative friendships. Both had attended Sequoia Academy in the state of New York, both were known for their culture and their appreciation of all that makes for beauty and nobility, and their married companionship was ever idyllic. Mrs. Richards went through life leaving the impress of a true gentlewoman. The love of flowers was with her almost an obsession, and, appreciative of this, her many friends, even from the old home in New York, vied with each other in making a last tribute of beautiful flowers when she passed forward to the life eternal, and in the home at the time of her funeral was a profusion of the choicest flowers. Mrs. Richards planted the flowers and shrubs about the beautiful family home in Los Angeles, and this home, with its gracious atmosphere of refinement and loving associations, is a haven of rest and sustaining influence to the daughter who remains and who finds the home hallowed by all-pervading memories that give much of consolation and compensation.

Mr. Richards stood exponent of loyal and enlightened citizenship, and was always ready to aid every worthy civic cause. He was an honored member of the City Club and the Proximo Club of Los Angeles, and had served as president of the New York State Society of Southern California. The mortal remains of Mr. and Mrs. Richards rest in beautiful Rosedale Cemetery, Los Angeles.

Miss Maude Elizabeth Richards, the only surviving child, was born at Utica, New York, and was graduated in Curtis Seminary at Rochester, that state. She is an exceptionally talented musician, she having studied music under leading instructors in New York, Boston, London and Paris. She has a superbly cultivated contralto voice of fine timbre, and as a concert singer she has gained high reputation, as has she also as a church soloist. She was for some time retained as contralto soloist at Queen's Hall in the city of London; in Boston she was soloist at the Ruggles Street Baptist Church; she served as the contralto of the quartet of the Old Brick Church in the city of Rochester, New York; and in Los Angeles she was for six years soloist in Christ Church, Protestant Episco-

D. P. Conaway

pal. Miss Richards is a popular figure in the representative social and cultural circles of Los Angeles, where she still remains in the beautiful family home, 2208 South Western Avenue.

The subject of this memoir was well fortified in his convictions relative to political and governmental policies, and was a loyal advocate and supporter of the principles and cause of the republican party. While he was not formally affiliated with any church organization, his life was a glowing exemplification of the Golden Rule.

Othello Parker Conaway, senior member of O. P. Conaway & Company, general insurance, has been prominently identified with the insurance business in the West for over a quarter of a century. He grew up in Southern California and most of his years have been spent in this state. His home and business for many years have been at Los Angeles.

He was born at Creston, Iowa, October 21, 1870, and was fourteen years of age when his parents came to California. He is a son of Burgess Nelson and Laura Willis (Parker) Conaway. The Parker family came to California in 1872 and were early settlers in Orange, Orange County, California. Burgess Nelson Conaway served through two enlistments in the Civil war, first in a Wisconsin regiment and then in an Illinois regiment, and was promoted to sergeant, and did his duty as a soldier for two years and five months. He was a farmer in Iowa, and in October, 1884, he brought his family to California, first locating in Orange and in 1887 moving to Los Angeles. He now lives at Eagle Rock, retired, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife passed away at Orange about twenty years ago.

Othello Parker Conaway received his early education in the public schools of Iowa, and in Los Angeles was a student of the Old Spring Street School that stood on the site of the Mercantile Arcade Building. He continued his education in the University of Southern California, and after leaving there was an employe for one year of the wholesale and retail firm of Seymour, Johnson & Company, grocers, in Los Angeles, and from 1893 to 1895 was with Anderson and Chanslor, another grocery establishment. Mr. Conaway engaged in the insurance business in 1895, being associated with R. G. Lunt, an insurance, loan and investment broker until 1897. From the latter year until 1900 Mr. Conaway was in San Francisco, continuing in the insurance business, and in the latter year returned to Los Angeles. He became special agent covering a special territory in Southern California, and continued in that capacity until July, 1908, when he was elected secretary of the Walla Walla Fire Insurance Company of Walla Walla, Washington. At that time he removed from Los Angeles to the State of Washington, and had charge of the underwriting of the company. In 1909 he went to Chicago to take charge of the business of the same company in the eastern field.

Since his return to Los Angeles from Chicago Mr. Conaway has been identified with the general insurance business, and also handles real estate, loans and investments. He is a resident of Hollywood, where he is a member of the Hollywood Lodge No. 355, F. and A. M., Hollywood Commandery No. 56, K. T., belongs to Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Los Angeles, and the First Methodist Church of Hollywood. In July, 1917, he was elected a member of the city council of Los Angeles on the republican ticket, and served three two-year terms, until July, 1923. During his first term he was chairman of the finance

committee, chairman of the public utilities committee in his second term and in the last term chairman of the public safety committee. His home is at 1808 N. Kenmore, Hollywood. When the Spanish-American war broke out he was a young married man, and no married men were taken for service in that brief war. When the World war came on he was past military age, but he rendered patriotic service as a member of the Hollywood Officers Training School and as city official.

Mr. Conaway married Miss Lottie E. Bishop. They have two children: Laurence B., a student in the Southern Branch of the University of California; and Lois M., attending the Hollywood High School.

Ellwood David Horkheimer, a resident of Hollywood, a financier and business man who for some years was well known in the motion picture industry, is well known both in the East and West and is an electrical engineer by profession.

He was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, February 8, 1881, son of General Morris and Cecilia G. Horkheimer. His father for sixty-five years was prominent in the woolen business, and held many private and public offices in the South. He was influential in politics as well as in business.

E. D. Horkheimer had his early education in public schools at Wheeling and in Cornell University at New York. He followed his profession of electrical engineer for fifteen years. Being attracted into the motion picture industry, he was for twelve years secretary and treasurer of the Balboa Motion Picture Producers. For the last four years he has given his attention to an investment business, maintaining offices in the Guaranty Building at Hollywood.

Mr. Horkheimer was for four years a personal aide-de-camp to Governor Hadfield of West Virginia, serving with the rank of colonel. He is a republican, is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. in the subordinate and encampment degrees, the Knights of Pythias, the B. P. O. Elks, B'nai B'rith, and is a member of the Friars Club, Green Room Club, Advertising Club, Travel Club, the Far Western Club of New York and the City and Union League Clubs of Los Angeles. He owns a fine private library, and has read extensively in all branches of general literature.

Mr. Horkheimer married at San Diego, California, May 10, 1915, Miss Jacqueline Saunders, known as Jackie Saunders, one of the notable screen stars. They have one daughter, Jacqueline J. Saunders, born in 1918.

Mrs. Henrietta A. Clarke, whose home is at 1741 North Winona Boulevard in Hollywood, has been a resident of Southern California for the past thirteen years.

She was born in Smithville, Indiana, daughter of Abraham and Elmira (Long) Caress. Her father, who died in 1893, was a gentleman of the old school, beloved by all, with high ideals and whose word was sterling. In his younger life he had taught school. He and his wife both spent their last years in Oklahoma. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Of their thirteen children Mrs. Clarke was the ninth in order of birth.

Mrs. Clarke was a child when her parents moved to Hutchinson, Kansas, where she was reared and educated. While there she was married to Mr. Thomas N. Fierce. Two years after their marriage occurred the opening of a portion of Oklahoma Territory to white settle-

Earle M. Daniels

ment, and they rode into the territory on horseback and staked out a claim of eighty acres. They lived in the Pond Creek Territory of Western Oklahoma and were jointly interested in the wheat and grain business.

In 1898 Mr. and Mrs. Fierce moved to Seattle, Washington, where they lived thirteen years and then came to Los Angeles. Mr. Fierce was a contractor and builder in Seattle, and continued in the same line of business at Los Angeles. They built their own homes at Seattle and Los Angeles, and at Seattle they joined the Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Fierce was married to Arthur T. Clarke of Los Angeles April 24, 1917. Mrs. Clarke owns a lovely home on Winona Boulevard in Hollywood, and also has a country place which she has greatly improved.

William Pratt Herbert. The business connections by which William Pratt Herbert are best known in Southern California and elsewhere are with the automobile industry. He has been one of the leading distributing and sales agents for the Chandler Company for a number of years.

Mr. Herbert was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he still has business interests, on March 26, 1882, son of Nathaniel Brennan and Harriet (Hogan) Herbert. He grew up in his native city, attending the public schools, and graduated from high school in 1899. Mr. Herbert after leaving school was for a time in the wool business, and later was connected with real estate and building. From that he was diverted into the automobile business, and in 1914-16, served as a director of the Chandler Motor Car Company.

Mr. Herbert is president of Herbert Bros. of Philadelphia and the W. P. Herbert Company of Los Angeles. The W. P. Herbert Company handles the sale and car distribution in Southern California for the Chandler Six and the Cleveland Six, maintaining an elaborate showroom at 1100 South Flower Street, and has two other places of business in Los Angeles, the Used Car Department at 1702 South Figueroa Street, and another branch at 1230 South Olive Street.

Mr. Herbert is director of the Annandale Golf Club at Pasadena. During the World war he was a civilian in the office of purchaser of supplies under the general staff at Washington. He is a republican, a member of the California Club of Los Angeles, the Midwick Country Club of Pasadena, and is a Presbyterian. He married at Los Angeles June 25, 1917, Miss Ethel Thomas, daughter of E. C. Thomas. Their two children are William P., Jr., and Anna Nicholson Herbert.

Earle M. Daniels has had a busy law practice in Los Angeles since being admitted to the bar in 1912, and has also given some of his legal ability and civic leadership to his home community at Eagle Rock in Los Angeles County.

Mr. Daniels was born in Batavia, Illinois, August 20, 1888, son of George Maitland and Kate (Abernethey) Daniels. His parents were born in Spring Prairie, Wisconsin, and since 1911 have lived retired at Eagle Rock, California. His father in his active life was a minister of the Baptist Church.

Earle M. Daniels attended public schools at Batavia, Illinois, continued his higher education in Wheaton College at Wheaton, Illinois, where he was a member of the class of 1908, and for one year attended the Northwestern University Law School in Chicago. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Southern California

at Los Angeles in 1912, was admitted to the bar, and at once began general practice, which he has continued without forming any partnership. His offices are in the Chapman Building in Los Angeles. Mr. Daniels is a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, of which he has served as a member of the grievance committee since 1922, also a member of the California State and the American Bar Associations. He belongs to the Delta Chi legal fraternity at the University of Southern California.

In 1917 he was city attorney of Eagle Rock, and was president in 1919 and is now a member of the board of trustees of the Eagle Rock Chamber of Commerce. He is also attorney for and a member of the advisory board of Eagle Rock Security Trust and Savings Bank. Mr. Daniels is a republican, a member of the First Baptist Church of Los Angeles, and belongs to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Athletic Club, Southern California Athletic Club and the Oakmont Country Club.

He married, March 29, 1913, Miss Ethel F. Long, daughter of Chalmers and Mame (Hill) Long, of Los Angeles. She was born in Chicago and was educated in public schools there. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have two children, Earle Martin, Jr., and Robert Burdette.

Miss Lillian D. Hazen, of 504 South Burlington Street, Los Angeles, came to California in 1896. She had cherished a desire to come to the Golden State, since the age of eleven years. At that time, some neighbors, a Mr. and Mrs. Wilcoxson after visiting California had returned to their Missouri home and the young girl was completely entranced with their descriptions of the West. Mrs. Wilcoxson gave her a fresh fig, the first she had ever tasted. She went on through school however, and after finishing school went to the Black Hills country and became a teacher. While there her brother, Robert Lee Hazen wrote from old Mexico that he intended to go to California as a better climate for his health. Robert Lee Hazen for over twenty-five years has been chief deputy of the recorder's office at Los Angeles. Miss Lillian Hazen arrived in Los Angeles about one year after her brother. She taught in the public schools in the city for over a quarter of a century, finally retiring about two years ago. For the last six years, she had been principal of the Ramona School. After she retired she built four bungalows, one of which she occupies. She has a splendid piece of property, about 181 feet in depth, with room for other bungalows which she plans to build later.

Miss Hazen's sister, Mabelle, is the wife of William S. Bayley of Minneapolis. Mrs. Bayley was for a number of years head of the domestic science department in the schools of Kansas City. Mr. Bayley has been in the plumbing business for fifty years and was a boyhood friend of Thomas A. Edison. Mr. Edison came to his shop in Boston to have him make parts of some of his early inventions. William S. Bayley was born in Ireland, son of a barrister.

Robert, Lillian and Mabelle Hazen were all born in Carrolton, Missouri, the children of Dr. Charles A. and Roxana J. (Kincheloe) Hazen, the mother a native of Virginia while Doctor Hazen was a descendant of Lady Jane Gray. Her mother was a descendant of Sir Francis Drake. Miss Hazen is eligible on both sides to membership in the Colonial Dames and Daughters of the Revolution. When her father and mother were married, he chartered a steamer to take the wedding guests, five hundred

in number, to Marietta, Ohio. Her paternal grandfather, Judge Hazen, was a prominent man in Ohio and a very high Mason, a lodge in that state being named Hazen lodge. Her maternal grandfather, Daniel Kincheloe, was one of the officials who advised Mrs. Blennerhasset during the Burr conspiracy. Daniel Kincheloe was a slave owner and before the outbreak of the Civil war moved his slaves to Missouri. The parents of Miss Hazen both died in Kansas City.

Miss Lillian Hazen is a member of the Eastern Star and is past grand lecturer of the Amaranth and past royal matron of Los Angeles Court No. 4. She was active in all the teacher's organizations and was treasurer of the Teachers Club.

Charles Flenniken Gray, who became a resident of Los Angeles in 1905, assumed immediately an active business life in that city, and he and Mrs. Gray, the latter particularly, gained many prominent relations with the civic and social activities of Southern California.

Mr. Gray was born at Jacksonville in Greene County, Pennsylvania, son of Dr. David W. and Mary (Palmer) Gray. The Grays of Pennsylvania came from Ireland and Mr. Gray's great-grandfather, David Gray, was confirmed as judge of Greene County, Pennsylvania, for life. Judge Gray married Elizabeth Braddock, a niece of General Braddock, the ill-fated leader of the British troops at the beginning of the French and Indian war, and the town of Graysville in Pennsylvania was named for Judge Gray. Families connected with the Grays include the Bascoms, Roseberrys and others, several members of which lost their lives at the hands of the Indians during pioneer times. Mary Palmer, mother of Mr. Gray, was of the Van Horn and Walker families. Eligibility to membership in the Sons of the Revolution on several counts came through his mother, who was one of the fifth generation of the Aneke Jans descendants, whose inheritance from the king of Holland included so large a part of Manhattan Island and caused endless litigation. Dr. David W. Gray moved with his family to Muscatine, Iowa, where he died in 1877. His widow survived until 1924, passing away at the age of ninety-three.

Charles F. Gray was the youngest of seven children, grew up at Muscatine, attended high school there and completed a commercial college course at Mansfield, Ohio. For several years as a young man he was engaged in bookkeeping, auditing and accounting for the Van Nostrand Saddlery Company of Muscatine becoming a stockholder in that concern. He gave up promising connections in the business life of that city to come to Los Angeles with his wife and year old son. He became connected with the Southern California Hardwood & Manufacturing Company, later treasurer of that important corporation.

Mr. Gray served seven years in the Iowa National Guard. As republicans, he and Mrs. Gray took politics as a civic duty and upheld the substantial principles of Americanism against the encroachment of radical ideas. Mr. Gray affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Society Sons of the Revolution, several musical associations, and was a charter member of the Muscatine Oratorio Society. He was a member of the Episcopal Church in Muscatine, being vestryman and choirmaster of Trinity Church, and with his family affiliated with St. Johns Church of Los Angeles.

He married in Trinity Church at Muscatine, December 14, 1898, Miss Laura Mitchell a native of Davenport, Iowa, daughter of Clement

Adams Mitchell and Mary Sailor Mitchell. Her father was born at Alfred, Maine, son of Abner Mitchell of Alfred, and nephew of Philemon Mitchell a banker at Rock Island, Illinois. Her father was connected with the wholesale hardware firm of Sickles, Preston & Nutting at Davenport for thirty-five years. Mrs. Gray's mother was a daughter of Jacob Sailor, who was a saddlery merchant at Rock Island, Illinois during the early days of that city and was a member of the Michael Shoemaker family.

Mrs. Gray, while in Muscatine, was a charter member of the Twentieth Century Club of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs. Her family claimed membership in the Colonial Dames, of which her cousin, Anne Wadsworth, was state regent for Iowa, and to the Daughters of the American Revolution by direct line through the Mitchell, Small and Libby families of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Rev. Dominicus Mitchell and Rev. David Jordan, who were descendants of Rev. John Mitchell of Dorsetshire, England, brought the first baptismal font to the colonists at Scarborough, Maine, in 1640. That font is now at Portland, Maine. Mrs. Gray has served on the Board of Directors of the Children's Hospital, the Assistance League, the Los Angeles Federation of Parent-Teachers Association, of which she was president in 1918-20; was first vice president of the state organization of Parent-Teachers Association from 1920 to 1923 and has been president of the Board of Directors of the Parent-Teachers Health Center. A keen civic worker, she was placed on the City Planning Commission of Los Angeles when such was formed by ordinance and three years later received appointment by the Board of County Supervisors on the first Regional Planning Commission of Los Angeles County, consisting of five members. Mrs. Gray had the distinction of being the only woman on this commission and the first woman in the United States to hold such a position.

In 1922 Mrs. Gray received appointment on the Municipal Art Commission of Los Angeles. Signal service for various political bodies was rendered as a director of the Citizens Committee of Ten Thousand with a purpose of placing better and stronger men in the Legislature, also as vice president of the Woman's Republican Club and director of the Woman's Coolidge Club. The Ebell Club of Los Angeles, the Woman's City Club, the Eschscholtzia Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution and other organizations also claimed her membership.

Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gray, one of whom, Kenneth Mitchell died in early childhood. A second son, Charles Wadsworth Gray, of the University of Southern California Dental College and a member of Xi Psi Phi fraternity, resides in Los Angeles.

Lois G. Newbill, of 2755 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles, is a native daughter of California, and for some years has played an interesting and successful part in real estate investments and developments in and around Los Angeles.

Her parents, who live with her, are Samuel David and Mary (Overton Sears) Newbill. Samuel Newbill is a native of Virginia and of an old Colonial family. He was a boy when his family crossed the plains in 1851. Mary Overton Sears was five years old when her family came across the plains a year or two later. The Newbill and Sears families settled at Placerville in Solano County, where Samuel David Newbill and wife grew up and where they married. At the outbreak of the Civil war he attempted to return across the plains with the object of entering the

Mrs L. M. Caldwell

Union army, but sickness prevented. Some of his early years were spent in the mining districts around Placerville, and he is remembered as one of the old time fiddlers who played the violin for country dances. After coming to Southern California he engaged in cattle and sheep ranching, having properties around Norwalk, Chattsworth and other towns. He has been very devoted to religious affairs, and in former years frequently lectured on religious subjects.

Lois G. Newbill is one of nine children, and for some years she has been the one to look after her parents. Miss Newbill was educated in Los Angeles schools. She is a member of the new Casa del Mar Beach Club.

Her experience in handling real estate has been unusually successful. She has looked after the interests of her father and mother, as well as her own. Her home is opposite the Hollywood Country Club on one of the King's Highways. At 2755 West Eighth Street she has two houses. This property is near the heart of the financial district, and though acquired some years ago at a nominal figure it is today worth many times the original purchase price.

Mrs. Winfield Scott Caldwell. A home of interesting and cultured people is that of Mrs. Winfield Scott Caldwell, at 519 South Mariposa Avenue, in Los Angeles, occupied by Mrs. Caldwell and her daughter, Mrs. Fairbank.

Winfield Scott Caldwell was a native of Illinois, and spent his active career there as a farmer and stockman and died in that state. She was named in honor of a relative, Gen. Winfield Scott. His father came from Kentucky, and the Caldwells were of prominent old Colonial stock, originally settled in Virginia.

The maiden name of Mrs. Caldwell was Louisa Murray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Murray. She was born in Tennessee, the Murrays likewise coming from Virginia. Her mother was a descendant of the Byrd family of Virginia, one of the most prominent in the early days of that colony. One of them was William Byrd II, who has been called the most accomplished gentleman among all those who graced and adorned the Colonial history of Virginia. His home and estate was Westover, one of the most beautiful of the old Colonial homes of Virginia. It contained the largest and choicest library in Virginia and a wonderful collection of portraits and silver. The family relationship of Mrs. Edward M. Murray also included John White and William G. Greene, Virginians. William G. Greene was one of the men who befriended Abraham Lincoln during his struggling youth. Mr. Greene was a college graduate and assisted young Lincoln in mastering grammar and other branches of study. Mr. Murray was of Scotch ancestry, representing one of the famous clans of Scotland.

Mrs. Caldwell was the mother of two children by her marriage to L. M. Greene, her first husband, a son, McNult Greene, and a daughter, Lillian, who is Mrs. J. Edward Fairbank. Mrs. Caldwell and her daughter began visiting in California many years ago, at first during the winters, until the attractions of the state brought them here permanently. About twenty years ago they located at Sierra Madre, where they built a bungalow of most attractive construction and style. The editor of the New York Architectural Magazine shows this as the most representative of the California type of bungalow construction. While in Sierra Madre Mrs. Caldwell and Mrs. Fairbank were active in social affairs, being

members of the Dickens Fellowship Club and the Sierra Madre Woman's Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairbank were married in Illinois. Mr. Fairbank represents Colonial ancestry and holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution and is a member of the Valley Forge Society. His people lived in Massachusetts and Vermont in the early Colonial period.

Mrs. Caldwell and her daughter are members of the Hollywood Chapter of the P. E. O. and are life members of the Woman's Athletic Club of Los Angeles. Mrs. Fairbank has membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution and in the Hollywood Woman's Club. Both have traveled extensively, have interested themselves in books and affairs, and have made their social contact with some of the best people of Southern California.

George Gordon. It was in 1894 that Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon came to California, and their lives and activities have been identified in many interesting ways with the city of Los Angeles and vicinity.

Mr. Gordon was a native of Woodstock, Canada, and from early boyhood grew up in Chicago. Mrs. Gordon was born at St. Joseph, Missouri, and also spent her girlhood in Chicago, being in that city at the time of the great fire. They were married in 1884.

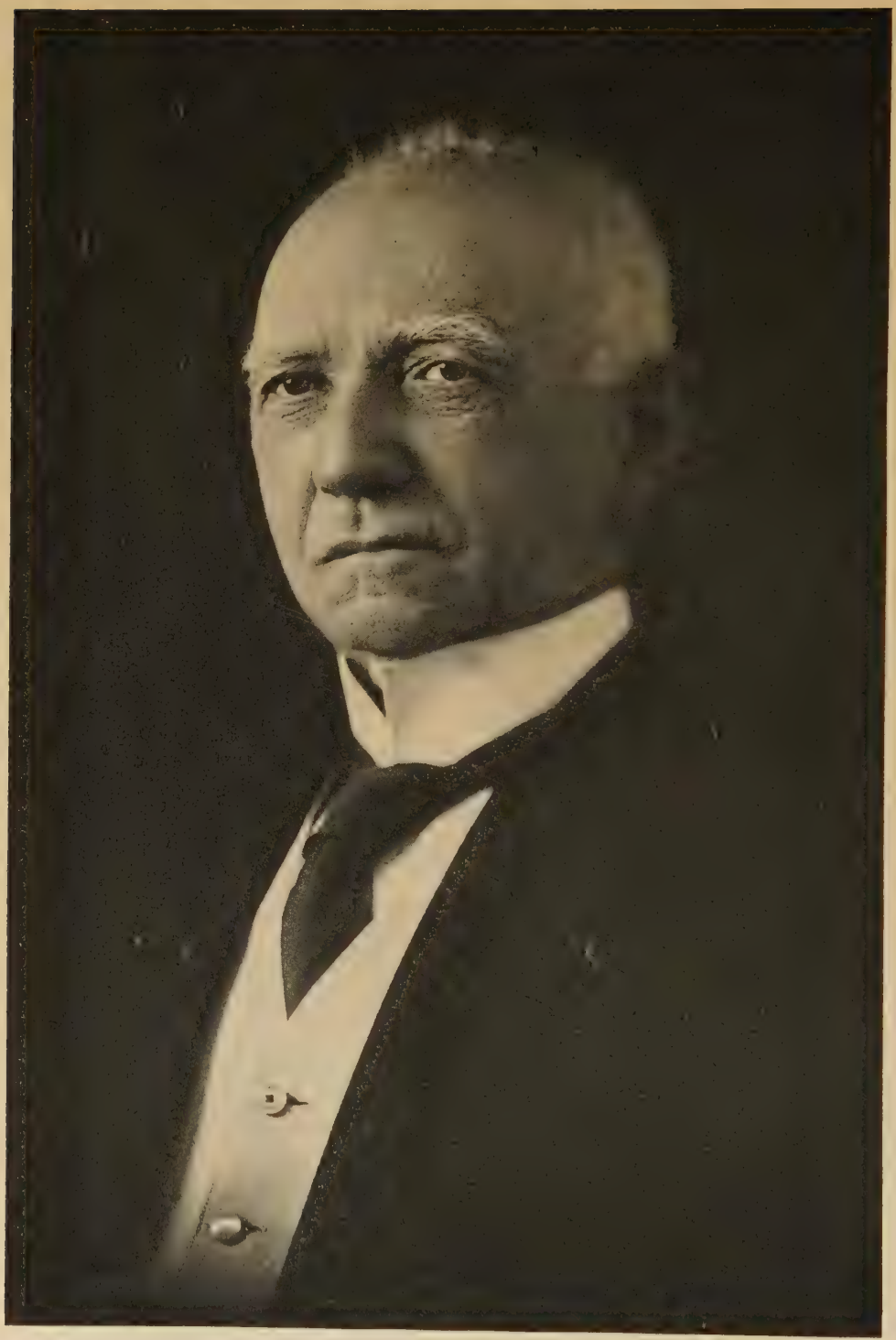
Los Angeles when they arrived here thirty-one years ago was a city of 50,000 people, with most of the business centered around the Plaza and the best families living on the hill near the fort. They first went to Boyle Heights, then a beautiful section of Los Angeles. It was expected that the city beautiful would grow in that direction. Later they moved on a hill, lived there for a time and subsequently on Orange Grove Avenue in Pasadena and now on Vermont Avenue in Hollywood. Mr. Gordon was a retail merchant at Los Angeles for a time and later took up contracting. He retired a short time before the World war on account of ill health.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have three children: Hazel, wife of Philip Hill Orr; Delores, wife of Harold G. Ferguson; and Wanda, wife of Thomas Hilton Tupman, the two younger daughters being natives of California.

Mr. Gordon was in business during the period when all the interesting men who made Los Angeles were growing up in the business world beside him. His friends are all the older men of affairs of the city. He has been loved by all his friends and associates; has been an ideal father and Mrs. Gordon the ideal mother. Their home was a happy place for young people, who were always welcome there, and their own daughters were favorites socially. The district on North Vermont Avenue was at one time a quiet section but is now in the heart of encroaching business activities and it seems a matter of only a few years when the Gordons will once more have to follow a new direction of residential development.

Miss Ella M. Goodrich came to California with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Goodrich, to live permanently April 1, 1902. The family had spent a number of winters in California, but at this time the health of her parents resulted in a decision to remain throughout the year.

The Goodrich family came from Cleveland, Ohio. They purchased property where they built their present residence. This was when built one of the few homes along Hollywood Boulevard. The ground they acquired was on the hills, and considerable clearing and landscaping had



Richard Garvey

to be done in preparing the homesite. The residence has remained as one of the few surviving homes along the boulevard.

Mrs. George W. Goodrich passed away in June, 1910, and her husband in September, 1914. They had three daughters and one son: Mrs. T. E. Byrnes, of Cohassett, Massachusetts; Mrs. S. H. Knight; Miss Ella M.; and Fred B. Goodrich, all of Los Angeles.

Another member of the family that accompanied them to California was Mrs. Goodrich's sister, Mrs. Clara E. Austin. The paternal great-grandparents of Mrs. Goodrich were Mr. and Mrs. Johannes Shearer, who came from Germany and were of Colonial stock. Her father was the first minister of the German Reformed Church at Reading, Pennsylvania. Mr. Goodrich was also of old American Colonial ancestry.

Miss Goodrich and her aunt, Mrs. Austin, and her sister, Mrs. Knight, still occupy the old Goodrich home. Such has been the march of progress that all the familiar landmarks along Hollywood Boulevard are being removed, the boulevard which only a few years ago was remarkable for the beauty of its homes and spacious grounds surrounded by palms and orange trees is being now transformed into a long avenue of business houses. The homes themselves are passing and many of the old pioneers are going with them. Even the hills that looked so impossible a few years ago have been invaded, and the houses now rise tier above tier, constituting the modern Hollywood.

Richard Garvey, whose home is at 2302 West Ninth Street in Los Angeles, is one of the last survivors of the pioneer Californians, who made history in the southwest during the decades of the fifties, sixties and the seventies. In the exciting drama of the wild west, now enacted only in motion pictures, and in books of history, Richard Garvey played a personal part, enduring the dangers and hardships of an era gone forever.

He was born in Ireland in September, 1838, and is now in his eighty-eighth year. His people had been Irish farm renters for generations. He was the fourth in a large family of children, and was a small child when his father died. Then came the crop failures and the Irish famine of 1845-46, when the Garvey family was like so many others reduced to destitution and evicted from their homes by English landlords. That period was responsible for the great wave of Irish immigration to America, which occurred about the time as the German immigration, due to the German revolution of 1848. The Garvey family decided that Richard, though only twelve years of age, should be the first to come to this country and through his efforts prepare the way for the others to come. He arrived alone at Savannah, Georgia, during the winter of 1849-50, and through the kindness of a Jewish custom house official named Isaac Russell, he was given a home, clothing and employment at three dollars a week, from which he saved something with a view to bringing over his mother, brothers and sisters. This hope was realized in 1852, when the others of the Garvey family arrived in Savannah, Georgia and somewhat later located at Cleveland, Ohio, where the family ever since has been represented. Richard Garvey remained in Cleveland until his twentieth year. His mother died there in 1873 and two sisters, Maria and Delia, remained in Cleveland. Peter Garvey, one of his brothers, became a Catholic clergyman in Texas. Another brother, John Garvey, became a lieutenant in the Seventh West Virginia Regiment of the Federal Army in the Civil war, and was promoted at Antietam for conspicuous gal-

lantry, but died of wounds received in that battle. Before coming to America, Lieutenant Garvey had previously served ten years in the English army and received the Queen's Sergeant Medal for gallantry in the historic defense of Lucknow during the Sepoy rebellion. He entered the Union Army soon after arriving in the United States.

Richard Garvey, in 1858, left the family at Cleveland, and going to Fort Leavenworth was employed under Lieutenant Winfield Scott Hancock, during the Johnson Expedition against the Mormons. He was discharged at Fort Bridger, walking to Salt Lake City, and there joined a party bound for southern California. While on the desert their ponies died, and they completed the journey on foot into San Bernardino County, and thence on foot Mr. Garvey continued the journey until he arrived in Los Angeles early in 1858. Here he chanced to meet the chief clerk of Captain Hancock, then a captain in the Sixth Regiment, and general distributing quartermaster for the posts in southern California and Arizona. Mr. Garvey through Captain Hancock, was put in charge of the government storehouse. His friendship with General Hancock, afterwards one of the famous Generals of the Civil war, and finally a candidate for president, continued as long as that noted military man lived. Through Captain Hancock in 1859, Mr. Garvey was employed to carry, by pack mule, the Military mails from Los Angeles to Fort Mojave, on the Colorado river, and remained in this service until after the beginning of the Civil war. These journeys were made over vast stretches of desert, uninhabited, there being only two houses between Los Angeles and Fort Mojave, three hundred and twenty miles away.

This service brought Mr. Garvey into contact with many men interested in mining in the southwest, and he became a protege of that eminent Californian, George Hearst, subsequently United States Senator. Through Senator Hearst, he became interested in the development of the Moss Mines, and other mines in what are now Mojave County, Arizona; and was also interested in mining in Nevada, and in San Bernardino County, California. While superintending one section of the Moss mines, he started with four companions and a wagon load of supplies to a party of prospectors forty miles away on the Colorado River. Early one morning the party was ambushed by more than fifty Indians and a free for all fight was waged, one of the most desperate in the Indian annals of Arizona. Mr. Garvey was slightly wounded at the beginning of the fight, one of his companions was struck in the eye and another given a disabling wound. The party fought their way out of the ambush to the top of a hill 300 yards away where they kept up a stubborn defense all day, till at night one of them got through the line of siege and went for relief to an encampment of United States soldiers, who arrived the following day. Mr. Garvey in that fight had a sixteen shot rifle, probably the first ever brought into Arizona and its use enabled him to keep the Indians at bay, and prevented what would otherwise have been a complete massacre.

Mr. Garvey sold his interest in the Moss mines in 1863. This was the first stake he ever made in any business venture. He was compelled to abandon Arizona on account of Indian hostilities in 1864. At one time he estimated that one hundred and fifty men of his acquaintance had lost their lives at the hands of the Indians, during the Apache Indian wars. For several years he owned and operated a quartz mill in Holcomb Valley in San Bernardino County, selling out in 1872 to an English Company. However, he continued other operations in the same general

district for a number of years. In 1875, shortly after the failure of the Temple & Workman Bank, at Los Angeles, Mr. Garvey was successful in making a loan to reopen this bank. However this bank finally was compelled to close and Mr. Garvey was appointed receiver, devoting two and a half years to winding up the tangled affairs of this institution. Mr. Garvey in 1879 acquired an interest in Rancho Potrero Grande, the Rancho Potrero de Felipe Lugo and other lands nine miles east of what was then the city of Los Angeles. He established his home there in 1880, improving with a beautiful avenue of eucalyptus trees and other plantings and developed an important industry of grain growing and stock raising. He also acquired city property in Los Angeles, including land now in the heart of the business district. Until comparatively recent years, Mr. Garvey has been one of the influential men in the financial and real estate ownership and development of the Los Angeles vicinity.

He married January 13, 1884, Miss Theresa M. Mooney of Cleveland. Their only child Richard, was born in October, 1884, and resides with his father in Los Angeles. The mother of this son died December 18, 1885. Mr. Garvey has always been an independent in politics, though a strong supporter of Abraham Lincoln and General Grant.

Mrs. Georgia Seeley Keet, after having lived in eight states, has found complete happiness of environment in California, and for a number of years has been one of the interesting people of the Hollywood section of Los Angeles.

She was born in West Virginia, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Hughart, her mother a native of West Virginia. Her father was a Baptist minister. Mrs. Keet is a descendant of old Colonial stock.

She was reared and educated in West Virginia and Ohio. Her first husband, Charles W. Seeley, represented an old New York family, and as an oil man had extensive interests in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and later in California. Mr. and Mrs. Seeley came to California to make their home in 1907. They built a house on Vista Del Mar Avenue, at which time there were only three or four other houses on the street. After living there ten years they built the property at the intersection of Franklin and Cahuenga, two corners, one of which was later sold and on the other was erected the apartment building in which Mrs. Seeley still resides at 1900 Cahuenga Avenue.

Mr. Seeley passed away in 1919. He was affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. Seeley had one daughter, Georgia, who graduated from the Hollywood High School and is now Mrs. Coenen, a resident of San Diego.

Later Mrs. Seeley married Walter F. Keet. He was also a native of New York State and for forty years had been a resident of Battle Creek, Michigan. He is a retired business man and has been a resident of California for ten years. He is a member of the Masonic order and I. O. O. F. Mrs. Keet's Cahuenga property is now in the midst of business activity and development where values are increasing daily. A proposed widening of the Cahuenga Pass, the old Indian pass of Spanish times, is an improvement that will bring a great impetus to realty values all through this section.

Russell McD. Taylor, who has lived in California since early childhood, has for about tweny years been in the general insurance and real estate business at Los Angeles, having built up under his individual name

a general insurance agency with a clientage including many prominent firms and individuals in Los Angeles.

Mr. Taylor was born at Chatham, Ontario, Canada, September 17, 1876, son of Joseph M. and Elizabeth (McDonell) Taylor. His mother lives at Los Angeles. Joseph M. Taylor acquired a large amount of real estate in Los Angeles, and was an active man of affairs until his death in 1922.

Russell McD. Taylor attended public schools in California, graduating from high school at Los Angeles in 1896. His early experience was railroad work, and he served as cashier and paymaster during the construction period of the Salt Lake Railway. About 1906 he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and has since been in business under his own name. He handles his own property almost exclusively in real estate. He is a director of the Southern California Iron and Steel Company, director of the Crags Land Company, and director of the Security Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles.

Mr. Taylor is an enthusiastic sportsman, his favorite diversions being horseback riding, swimming, golf and trout fishing. He is now president of the Beach Club, which has under way a construction program at Santa Monica involving an estimated cost of $300,000. He is an honorary member of the California National Guard, is a republican, a member of the East Gate Lodge No. 290, F. and A. M., at Los Angeles, and belongs to the California Club, Midwick Country Club, Crags Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Writers Club and the North Fork Fishing Club. His church is the Episcopal.

Mr. Taylor married at Los Angeles, April 25, 1905, Miss Virginia Clarke. Her father, the late Sumner R. Clarke, of Peoria, was a well known banker and manufacturer in Illinois. Mr. Taylor has a step-son, Charles Clarke Keely, now a junior in Yale University. Mrs. Taylor is a member of a number of clubs, and has interested herself in the Children's Hospital, being a director of the Children's Hospital Society.

Judson Randolph Rush. A pioneer of Southern California, where he has lived for over forty years, Judson Randolph Rush was admitted to the bar in 1893, the year that marked the beginning of great panic, and as an attorney has been associated with a practice of remarkable range and importance. For many years he was a member of the firm Davis & Rush, of which the senior member, Le Compte Davis, recently retired.

Mr. Rush was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1865, son of John L. S. and Dorcas (Parcell) Rush. The Rush family has lived in Pennsylvania for five generations, the immigrant ancestor settling out on the frontier on coming from Europe, and being subsequently engaged in some of the battles and fights that marked the relations between the pioneers and the older inhabitants of that section. Subsequent generations also furnished fighting men against the Indians and other enemies of the country.

As a child he was taken to Iowa, acquired a common school education in that state, and in 1881, at the age of sixteen, came to California, first locating at Santa Ana. During the next three years he was a cowboy. Mr. Rush also has the distinction of having worked on the first oil well in the Fullerton district, and took a part in the development of this field. He became thoroughly familiar in practice with the oil industry, which has since become one of the primary sources of wealth to California. He

A. A. Hummel.

also became active in local politics and was elected justice of the peace at El Monte, holding that office from 1890 to 1892. He was appointed a deputy district attorney, and served in that capacity until January 7, 1895. Mr. Le Compte Davis was also a deputy district attorney at the same time, and the two formed a partnership and began practice immediately after they left office as deputies. They had their quarters in the old Rogers Building, now the site of the Hall of Records, and for eighteen years had their offices in the Bryson Building at Second and Spring streets. Frank R. Willis was a member of the firm six years, the title of the firm being then Davis, Rush & Willis. Mr. Willis withdrew when elected to the Superior Court bench. The firm has been retained in many of the noted cases which have come before the courts of Southern California, and the practice has been of general nature, involving all lines of law. The firm has handled many Oregon and Washington cases as well as those originating in California. Since the retirement of Mr. Le Compte Davis from active practice in the firm Mr. Rush has become associated with Mr. A. I. McCormick, under the firm name of Rush & McCormick, with offices in the Washington Building, at Third and Spring streets.

Mr. Rush was the democratic nominee for Congress in the Seventh California District in 1908, the year that William Howard Taft, with his magnificent political organization, was elected president. Although it was a republican year, Mr. Rush ran ahead of his own party ticket and his opponent was elected by a greatly reduced majority. Mr. Rush is a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner.

On March 18, 1918, at Glendora, California, he married Agusta D. Von Solzen.

Adam Albert Hummel, M. S., D. O., M. D., is one of the prominent representatives of his profession in Los Angeles County and is established in successful practice in Hollywood, at 6331 Hollywood Boulevard, where he owns a suite of four offices in the Guaranty Building. Prior to engaging in practice as an osteopathic physician and surgeon, the Doctor had made for himself a record of specially successful service in the pedagogic profession. His progressive achievement represents the result of his ambition and determined purpose, and his success has been on a parity with his determined and conscientious efforts in his varied fields of endeavor.

Doctor Hummel was born at Roberts, Illinois, April 12, 1877, and in his native town he gained his early education through the medium of the public schools, including the high school. In 1900 he was graduated from the Illinois State Normal School at Normal, Illinois, and during the ensuing five years he was a teacher in the public schools of Illinois, three years of which were in the high school at Galesburg. In the furtherance of his education along academic lines he entered the University of Illinois, and from this great institution he received in 1907 the degree of Bachelor of Science, the following year recording his reception also of the degree of Master of Science. He was also elected to the Honorary Society of Sigma Xi because of his marked ability in botanical research. In the meantime he served as an instructor in the university which figures as his Alma Mater.

In 1908 Doctor Hummel came to California and assumed the post of head of the science department in the high school at Redlands, where

he gave two years of effective service. From 1910 until 1920 he maintained his home in the City of Los Angeles, and was there a teacher in the State Normal School, in the science departments. While thus engaged he completed a course in the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons in that city, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1915, with the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy. In further professional fortification he took a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, from which he received in 1922 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has been established in active and successful practice at Hollywood since the year 1916, and here his able service has added dignity and value to the profession of his choice.

Doctor Hummel is actively identified with the National Osteopathic Association, is examining physician of the Hollywood Lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America, was a director and vice president of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, was first president of the local Lions Club, and was a director of the Hollywood Business Men's Club. He is president of the Mercantile Finance Corporation of Hollywood, and is a director of the Founders Finance and Discount Corporation of Los Angeles. He maintains membership in the Sunset Canyon Country Club, the Santa Monica Swimming Club, the Hollywood Athletic Club, and the Hollywood Congregational Church, of which his wife likewise is an active member. These various affiliations indicate that the Doctor has identified himself most fully and loyally with the civic, business and social affairs of his adopted city and state.

On the 16th of August, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Hummel and Miss Edna Estelle Daniels, of Mitchell, South Dakota, and the children of this union are David Daniel and Jean Ruth. Mrs. Hummel was born in the State of Iowa, received much of her early education in the public schools of Mitchell, South Dakota, and thereafter was a student in the Wesleyan College at that place. She attended the University of Minnesota two years, was thereafter a student in Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, where she was graduated in 1907, and in 1908 she was graduated from the California State Normal School in the City of Los Angeles. The year before her marriage she was principal of a school in Redlands, California. Mrs. Hummel is an active member of the Hollywood Woman's Club, the Hollywood Citizenship Club, and the League of Women Voters, her gracious influence being given in furtherance of the best civic and social interests of her home community.

Ida Hancock Ross, a woman of patrician ancestry and distinguished attainments, was long a gracious figure in the social and cultural life of California and was one of the revered pioneer women of this state at the time of her death, which occurred in Los Angeles, March 15, 1913, when she was seventy years of age. She was a daughter of the late Col. Agostin Haraszthy, who was of the Hungarian nobility, with the rank of count, and who was one of the distinguished pioneers of California, a review of his career being given in the following sketch.

Ida Haraszthy Hancock Ross was born at Imperial, Illinois, in the year 1843, and was six years of age when she accompanied her parents to California, in the ever memorable year 1849, the long and hazardous journey across the plains having been made along the old Santa Fe trail. The family home was first established at San Diego, and concerning later residential removals adequate details are given in the memorial dedicated to her father. In 1851 Mrs. Ross accompanied her mother and other chil-

dren of the family to the East, where they remained five years and where she received the best of educational advantages, it having been primarily for the purpose of educating the children that the sojourn in the Eastern States has been arranged. In 1860 Mrs. Ross accompanied her mother to Paris, in which city she lived two years, within which, as has been consistently stated, "she became intimate with all the culture and social advantages of that great capital." Within a comparatively short time after her return to California she became the wife of the gallant and distinguished Major Henry Hancock, who was born in New Hampshire, February 22, 1822, and whose death occurred in January, 1883. Major Hancock served with distinction in the Mexican war and was a California pioneer of 1849. He was successful in his gold-mining operations and made extensive investments in Mexican land grants in California, including the historic Ranco La Brea, west of Los Angeles. On lands thus owned by Major Hancock in the pioneer period of California history are now the fine Los Angeles suburbs of Hollywood and Colegrove, the while much of the original Rancho La Brea is still maintained in its integrity and constitutes one of the largest and most valuable landed estates in Southern California. Major Hancock served as United States surveyor in California, and he made the second official survey of the city of Los Angeles. He was one of the leading members of the bar of Southern California at the time of his death and was a citizen who had inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem.

After the death of her first husband, Major Hancock, the subject of this memoir was left alone with her two sons and with property heavily encumbered. Concerning this period in the career of Madame Ross the following appreciative record has been given, and the same is well worthy of perpetuation in this work: "Then and there she showed the nobility of her temperament and the nobility of ancestral heritage. With great courage and devotion she took her boys to the little old ranch house, and for two years she struggled and did much of the rough labor of the ranch with her own hands. At the same time she kept her boys in school near San Francisco. Her splendid business judgment eventually lifted the mortgage from the land, and from that time forward she lived in comfort, but, like the queen of classic mythology, having experienced suffering and tribulation, she was always sympathetic with those who suffered, and well understood the privations of the human lot. It was this generosity, born partly of experience and partly of the intrinsic generosity of her nature, that did so much to distinguish Madame Ross, as she was more familiarly known. Few have succeeded so well in the master principle of charity and kindly sympathy, and she was one who would 'do good by stealth and blush to find it fame.' It is possible to say only that the results of her private charity were enormous in the aggregate, but concerning details of her benevolences the record lives only in the hearts and memories of whose who were the recipients of her benefices."

Of the children of Major and Mrs. Hancock one son attained to maturity, George Allan Hancock, and he is one of the substantial capitalists and men of affairs in Southern California, where he has large and varied interests, especially in the city of Los Angeles. In 1909 was solemnized the marriage of Mrs. Ida H. Hancock to Hon. Erskine M. Ross, who served as a distinguished officer in the Confederate army in the Civil war and who became one of the leading lawyers and jurists of California, where he served as a justice of the supreme court of the state and also on the bench of the United States District Court for the Southern District of California.

In conclusion of this memoir is reproduced the context of a tribute paid to Madame Ross by a previous publication:

"One of the most beautiful homes of Los Angeles is the place, at Wilshire Boulevard and Vermont Avenue, in which Madame Ross lived until the close of her gentle and noble life. It is architecturally a replica of the Villa Medica at Florence, Italy. The music room in this Los Angeles mansion is a marvel of art, and in it was installed by Madame Ross one of the largest pipe organs in the state. It was enriched also by many rare art treasures collected by Mrs. Ross during her European travels. For a number of years she spent about six months annually abroad, and her wealth enabled her to give full scope to the tastes acquired in early life and developed and matured by later and intensive study of the greatest masters of painting and other fine arts. She was richly endowed with critical appreciation of all the best in music and art, and also of those talents that find expression in practical charity and philanthropy. Such a life becomes a resource to a community, and it was thus regarded when Mrs. Ross passed away. She had lived the greater part of a half-century in Los Angeles, had delighted in the growth of the Spanish community, as she first knew it, into the unique city of the western continent, and she took a corresponding pride in all that furthered that growth. At the funeral of Mrs. Ross more than a thousand persons gathered at the Catholic Cathedral in Los Angeles for the solemn requiem high mass by Bishop Conaty and Monsignor Harnett, and this assemblage testified to the popularity of Mrs. Ross and to the objective appreciation of all the beauty of her character and her life."

Col. Agostin Haraszthy. Scion of an ancient family of the nobility of Hungary, a man of distinguished intellectual attainments and broad vision, a patriot of prominence and influence in his native land, Col. Agostin Haraszthy became a veritable and practical apostle and worker for progress in two of the great commonwealths of the United States, and he was a leader in the pioneer development of Wisconsin, as was he later in California, to which latter state he came in 1849, the ever memorable year that marked the discovery of gold in this state. His was a superb initiative and constructive talent, and his creative energy knew neither limitations nor adverse conditions. He was a man who thought and wrought in terms of large and worthy achievement, and few have rendered a more valuable service to California than this distinguished and honored pioneer, to whom special recognition must be accorded in this publication if its claims to historic consistency are to be made good.

In the Comitat of Backsa, Hungary, Colonel Haraszthy was born in the year 1812, a representative of one of the oldest and most influential families of the ancient nobility of Hungary, in whose historic annals the family name frequently appears during a period of fully 760 years. In his native land Colonel Haraszthy was educated for the law, as was the family and national custom in connection with the affairs of the nobility. At the age of eighteen years Colonel Haraszthy became a member of the body guard of the Emperor Ferdinand, an organization composed entirely of Hungarian nobles. Subsequently he became the chief executive officer of his state or province, and next he was made secretary to the Viceroy of Hungary. When the liberal movement was initiated in Hungary he assumed leadership in the same, and with the eventual failure of this movement he was banished from his native land. It was at this

climacteric juncture in his career that Colonel Haraszthy came to the United States. He landed in the port of New York City, and his dominating spirit of action soon led him to initiate extensive travel through the land of his adoption. In this connection he compiled and published a book descriptive of the advantages and resources of this country, his primary object having been to promote through this medium immigration from Hungary to the United States, and the work having been the first of this kind ever printed in the Hungarian language. The Colonel soon selected Wisconsin as the stage of his activities. He became one of the influential pioneers of that commonwealth, where he purchased large tracts of land, founded several settlements or colonies, built bridges, constructed roads and established ferries. His was the makeup of the ideal pioneer, for he had vision as to requirements and possibilities and the dynamic power to convert those visions into practical realities. Upon coming to this country he brought with him valuable state papers from his native land, and eventually the Austrian government opened negotiations for their surrender. The matter was referred to Gen. Lewis Cass, then one of the most influential figures in American national affairs, and General Cass succeeded in gaining permission for Colonel Haraszthy to return to Hungary and remained for one year. The Colonel availed himself of this privilege, and was thus able to settle his affairs in Hungary and to bring back to the United States $150,000, this being aside from the landed estate of the family in Hungary, which latter had been confiscated by the Austrian government. In addition to the appreciable financial amount he was thus able to save from his estate, the Colonel brought also much of the fine old plate and many valuable paintings owned by the family. Upon his return to Wisconsin he engaged in merchandising, became the owner of steamboats plying the Great Lakes, and carried forward agricultural industry on an extensive scale. He was the first to plant hops in Wisconsin and the first to encourage the cultivation of this valuable crop. The United States Commissioner of Agriculture in his report for the year 1866, stated that the value of the hops product in the county in which it was thus introduced by Colonel Haraszthy amounted in that year to more than $2,000.000. At that period the Colonel was also at the head of the Emigrant Association of Wisconsin, an organization that brought over large colonies of English, German and Swiss settlers and made for them provisions of settlement on the fertile lands of that state. In Wisconsin Colonel Haraszthy gave to the Catholic Church, of which he was ever a devout communicant, a tract of 640 acres of land upon which was developed a large monastery. Upon the inception of the Hungarian revolution he was the leader of those who assembled arms and ammunition in the United States and set these supplies to the patriot revolutionists, besides which he gave large sums from his personal fortune to support the movement thus carried on to bring national independence to Hungary.

In 1849 Colonel Haraszthy came to California, and fortunate was this state in thus having gained a citizen of such sterling character, such fine loyalty and such splendid power of achievement. He settled at San Diego, and was soon elected sheriff of San Diego County, in which office he gave valuable service in suppressing the Indian war of that early period. He laid out what was known as "Middle San Diego," and was a leader in all community affairs of public order. In 1852 he was elected to the California Legislature, and in the same he served with characteristic ability and loyalty, he having been assigned to various important

committees and having distinguished himself in his vigorous opposition to all schemes of fraud and monopoly. In 1852 also he removed to San Francisco, and thereafter he gave the greater part of his time and attention to the developing and managing of his landed estate at Crystal Springs, San Mateo County, where he became a leader in advanced agriculture and horticulture. Finally President Pierce appointed Colonel Haraszthy assayer of the United States branch mint at San Francisco, and later he became the official smelter and refiner at this mint. After his resignation of these positions serious charges of official malfeasance were made against him, but a thorough investigation by the government authorities proved that these charges were absolutely without foundation in fact, and the Colonel was completely exonerated. While connected with the mint the Colonel built the metallurgical works that gave such important service in that period, and acquired also patents on improved processes for the refining of gold.

In 1856 Colonel Haraszthy removed to Sonoma and directed his attention almost exclusively to veniculture, and along no one line did he make greater and more valuable contribution to California industrialism and general advancement than through this medium. Concerning this period in his remarkable career the following record has been given: "He founded a horticultural society, and began importing vines from abroad. He was the first to advocate the raising of vines without irrigation, he planted extensive vineyards, and at once put himself at the head of the wine-producing industry in California. He may with propriety be referred to as the 'Father of Viniculture in California.' In 1858 he wrote a treatise on the culture of the vine and the manufacture of wine, this having been published by the state, for gratuitous distribution. This publication gave the first impulse to this important industry, and from that time California came to be known as the great wine state of the western continent. Colonel Haraszthy was the first to employ Chinese labor in California vineyards, and was the first to adapt the redwood timber to the making of wine casks. In 1861 he was appointed by the Governor of California as a commissioner to visit the wine countries of Europe, and this resulted in the importation of 300 different varieties of grapes, the vines having been planted extensively in most of the vineyards of California, and from the same having been produced most of the finer and more valuable wines that long made this state famous in this field of enterprise. At the time of its publication the book written by Colonel Haraszthy and entitled 'Grape Culture, Wines and Wine Making,' was conceded to be one of the best and most authoritative that had been compiled. Upon his return from Europe in 1862 he was chosen president of the California State Agricultural Society, of which he had previously served three terms as vice president. In 1863 he organized the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society, to which he conveyed his 400 acres of vineyards in Sonoma."

In the ordinary course of events it would seem that this man of action would have been satisfied to remain continuously in the fair state for which he had done much, but in 1868 he went to Nicaragua, with the intention of engaging in trade. His achievement already had been far greater than that of most leaders in industrial and civic progress, and as an apostle of improvement he found in Nicaragua further opportunity for constructive action. There he became interested in an extensive sugar plantation, and he vigorously began clearing new lands and planting more cane. From the government of Nicaraugua he acquired valuable conces-

sions or privileges for distilling and he erected a large distillery for the manufacture of spirits for the export trade. He also directed attention to the textile fibers of that country, and was preparing to acquire patents and to introduce improved machinery for the handling of such material when his eventful career was tragically, and somewhat mysteriously, brought to a close. Of the events leading up to this termination of a noble life the following record has been given: "In the winter of 1868 Colonel Haraszthy returned to California to purchase machinery and to charter a vessel with which to open the trade between San Francisco and the ports of Nicaragua. It was his desire to make the rich products of the latter country tributary to the wealth and material progress of California. He returned to his plantation in Nicaragua, and on July 6, 1869, when he was fifty-seven years of age, he mysteriously disappeared. He had left his house to go to the place where he was erecting a saw mill, and his footsteps were traced to a river. It is supposed that he endeavored to cross this river by climbing the branch of a tree, and that the branch broke, with the probable result that he fell into the river and was there devoured by an alligator."

From the same source as the foregoing quotation is taken the following estimate of the life and service of the honored subject of this memoir: "Colonel Haraszthy's whole aim was to introduce new elements of wealth, to search out new fields of industry, and thus to lead the way to a wider field of material progress in whatever country he lived. He was a man of generous and noble impulses. He was hospitable and liberal almost to a fault. His hand was ever ready to help those who stood in need. He was full of ambition, but only in the line of being useful to his fellow men. Those who knew him intimately loved and admired him, and all acknowledged that in his presence there was a charm that they felt but could not explain."

Among the California descendants of Colonel Haraszthy are Mrs. George G. Hunt, of Hollywood, and Charles E. Haraszthy and G. Allan Hancock, of Los Angeles all of whom are grandchildren of this distinguished California pioneer.

Colonel Haraszthy himself was of the nobility of Hungary, with the rank of count, and his wife, whose maiden name was Elenora de Dediniskyi, was a noblewoman of Polish ancestry, and she survived him by a number of years. They were the parents of six children at the time when the family home was established in California. In the preceding sketch of this work is entered a tribute to their daughter Ida, whose first husband was Major Henry Hancock. After the death of Major Hancock his widow became the wife of Judge Erskine M. Ross, she having been one of the gracious and loved pioneer women of California at the time of her death.

George Domville Robertson, founder and president of the G. D. Robertson & Company, Incorporated, one of the best known real estate firms in Los Angeles, has been associated with the life and affairs of that city for many years, and is an officer in numerous commercial and civic institutions.

He was born at Norton, New Brunswick, Canada, September 8, 1880, and is a descendant of George Robertson, a native of England, who on coming to America settled at Baltimore, Maryland. John Robertson, son of George, and the great-grandfather of G. D. Robertson, married Mary Matthews. Their son, John Robertson, Jr., married Jane Mercer. Joseph

Douglas Robertson, father of George D., was born October 5, 1842, was a merchant in New Brunswick, and died in 1889. His wife, Frances Floyd, was a daughter of Patrick Floyd, a shoe manufacturer at St. John, New Brunswick.

George D. Robertson had a grade school education. While little more than a boy in years he went to work for a firm at St. John, learned business by practical experience, and since coming to Los Angeles has been known as a realtor and banker. Besides being president and director of G. D. Robertson & Company, Incorporated, he is vice president and member of the executive board of the Bank of America, vice president and director of the Lincoln Mortgage Company, a director of the Commercial National Bank and of the Prudential Building & Loan Association. He has been markedly successful in handling subdivisions in Southern California, and altogether has been instrumental in marketing about sixty tracts of land for residents and industrial purposes in the last twenty years.

Mr. Robertson is a member of the Los Angeles Realty Board, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Los Angeles Orthopedic Foundation and a director of the Wilshire Masonic Lodge Corporation. He belongs to the Masonic Club and the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

On December 25, 1903, at Galt, Ontario, he married Annie E. Davidson, daughter of James Davidson. They have two children: George D., Jr., and Frances Dean Robertson.

J. A. Graves, president of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, has lived in that city half a century, and of the group of citizens who identified themselves with this old Spanish town during the decade of the seventies no one has been a more interested observer and participant in the life and affairs of the community than Mr. Graves, and perhaps none has achieved greater success and prominence.

Mr. Graves, who is a lawyer by profession, was born at Hauntown, Clinton County, Iowa, December 5, 1852, son of John Q. and Katherine Jane (Haun) Graves. When he was five years of age the family came out to California, first living at Marysville in Yuba County, and in 1867 moving to San Mateo County. Jackson Alpheus Graves began attending school at Marysville, graduated from the San Francisco High School in 1869, and in 1872 received his A. B. degree at St. Mary's College in San Francisco. St. Mary's College subsequently gave him the Master of Arts degree, and in 1912, in recognition of his many attainments and prominence, the honorary degree LL. B.

Mr. Graves began the study of law in San Francisco and in June, 1875, arrived in Los Angeles. At that time Los Angeles was still isolated so far as railroad connection with the outside world was concerned, there being still a large gap in the line north to San Francisco. In Los Angeles Mr. Graves became a clerk in the law firm of Brunson & Eastman, continuing his law studies after working hard all day in the routine of a law office. He was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court in January, 1876, and then became a member of the firm Brunson, Eastman & Graves. Mr. Graves owned and operated the first typewriter in Los Angeles, an old Remington machine, and he has many interesting reminiscences of the old days of the Bench and Bar of the city. For several years he was associated with John S. Chapman in the firm of Graves and Chapman. In 1888 he formed a partnership with Henry W. O'Melveny, one of his last surviving contemporaries and member of a family of great

Alexander Lambert

distinction in the legal profession of Southern California. Mr. Graves was a member of other partnerships and practiced law together for nearly thirty years.

In the course of his successful law practice he became identified with the banking interests of the Hellmans, was made vice president of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank in 1895, and on June 1, 1903, became active vice president, and for about five or six years has been president of that institution. The Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles is the oldest bank of Southern California, having been in existence more than a half century. In 1871 two private banks of the city were consolidated as the Farmers and Merchants Bank. For twenty years Mr. Graves has been closely identified with the management of this institution, the Board of Directors including some of California's best known financiers and business men. The bank has total assets of nearly $50,000,000. Mr. Graves is also an officer or director in a number of other banks of Southern California, and is also heavily interested in ranching and orange groves and other property. He married at Los Angeles, October 23, 1879, Miss Alice H. Griffith. Five children were born to their marriage: Alice, who married H. F. Stewart; Selwyn E., who died March 1, 1908; Catherine, who married E. S. Armstrong; Jackson A., who died March 23, 1910; and Francis Porter Graves.

Alexander Pantages had his first experience in the theatrical business at San Francisco. He has been a Californian in spirit ever since. Even now, with his far flung enterprise, the Pantages Circuit of Vaudeville Houses, covering practically all the Western states and provinces of Canada and America, his home is in California and his executive offices at Los Angeles.

A great theatrical manager-owner, who has built up a wonderful organization of vaudeville talents and made it accessible for the entertainment of millions, Alexander Pantages came from a boyhood environment where some of the oldest and finest of the world's culture and appreciation of beauty originated. He was born on one of the Dodecanese Islands, islands which as a result of the great war were returned to the enlarged Kingdom of Greece. Mr. Pantages is of Greek ancestry. He was one of a large family. At the age of nine he left home and stowed himself away on a vessel bound for a French port. Later a French ship took him to Panama, where the old DeLesseps Canal was in the process of construction. He went to South America, and at the age of twelve arrived in San Francisco, having in the meantime gained a wonderful fund of knowledge and self-reliance through the hard knocks he had received in contact with people and circumstances. While he had worked at nearly everything, it was the theatre, the show that made the supreme call upon his ambitions. At San Francisco he was the theatre utility man, passing out programs, acting as usher and sometimes "supering" with such comedians as Jim Post, Junie McCree, Eddie Foy, Bill Murphy and once even with Dave Belasco. Occasionally he took small shows of prizefighters to the towns around the bay.

In the late '90s he went to the gold fields of the Yukon. Though not a native American, he has again and again displayed that ability frequently suggested as an American characteristic of undertaking responsibilities without preparation or qualifications therefor beyond his quick ingenuity and resourcefulness to solve every problem as it came up. It was through the exercise of this talent that he assumed the role of pilot,

though he knew no more of the country than his followers, but boldly and successfully steered them through to Dawson. He reached Dawson without a cent in a community where cash was king. With empty pockets he could not be chooser, and took the first job offered as a bartender at $24 per day and board. He had never mixed a drink in his life, but he made the other bartenders show him by deft argument as to methods and contents. This important position in the social life of the mining metropolis held him only a brief time. Quickly he broke into the amusement business. With his showman's knowledge he soon had a theatre, with all the associated amusements of the time and place. Pantages' "Place" was the finest in all the Yukon. It was the social rendezvous of Dawson. He was private banker and safety deposit for the town. Miners trusted him with their gold bags, and at times he held hundreds of thousands in dust and nuggets. His explanation of his success there is that he played fair and the miners knew it. His first fortune went up in smoke, his second in fifteen miles of gold-bearing quartz claims and the third in a theatre and dancing pavilion which cost nearly half a million to build and equip. He had to abandon the last house because the reform administration "put the lid on" in Dawson and made drinking champagne coincident with a theatrical performance a thing of the past. He made and lost three fortunes in the mining metropolis and finally left there with $4,000 in his pocket.

It was on his return to the United States that Alexander Pantages began the real work for which destiny had been preparing him. At Seattle he rented a rough store building and opened the first 10-20-30-cent vaudeville house in America. It prospered, and in a short time he was doing business at Portland and gradually he built up a vaudeville circuit with branches at Victoria, Tacoma, Spokane, Bellingham and Vancouver. Now he is owner and general manager of the Pantages Circuit of Vaudeville Theatres, with main executive offices at Los Angeles, administrative offices at Seattle, and operating a circuit of forty theatres from Toronto, Canada, in the East to San Francisco in the West, and from Winnipeg and Edmonton in the North to San Diego in the South. His entertainments are seen and heard in fourteen states and four provinces of Canada. His Los Angeles private office is in the Pantages Theatre Building, a combined office and theatre building which he erected in 1918 at West Seventh and Hill streets.

At the time of obtaining the Seventh and Hill location there was very little travel on Hill Street, but Mr. Pantages, with his usual foresightedness and pioneering spirit, decided that Seventh and Hill in the future would be one of the best locations in Los Angeles, and time has proved that his judgment was correct, as the Pantages Theatre increased the valuation of property surrounding it to a phenomenal future and is now one of the busiest spots in Los Angeles. He is now easily the greatest individual vaudeville owner and manager, running his entire business alone, without advisors, and is president, general manager, supervisor, inspector and booking agency all in one. He has collected the finest talent in America, paying the highest salaries for vaudeville acts of any circuit in this country, and while he has made a profitable business of furnishing high-class entertainments, he has also indulged himself with an expensive hobby of providing better music than box office receipts ever warranted.

Alexander Pantages is a hard man to interview. The man who is not worth a story will wax eloquent about himself and you take his measure in five minutes. The man whose life is not merely one story, but a series

of really big and sometimes thrilling stories, seldom talks. Such is Pantages. He seems to guard in jealous care every incident of his life that reveals him in a striking or heroic light—and there are many of them. Occasionally he lets down the bars and talks about himself, though other people interest him more. Mr. Pantages is married, has a family of children, and the chief significance of success to him is the opportunity it provides to rear his sons as useful Americans and to use his wealth in doing good for others.

Col. Walter P. Story. In the marvelous development that has taken place at Los Angeles within a comparatively recent period few of her citizens have contributed more solidly to her prestige and upbuilding than Col. Walter P. Story, capitalist and realtor, and commanding officer of the One Hundred and Sixtieth United States Infantry, California National Guard.

Colonel Story is of American Colonial ancestry and of Revolutionary stock. He was born at Bozeman, Montana, December 18, 1883, son of Nelson and Ellen (Trent) Story, the former of whom now lives retired at Bozeman, where the latter died on February 9, 1924. Colonel Story was the youngest born of their family of three sons and one daughter, the others being: Mrs. Hogan, who is the wife of Dr. Garrett L. Hogan, of Los Angeles; Nelson, Jr., who was lieutenant-governor of Montana; and Thomas Byron, who is a banker at Bozeman and also a rancher.

Walter P. Story had his early educational training at Bozeman, attending the public schools until 1891, in which year he accompanied his parents to Los Angeles and continued in school until he was fifteen years old. He then became a student in Shattuck Military School at Faribault, Minnesota, where he remained until 1902. In 1903 he graduated from the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, and when he returned to Bozeman became identified with the Commercial National Bank, an outgrowth of the Gallatin Valley National Bank, of which his father was president.

Mr. Story served as bookkeeper and teller in the above institution for two years, and then returned to Los Angeles, where he embarked in the real estate business in association with Arthur E. Tandy, under the firm name of Tandy & Story, which partnerhip was dissolved in the spring of 1908, Mr. Story at this time beginning the erection of the notable Walter P. Story modern office building, a million dollar structure at Sixth Street and Broadway. This magnificent building, twelve stories high, has a frontage of 120 feet on Broadway and 150 feet on Sixth Street, and was completed April 1, 1910. An interesting story connected with it is that the lot on which this building stands was given Colonel Story when he was fourteen years old by his father, who had paid $50,000 for it in 1895. The building has proved an exceedingly profitable investment and continues to be one of the finest examples of modern office buildings in the city. One of the unique features of this structure that has been of considerable interest to architects made possible the adaptation of the roof as a luxurious place of residence, a surrounding wall and growing shrubbery making it a beautiful home for Colonel and Mrs. Story during part of the year.

Colonel Story owns the other valuable realty at Los Angeles. In 1921 he completed the Stock Exchange Building, on South Spring Street, a thirteen-story structure, modern in every particular and the finest in that part of the city. The Los Angeles Stock Exchange occupies the main

floor of this building. He owns a beautiful country estate and ranch house, sixteen acres situated four miles from Hollywood, and lives there during a part of the year. He has additional business interests, in real estate and manufacturing.

Colonel Story married, May 17, 1923, at Schenectady, New York, Miss Marie Louise Lorenn, who was born in Italy. Under appointment by the late President Harding he is colonel of the Infantry Officers Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States, and commanding officer of the One Hundred and Sixtieth United States Infantry, California National Guard. He is a member of the Military and Naval Affairs Commission, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and commissioner of the Fire and Police Pension Board. During the administration of Governor Hiram Johnson he was appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the Sixth District Agricultural Association, was reappointed by Governor William D. Stevens and again reappointed by Governor F. W. Richardson, and is a member of the Los Angeles Realty Board. His club memberships include: The California, the Los Angeles Athletic, the Midwick Country, the Los Angeles Country; and the Overland Club of Pasadena, and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and he belongs also to various local organizations, political and semi-social in character. He takes much pride in the fact that he is not only an honorary member of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange but is the only individual to whom such membership was ever extended. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, to the Society of Colonial Wars, and to the Association of Army Officers of the United States. In political life is is a republican.

Miss Mary Adair Veeder was born at Granville, Ohio, daughter of Herman Veeder, whose ancestors, originally from Holland, lived for five generations in and about Schenectady, New York. Herman Veeder was born in Canandaigua, New York, partly educated there, and graduated from Union College, Schenectady. His father, her grandfather, built a part of the first railroad through Rochester and Syracuse, New York. Her great-grandfather Veeder contributed a portion of his farm for and helped build the Erie Canal. Her only living brother, Curtis H. Veeder, and family, reside in Hartford, Connecticut.

Miss Veeder was educated principally in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, graduating from college there in 1886. She came to California in April, 1894, accompanying her aunt, Miss Abby C. Adair, and the latter's adopted niece, Margery Mackay. She came seeking health, after living in other climates in northern, eastern, and middle western states and about two years abroad in various places. After several years here and again trying the East and South, she returned to Los Angeles as a permanent resident.

In 1897 Miss Veeder entered social service in the only Settlement then existing in Los Angeles, which had been started a few years before by a small group of courageous women in the heart of the old Spanish pueblo, near the Plaza, in one room of an ancient adobe and later moved to a large frame house on the corner of Castelar and Alpine streets. This was the home of the association for many years, known as the "Casa de Castelar," afterwards incorporated under the title "Los Angeles Settlement Association."

This Settlement had no name over the door of its house with the exception of a short period, and the group operated only as friends and neighbors to the people in the vicinity. In that way the objects of their

work were not made sensible of charity, only of neighborly and efficient assistance. The co-workers never publicly solicited funds through the newspapers or other publications, avoiding the idea of charity in every possible way and inculcating self-help methods.

All the Settlement clubs were conducted on a non-sectarian, but Christian basis, and right principles of living as well as the way to material progress were considered, the teachers often learning from the taught.

Part of the outcome from this little group of active and contributing members of the Los Angeles Settlement Association was:

(1) The first night school for teaching English to foreigners, giving impetus to the establishment of this work in the public schools;

(2) The first public bath in the city, built in the Settlement yard;

(3) The first municipally-paid nurse, the Settlement conducting much of the public nursing for a number of years until through their efforts and others a Municipal Nursing Commission was formed, on which one of the Settlement workers was appointed;

(4) Other agencies having secured the passage of the home teacher law, appointed one of the active Settlement workers to fill the position;

(5) One of the Settlement workers helped to form the Municipal Playground Commission and served on the commission for a number of years;

(6) One of the Settlement workers helped to create the Juvenile Court and served on the first Juvenile Court Board;

(7) The Settlement took an active part in the securing of Child Labor legislation;

(8) The Housing Commission was a joint product of the Settlement and the Municipal League.

In addition to her work in the Los Angeles Settlement Association Miss Veeder took a special interest in the Los Angeles Housing Commission, having with Mr. Charles D. Willard, secretary of the Municipal League, started the commission in 1906 and served as a commissioner for eleven years.

During the first of those years women commissioners were something new and had no vote in city or state affairs or power to formulate the laws under which they lived. With a vote, they found civic work less difficult and more effective.

The Housing Commission was at first appointed by the mayor and the council, and was for seven years jointly under the Health Department and the Board of Public Works. It was then placed under the Health Department. After many years of efficient service, to which the members of the commission gave their time without compensation, the commission was recently replaced by a single paid head. Under their direction was a paid force of clerical and field workers who are now merged with those of the Health Department.

The Housing Commission began work on buildings so inexpensive that the Board of Public Works took no account of them. Not many blocks from the City Hall were groups of tents made of gunny sacks, tin cans flattened out and pieces of board, these tents being close together, the few outdoor facilities used in common, and such communities containing several dozen families. A few water faucets out of doors supplied the water. These constituted the original California "bungalow courts," then called "house courts." Nothing like them existed anywhere in the United States except a few in San Diego. The Housing Commission, by encouraging builders to substitute house courts for apartment houses,

were the creators of the now famed bungalow courts, many of which are well built, artistic groups of cottages around a park-like centre or court.

The Housing Commission afterwards had charge of the sanitary maintenance of all dwellings, hotels, apartments and other living conditions in the city.

They also fostered the separate dwelling, individual home ideal in the early days of the fast growing city. According to a recent federal census Los Angeles, though well on its way towards a second million inhabitants, is still a city of homes, heading the list of all cities in the proportion of homes to its population.

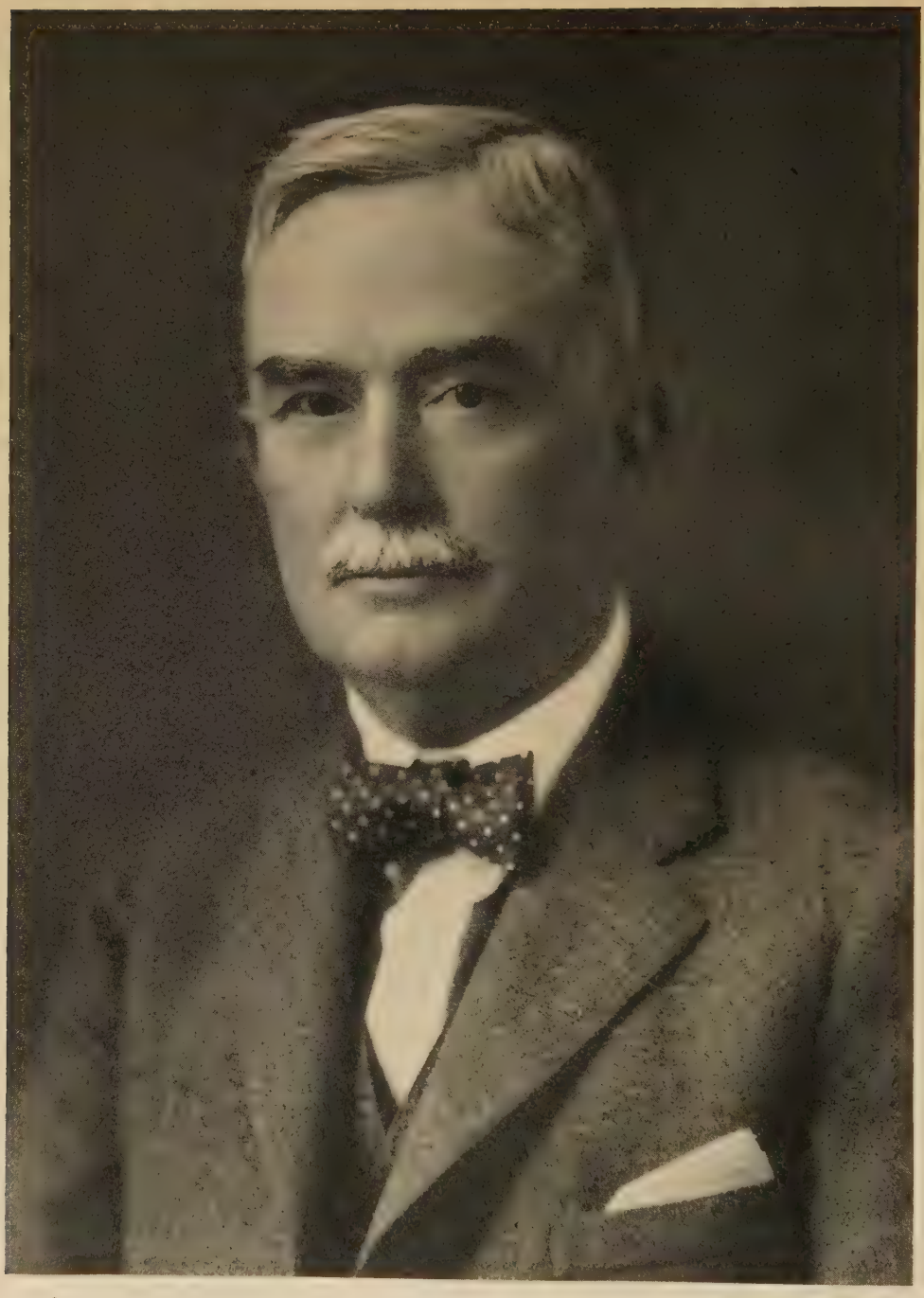
Before the Housing Commission became a part of the city government the Municipal League, on the advice of its secretary, Mr. Charles D. Willard, furnished the commission office space, supplies and a field inspector for the first survey, and gave it efficient backing after it was a permanent part of the civic machinery. These two agencies together brought about important changes in the laws affecting buildings, both construction and maintenance, working with the Board of Public Works, some of which were adopted by both city and state.

From the village-like town of 1894 to the present city of Los Angeles is a far cry! Yet the old town of about fifty thousand inhabitants was a pleasant place to live; leisurely and friendly, the yards full of fruit and flowers free to every comer, especially the newcomer from the East; and the same Southern hospitality still prevails.

Leslie Randall Hewitt, former judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, and closely identified with the legal history of the proceedings that resulted in the greater Los Angeles of today, has been a resident of this city since boyhood and a lawyer there for thirty years. He is member of the firm Hewitt & Crump, with offices in the Title Insurance Building.

Judge Hewitt was born at Olympia, Washington, September 12, 1867. The Hewitt family on coming to America settled at Stonington, Connecticut. Later members moved to Canaan, in Litchfield County, Connecticut, in the early part of the eighteenth century. The great-grandfather of Judge Hewitt, Randall Hewitt, was a soldier of the American Revolution. About 1790 he settled in Herkimer County, New York. His son, the grandfather, located at Seneca Falls, New York, about 1830. At Seneca Falls in 1840 was born Randall Hewitt, father of Judge Hewitt. He married Ellen L. Hewitt, a distant cousin, daughter of Christopher C. Hewitt. Christopher C. Hewitt had crossed the plains in 1852 and settled at Olympia, Washington, and was a pioneer figure in the history of that territory. He served as chief justice of Washington Territory from 1861 to 1869. In 1865 Randall Henry Hewitt, who had come across the plains in a covered wagon in 1862, married the daughter of Chief Justice Hewitt. Randall H. Hewitt until 1869 was a clerk of the Supreme Court of Washington and after 1870 engaged in work as a newspaper editor and publisher. In 1876 he moved with his family to Los Angeles.

Leslie Randall Hewitt was at that time nine years of age. He continued his education in Los Angeles Public Schools, graduating from the high school in 1885. In 1890 he graduated with the degree Bachelor of Letters from the University of California. After preparing for the bar he was admitted to practice in California courts in August, 1893, and in October, 1896, established his office in Los Angeles. In 1898 he was appointed deputy city attorney, serving until 1905 and in 1906 he suc-



H. S. Whitehead

ceeded W. B. Mathews as city attorney, an office he filled until 1910. In 1910 he was elected a member of the State Senate from the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District. In 1911 he became special counsel for the city in harbor affairs, serving until 1913. As a member of the consolidation commission in 1909 he and James A. Anderson had the honor of drafting the consolidation act. He acted for the city in the aqueduct project. It was his intention to resume private practice after handling these various matters for the city, but without having been a candidate, he was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County to succeed Hon. N. P. Conrey, who had been appointed presiding justice of the Appellate Court. He was on the Superior Court bench from 1913 to 1924, bringing to his duties the thorough knowledge of the law and a wide experience in and knowledge of the Los Angeles County people and interests. Since retiring from the bench in August, 1924, he has been engaged in practice of a general nature.

Judge Hewitt is an independent republican in politics. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Los Angeles City Club and the Los Angeles Pioneer Society. Friends and good books have been among the important resources in the enjoyment of life.

At San Francisco, April 30, 1901, he married Mabel Y. Eastwood, daughter of Asa B. and Emma M. Eastwood. Her father for many years was a mining superintendent in Nevada and California. Judge and Mrs. Hewitt, who reside at 1212 South Alvarado Street, have three children: Beatrice, Asa R., and Emily Ellen Hewitt.

Harry S. Hitchcock, vice president and general manager of the Baker Iron Works at Los Angeles, has been identified with the iron industry since boyhood. His earlier experience was acquired in the East. On the basis of his reputation there he was called to California and for a quarter of a century has been connected with the largest industry of its kind on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Hitchcock was born in Cecil County, Maryland, February 18, 1869, son of Abraham and Mary F. Hitchcock. He was educated in public schools, and after going to work attended night school for a number of years. When he resigned from the McCullough Iron Company in 1893, at the age of twenty-four, he was assistant manager. After learning the general technique of the business he studied particularly business system and plant efficiency as applied to an iron working plant. Leaving the McCullough Company, he went to Elwood City, Pennsylvania, as manager of the Elwood Steel Company. A year later he moved to New York City, where he was employed as "systematizer" with the Mergenthaler Linotype Company. After five years with the Mergenthaler Company he performed similar service for the Buffalo Forge Company at Buffalo, New York, and one year with the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia.

Mr. Hitchcock came to California in 1900. For a time he was purchasing agent for the Baker Iron Works. For ten years he was treasurer of the company, having charge of the purchase of all materials and supplies. Due to the great increasing business in recent years in which the Baker Iron Works has shared, resulting in an unprecedented growth and expansion, a general manager was needed to take charge of the correspondingly large volume of business. Thus after a quarter of a century of faithful and tireless service Mr. Hitchcock was elected in 1925 general

manager of the company. Since 1921 he has been vice president, and his present official title is vice president and general manager.

Mr. Hitchcock is a republican, a Knights Templar Mason and Shriner, member of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the California Club and the Los Angeles Country Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Casa Del Mar Beach Club at Santa Monica and the First Congregational Church. In 1910 he married Miss Aileen Potts, daughter of the late A. W. Potts of Los Angeles. They have three daughters, Edith, Helen and Mildred.

Samuel Woods Luitwieler. Prominent on the roster of successful business men of Los Angeles County appears the name of Samuel Woods Luitwieler, founder of the Luitwieler Pumping Engine Company of Rochester, New York, and a man to whose wide vision and sound investments much of the development in this region is due. He was born at Rochester, New York, April 9, 1847, a son of Jacob G. and Martha (Woods) Luitwieler, early settlers of Rochester. Samuel Woods Luitwieler attended school at Rochester, and at the age of fourteen years he entered the banking house of Rochester Brothers. When war broke out between the North and the South, he desired to enter the service as a drummer boy, but his parents objecting, he was forced to wait until 1863, when, leaving the bank, he enlisted in the First New York Veteran Cavalry. A portion of his service he was orderly to General Sheridan, and was with that distinguished officer in his campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. After the close of the war he became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1877 Mr. Luitwieler came to California and traveled through the northern and central portions of the state, but finally decided to locate in Los Angeles. There he became a dealer in Studebaker farm wagons, carriages and agricultural implements at 160 Los Angeles Street, this being the largest establishment of its kind in the city. In addition to the Studebaker products he also dealt in Moline plows, Champion mowing machines, Thomas rakes, Planet Junior cultivators, Monitor windmills, and other standard makes of machinery, and built up a large and well-established trade. At the same time he became connected with several land and water companies, and was president of the Los Angeles and Santa Monica Land and Water Companies, and vice president of the Los Angeles & Pacific Railroad Company, now the Pacific Electric Railway, of which he was one of the original owners in conjunction with Gen. M. H. Sherman and E. P. Clark. It was largely through his efforts that the Soldiers' Home was located in Southern California, and in Los Angeles County. He was identified with all measures of public interest in the city and county.

In the meanwhile he had founded the Luitweiler Pumping Engine Company, in 1890, and this enterprise assumed such large proportions that he left the Studebaker Company to develop the patents on a deep water pump he had invented. The factory is now located at Rochester, New York. Of a very inventive mind he has always been working at inventions which the world at large can profit by. His company has been continuously connected with the development of pumping from drilled and bored wells. The basic principle of the non-pulsating pumping system has been the perfect balance of the moving parts and the water discharges in constant volume and pressure. The balanced mechanism, uniform application of power, insuring uniform and constant water

delivery without jar or vibration, are combined in the Luitwieler system, which is of highest mechanical efficiency in design. The factory at Rochester is a thriving one and plans are being made for the building of another plant at Los Angeles.

Mr. Luitwieler was at one time one of the heaviest landowners of Los Angeles. He was a member of the old San Fernando Land Company, which owned 20,000 acres of land, the old Mission Ranch, and when this property was divided his share was 200 acres. In addition he had 150 acres in the MacDonald tract; 250 acres in the Santa Gertrude Ranch in East Whittier, and was a member of the syndicate that owned 2,200 acres, on a portion of which is located the Old Soldiers' Home. He also owned twenty acres in the manufacturing district of Vernon, and property on Hollywood Boulevard, but all of this property has been sold with the exception of 250 acres in East Whittier. The family home at the southwest corner of Figueroa and Washington Boulevard, was long one of the handsome ones of Los Angeles. Among other public spirited enterprises accomplished by Mr. Luitwieler was the bringing, in 1888, the first gas engine to Los Angeles.

In 1869 Mr. Luitwieler was married to Miss Sophia C. Maurer, a native of Rochester. Six children were born of this marriage namely: Jesse, George and Mabel, both of whom are deceased; Walter, Adelaide and Ethelyn, the latter being Mrs. Robert G. Schroeder. Mrs. Luitwieler has been an invalid for a number of years, but she is carefully attended by her devoted Miss Adelaide, a carefully educated lady, who attended the University of Southern California. She is a useful member of the Woman's City Club.

Jack Regan has proved himself a man capable of doing big things in a big way and has been specially successful in his real estate operations in Los Angeles County, his offices being now in the city of Hollywood, at 4580 Hollywood Boulevard, and his business in this progressive district of Southern California being of broad scope and importance. Mr. Regan initiated his activities in the real estate business in Los Angeles County at Pasadena, where he established himself in 1913 and where he remained five years. He then removed to Hollywood and opened his office on Western Avenue, whence he later removed to a location on Vermont Avenue, which remained the central headquarters of his business until January, 1923, when he took possession of his present spacious and well appointed offices on Hollywood Boulevard. Mr. Regan conducts a general real estate and loan business, specializes in ninety-nine year leases of business properties, and in the loan department of his enterprise has available and at his disposal eastern loan funds of a volume equaled by but few others applied to similar uses in all of Southern California. He has broadened the province of his business by doing an appreciable amount of building, and at the time of this writing, in the autumn of 1923, he has eight houses in process of construction within his field of operations.

Mr. Regan was born in New York City, August 18, 1887, his father having been there engaged in the work of his profession, that of civil engineer, and also having developed a substantial business as a contractor and builder. After having profited by the discipline of the public schools of the national metropolis, Mr. Regan there continued his studies in Columbia University until his graduation, in 1909, with the degree of Civil Engineer. In the direct line of his profession he was thereafter in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad during a period of eighteen

months, and the two ensuing years found him giving effective service as city engineer of Montclair, New Jersey. In 1912 Mr. Regan came to California, and after here holding for one year the position of appraisal engineer of the Southern Pacific Railroad, he turned his attention to the real estate business, as noted in the opening paragraph of this article. He is one of the most vital and progressive real estate men doing business in the Hollywood district, holds membership in the Los Angeles, the California State and the National Realty Boards, and is an active member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his real estate business he specialized in handling affairs for smaller investors, and is thus able to make valuable contribution to the growth and development of the district in which his operations are largely staged. The fact that he continues in the ranks of eligible bachelors, in no sense militates against his popularity in business and social circles, and in his adopted state his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

Mrs. Julia R. Johnson, M. D. Although no longer in active practice Dr. Julia R. Johnson has a very creditable record behind her of notable service in her profession, both as an independent practitioner, and in connection with her husband, the late Dr. Walter S. Johnson. She was born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Samuel L. and Margaret L. (Rishel) Youngman, and belongs to several of the old Colonial families of the East. A great-great-grandfather, Col. Henry Antis, received a large grant of land in Pennsylvania, on which now stands Antis Fort. Another of her ancestors was Ebenezer Youngman, whose name appears on Bunker Hill monument. When La Fayette College opened its doors, one of its faculty bore the name of Youngman, and he, too, was an ancestor of Dr. Julia R. Johnson.

Early deciding upon a professional career, Julia Ross Youngman, took up the study of medicine, and was graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, later specialized as an Orthopedist, and studied abroad at Vienna, Austria. She was a resident physician at the New England Hospital for Women and Children, of Boston, and was the first woman to be appointed on the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and she was also on the staff of the Vincent Memorial Hospital of the same city.

Julia Ross Youngman was married to Dr. Walter Sydney Johnson, a graduate of Harvard University. He was born at Minneapolis, Minnesota, a son of Joseph Warren Johnson, and a member of an old and honored Colonial family. For a number of years Dr. Walter S. Johnson was assistant superintendent of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and for eight years he was senior professor of Obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Los Angeles. Enlisting in the Medical Corps of the United States Army during the late war, he was commissioned a captain. His death occurred in 1920, and in his passing the city lost an eminent physician and good citizen. He was a member of the Harvard Club, the University Club, the Los Angeles Club, the Dekes, and was a Zeta Psi. While at Harvard he was on the varsity crew, and a member of the varsity glee club.

In 1906 the Johnsons came to Los Angeles, and here their two children were born, they being: Margaret Elizabeth, who is a graduate of the

Marlborough School; and Joseph Warren, who is a student of the Los Angeles High School. The daughter is taking up the higher branches of education at the Southern Branch of the University of California, and is a Delta Gamma.

While Dr. Julia R. Johnson is no longer engaged in practice, she is very active in club and civic work, and was a member of the executive board of the Friday Morning Club, a member of the Professional Woman's Club, member of Alpha Epsilon Iota, the International Medical Sorority, corresponding secretary of the nursing commission of the Health Department of Los Angeles, state chairman of Child Welfare during the late war, and was on the Council of National Defense. She belongs to the Los Angeles Country Club, and is a life member of the Friday Morning Club.

Reeve Gartzmann is president of Reeve Gartzmann, Inc., distributors of the products of the Oakland Motor Car Company, at 1929 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles. This business was established many years ago, and was one of the pioneers in the distribution of motor cars in California.

Mr. Gartzmann was born at Newburgh, New York, April 26, 1885, son of Gustav and Charlotte (Reeve) Gartzmann. His great-grandfather, Christian Gartzmann, was a farmer in Germany, and served as a soldier during the wars under Napoleon. The grandfather of Reeve Gartzmann was a noted surgeon at Egeln, Prussia, where his death occurred about 1882. He married Augusta Rose, who was born in the same locality as her husband. Dr. Gustav Gartzmann, father of the subject of this review, was born near Berlin, Germany, September 1, 1842, and was one of a family of ten children. He attended common schools in Germany, and at the age of seventeen completed the course of the Latin school. Later he entered the Berlin Medical College, spent two years there and was then drafted into the army. His first service in the army was during the war between Germany and Denmark over Schleswig-Holstein, and during that war he was assistant surgeon of the Second Regiment of Guards, Company 9. Later he was assistant surgeon in the Berlin Army Hospital, and shortly afterwards was again called to active duty during the Austria-Prussian war, being appointed assistant surgeon of the Light Field Hospital of the First Division of Guards. This war occurred in 1866. After his honorable discharge he accepted a position as ship surgeon with the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, and during the next three years made thirty-one trips across the Atlantic. Leaving the sea and taking up an American residence, he located in New York City and was for a time connected with Bellevue Medical College and a year later continued his own studies with the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he was graduated M. D. in 1873. Dr. Gustav Gartzmann then located at Newburgh, and for many years was one of the able physicians and surgeons in that locality. During the summer of 1894 he went abroad, spending several months at Berlin and Carlsbad as a means of restoring his health. In 1883 Dr. Gustav Gartzmann married Miss Charlotte Reeve at Cornwall, New York. She was born there, daughter of R. T. Reeve, an old resident of that vicinity. Dr. Gustav Gartzmann was a republican in politics, a member of the Masonic Order and was wholeheartedly an American citizen. He and his wife had three children: Pauline, Reeve and Marion. His widow subsequently came out to California and died at Long Beach.

Reeve Gartzmann attended public schools in Newburgh, the Clark private school at Pasadena, graduated from the Harvard Military School at Los Angeles, and for two years attended Leland Stanford University, being a member of the class of 1908. For a time after leaving the university he was associated with the Board of Fire Underwriters at Los Angeles, and then at San Diego became interested in the hardware business with Hazard Gould & Company, serving as vice president of the company from 1907 to 1911. During 1911-13 he was associated with his father-in-law at San Diego in the Southwestern Investment Company, being its vice president.

On returning to Los Angeles in 1913 he engaged in his present business, as a member of the firm Hawley, King & Company, handling the Oakland automobiles and trucks. The firm was then principally owned by George T. Hawley, George M. Hawley and Frank W. King, the former and latter now deceased, George T. Hawley dying at Oakland, being the father of George M. Hawley. Frank W. King died at Los Angeles. Mr. Gartzmann eventually became vice president and subsequently president of Hawley, King & Company, and on April 30, 1920, incorporated the California-Oakland Motor Company, taking over the assets of Hawley, King & Company. The California-Oakland Motor Company name was changed to Reeve Gartzmann, Inc., January 1, 1925. A branch was opened in 1915 at San Francisco, and the firm and company acted as Oakland distributors for the entire State of California and the State of Nevada. Since 1921 the San Francisco office has been discontinued. Mr. Gartzmann while at college was made a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity. He belongs to the California Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Flintridge Country Club, Beach Club at Santa Monica, and is a member of Lodge No. 35, F. and A. M., at San Diego.

Mr. Gartzmann married at San Diego, October 20, 1910, Miss Wilma Hawley, daughter of George M. Hawley, of San Diego, head of the George M. Hawley Investment Company. Mrs. Gartzmann is a native daughter, having been born at Auburn, California, and was educated in the public schools at San Diego, in Mills College at Oakland and Miss Fuller's School at Ossining, New York. George M. Hawley was born at San Francisco, while her mother, Edith (Hale) Hawley, was born at Auburn, California. Mr. and Mrs. Gartzmann have two daughters, both natives of California: Wilma Edith, born in San Diego, and Betty, born in Oakland. The residence of the family is at 418 South Arden Boulevard.

Mrs. Florence Devereaux Adson, of Los Angeles, has achieved distinction both as to the fine art of music and in the business field. She has proved herself one of the most capable investors in Los Angeles real estate and is a thoroughly capable business woman.

She was born in Oconee, Illinois, daughter of William and Elizabeth Devereaux. Her mother was the daughter of a former governor of Virginia and of Revolutionary stock, while her father was member of an early English family. She was thirteen years of age when her mother died and after that she had much of the influence and training of her grandmother. The public schools of her native Illinois town educated her, and subsequently she acquired a thorough musical education, studying under the famous instructor, Oscar Saenger, of New York, from whom she received great praise and encouragement, and also studied with William Shakespeare of London and with local instructors at Los Angeles.

Mrs. Adson has been a favorite soloist in Los Angeles, doing both church and concert work. However, her tastes for practical business were fully as pronounced as those that held her to music. Soon after coming to California in 1905, she entered the employ of the Southern California Savings Bank, and later joined the William Curlett & Sons, architects, as their private secretary. She was first in their San Francisco office and returning to Los Angeles took full charge of the local business.

It was while with this firm that Mrs. Adson made her first investment in Los Angeles real estate, purchasing West Adams property where she now resides. This was in 1912, and her investment was considered one promising loss rather than profit, since the property was much in advance of the improved section. She bought this for $2,700 and the ground alone today is worth $25,000. In 1913 she put up a flat building, and this is a good income property. She also purchased her home at Thirtieth and LaSalle. All of this she bought and paid for out of her own earnings.

Mrs. Adson was the wife of Mart Adson, a former railway official. Mrs. Adson has studied Italian, French and Spanish, and has many points of contact with the life of art and literature. However, she is very domestic, loves her home and entertains a great deal.

Neil S. McCarthy has gained for himself secure vantage-ground as one of the representative members of the bar of Los Angeles County, has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in the city of Los Angeles since 1910, and in his now large and important practice he specialized in banking and corporation law and in legal phases of theatrical and motion picture business. He maintains his offices at 504 Pacific Finance Building.

Mr. McCarthy is a native son of the great West and in his career has well exemplified the characteristic vitality and progressiveness that has marked the western part of our great national domain. He was born at Phoenix, Arizona, May 6, 1888, and is a son of James and Mary (Enright) McCarthy, the former of whom died in Los Angeles, July 14, 1925, and the latter of whom still maintains her home in this city, she being an earnest communicant of the Catholic Church, as was also her husband. On other pages of this publication appears a memorial tribute to the late James McCarthy.

In the public schools of his native city Neil Steere McCarthy continued his studies until his graduation in the high school, as a member of the class of 1907, and in preparation for his chosen profession he entered the law department of the great University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which he completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated in June, 1910, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, his admission to the Michigan bar having occurred on the 28th of the same month. In the same year Mr. McCarthy established his residence in Los Angeles and was admitted to the California bar, a later dispensation having admitted him also to practice in the United States District Court of the District of Southern California, he being eligible also for practice before the California Supreme Court. In his initial professional work in Los Angeles Mr. McCarthy had headquarters in the law office of James & Smith, and later his name was added to the firm name, which became James, Smith & McCarthy, his alliance with the firm continuing from January, 1912, until 1919, since which latter year he has maintained an individual office. At no time was a partnership relation represented in the firm alliance, each member conducting an individual practice of inde-

pendent order and the firm title having been adopted as a matter of professional expediency, as the three representatives occupied the same offices. For a term of years Mr. McCarthy was retained as counsel for the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, the Grauman Theaters, and other theatrical and motion picture interests, and at the time of this writing he is attorney for the Cinema Corporation of America, the Producers Distributing Corporation, and the Cecil B. DeMille Picture Corporation. For several years also he was attorney, as well as a director, of the Commercial National Bank of Los Angeles, he having retired from the office of attorney for this institution in 1924.

Mr. McCarthy has been influential and prominent in the councils and campaign activities of the republican party during much of the period of his residence in Los Angeles, and he is at the present time (1925) a member of the Republican State Central Committee. His religious faith is that of the Catholic Church, he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and he has membership in the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Beach Club, the Midwick Country Club, and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He is actively identified with the Los Angeles County Bar Association, the California State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association.

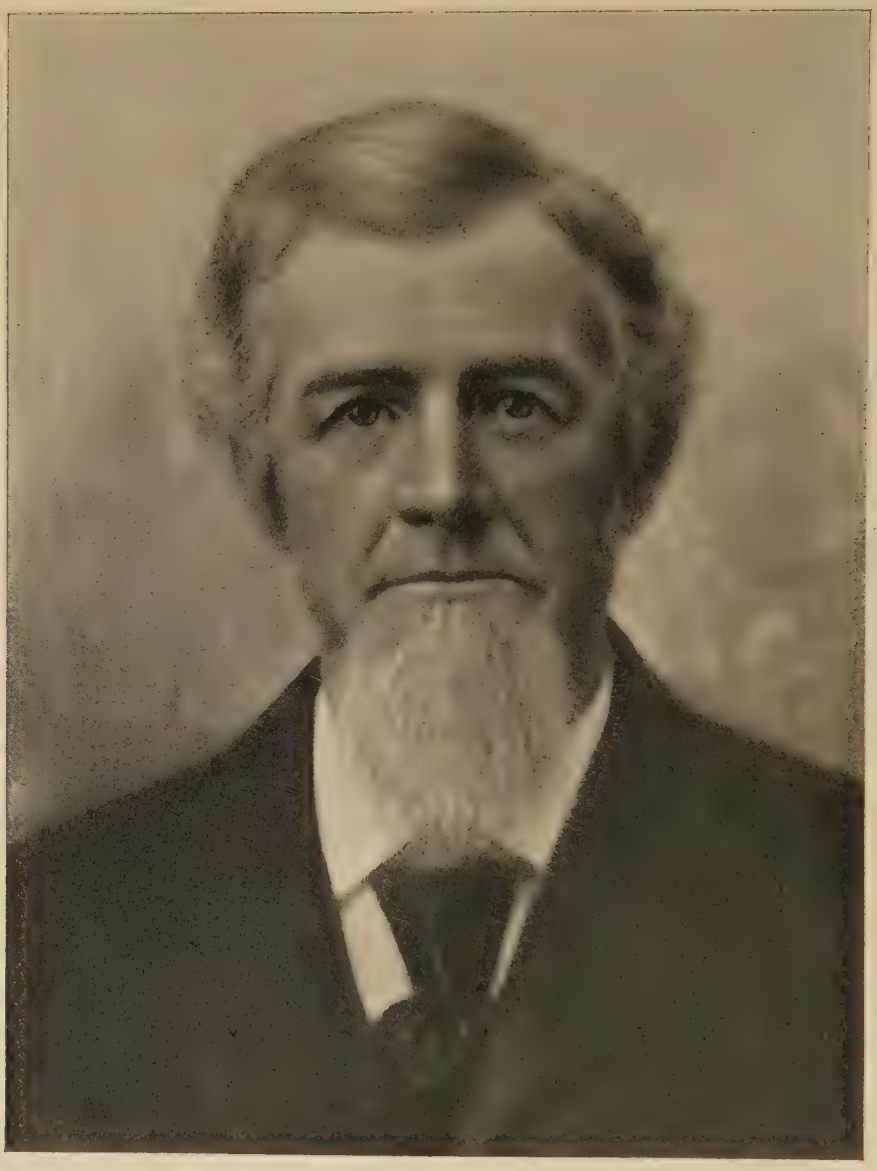
On September 23, 1912, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McCarthy to Miss Marguerite Meade Gilbert, of Binghamton, New York, where she was born and reared, her higher education having been received in National Park Seminary, New York. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy have four children, all of whom were born in Los Angeles, their names and respective years of birth being here recorded: Marjorie Ellen, 1914; Rosemary Elizabeth, 1915; Neil Dillon, 1917; and Kathleen Cecilia, 1919.

William Atwell Cheney. Before his death, which occurred August 10, 1925, William Atwell Cheney had enjoyed some of the most important honors and dignities of the legal profession. He had practiced law in Southern California nearly half a century. His last years were practically retired, his beautiful home place being at 1913 Ocean View Avenue, Los Angeles.

He was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 18, 1848, son of Benjamin F. and Martha Stearns (Whitney) Cheney. He acquired a liberal education, having attended public schools and academies. When a young man he came to California, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. The early years of his professional career were largely devoted to public service. He was county judge of Plumas County from 1878 to 1880, was a member of the California State Senate from 1880 to 1883, while from 1884 to 1891 he was judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County.

Judge Cheney in 1891 became general counsel for the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation, and attended to the legal business of that corporation through a period of nearly thirty years, while the business itself was growing from a local plant with a small equipment into one of the largest electric service companies in the world. Judge Cheney from 1904 to 1912 was lecturer on Constitutional Law at the School of Law in the University of Southern California.

He married in 1871 Miss Annie Skinner, of New Haven, Connecticut, She died April 26, 1916, and not long after her death Mr. Cheney retired as general counsel of the Gas and Electric Corporation, and gradually relieved himself of all the affairs of his profession. In 1913 he and his



Thomas Leahy

wife had toured Europe by automobile, also spending much time in Egypt and pursued their journey leisurely and in a way to acquaint them with many of the most historic and interesting spots on the continent and British Isles. Judge Cheney was deeply versed in the history and literature of the world, and was very fond of art and music. At his home he had a large pipe organ, and his many friends among the musicians of Los Angeles delighted to drop in and visit him and furnish the entertainment which he probably enjoyed most of all. He was a member of the University Club and a Fellow of the Academy of Science of Southern California. Judge Cheney was author of a book published in 1911 entitled "Can We Be Sure of Mortality?" His son, Harvey D. Cheney, whose offices are in the Central Building at Los Angeles, shared this beautiful home with his father, and the son is likewise a lover of good literature and music.

Mrs. Caroline Leahy. Numbered among the older residents of Los Angeles, Mrs. Caroline Leahy is a most remarkable woman, keenly intelligent, and well informed upon all matters of importance. She has reared a family of fine children of whose achievements she is justly proud She was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, a daughter of Charles and Sarah (Christie) Garthorne, who brought her to California in 1865. They settled at San Francisco, and it was in that city that Mrs. Leahy was educated, and there she was married to Thomas Leahy, a pioneer of California. He came to Los Angeles in 1851, when a lad of fifteen years. Mr. Leahy died about 1900.

Following their marriage, February 11, 1873, Mr. Leahy brought his bride to a new home in Los Angeles, on which was an adobe house, this house being 150 years old, and in it Mrs. Leahy spent thirty-four years. At the expiration of that period she bought her present home, then just completed, and in it she has lived for nineteen years. Mr. Leahy raised deciduous fruits, and had a wonderful vineyard, and they made all of their own wine. He also had the leading shoe store in the city for many years. One of the sturdy pioneer type, he was beloved, respected and admired by all, for he was, as his widow says: "one of God's noble gentlemen." During 1876, 1877 and 1878 he was a member of the Los Angeles City Council, and was one of the Zankaro Committee of that body. When Ninth and Alamedo streets were opened Mr. and Mrs. Leahy gave to the city valuable concessions of property, and their old home is now occupied by the Union and Southern Pacific Railroad freight terminal.

It is fifty-two years since Mrs. Leahy first came to Los Angeles, at that time but a small village, a few stores, the Plaza, and several streets, including Main, Spring and Fort, now Broadway, comprising the settlement. Looking backward over the more than half a century of residence here, Mrs. Leahy recalls many pleasuable events, such as the Sunday rides made with horse and buggy which took the family to Santa Monica Canyon. In order to make the trip there and back in one day it was necessary to arise very early, and even then it would be midnight before home was reached once more. En route they would pass but one house on Ninth Street, now such a much-traveled and built up thoroughfare. At the time her present home was built there were but four other houses in the neighborhood beyond her place. Some idea of the length of time Mrs. Leahy has been in California may be gathered from the fact that California had only been a member of the Union twenty-three years when

she arrived here. In the early days she declares people were more contented and consequently happier, for modern luxuries were unknown, and they had, all of them, just about the same things, and consequently were not envious of each other. Knowing each other intimately, they dwelt together in friendly companionship, and enjoyed life with a quiet happiness not found today.

Four sons and two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Leahy, and all at Los Angeles. They are: George, Edward H., Herbert V., Louis L., Sarah, usually called Sadie, and Lina (deceased), and all of them were educated at Los Angeles. George Leahy is an engineer on the Santa Fe Railroad. Edward H. is foreman of the car wiring department of the Pacific Electric Company. Herbert and Louis Lee are partners. They are inventors and manufacturers of the Leahy Oil Burner Equipment, and have invented everything used by their company from the oil burners to the furnaces. Their oil burner and furnace lead all others of a similar character today in efficiency and economy. These partners have an expert knowledge of oil equipment and combustion and have recently completed an air-cooling furnace. Possessing as they do inventive genius, their advice is sought throughout a wide area. Their shop stands on the old homesite, it having been erected by their mother in memory of the beloved husband and father. Sadie, the daughter, is unmarried and lives with her mother in the beautiful home, 699 Wilshire Place, one of the show places of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Leahy is a noble example of the devoted wife and mother who, turning aside from the glitter of social leadership, chose the better part, and today can reflect with pardonable pride upon what she has contributed to her city and country when she gazes upon her daughter and sons, all loving children, and splendid types of American citizens, while the sons are also successful business men.

Everett Russell Smith, M. D. While the honors of a successful physician and surgeon are quiet distinctions, they are none the less genuine and important. Members of his profession as well as the great number benefited by his skill will long cherish the memory of the late Dr. Everett Russell Smith, of Los Angeles, as one of the truest exemplars of the knowledge, skill and generosity of his vocation.

The late Doctor Smith was born at Bristol, Vermont, November 8, 1846, and died at Los Angeles, November 17, 1917, at the age of seventy-one. He was a graduate of Rush Medical College at Chicago, and for a number of years practiced at Rockford, Illinois. In 1887 he removed to Los Angeles, and here for a quarter of a century gave himself with unceasing devotion to the routine of an extensive medical and surgical practice. The only public or semi-public position he held was as vice president and president of the California Hospital. He was one of the founders of that institution. Both as a surgeon and general medical adviser his ability was unquestioned and unsurpassed. His professional associates admired his clear intellect, the resourcefulness derived from thorough study and observation, and his cool judgment in emergencies.

On the occasion of his retirement from active practice in December, 1912, he was tendered a banquet at the California Club, attended by about one hundred persons. It was an occasion that will be long remembered in the annals of the medical profession in Southern California.

Doctor Smith took his diversion in the strenuous pastimes of hunting and fishing among the great mountains and lakes of the pacific coast.

For several summers he had enjoyed himself at the Flat Rock Club on the border of Yellowstone Park. Another resource was reading, and few busy men of his profession went deeper into the range of the best of American literature. During his last days Lavengro, by George Barrow, was frequently in his hands. It was a book he had read three times. He was a member of the St. Johns Episcopal Church.

The active pallbearers at his funeral were medical men belonging to the Naval Hospital unit of which his son, Dr. Rea Smith, was the head. The honorary pallbearers were fourteen of his old associates including the late Dr. W. G. Cochran. Doctor Cochran and Doctor Smith had been the closest of friends in Los Angeles, and had also been fellow practitioners in Illinois. Their long continued friendship is delightful to contemplate.

Doctor Smith is survived by his wife, his son, Dr. Rea Smith and his two daughters, Mrs. George Martin and Miss Rose Smith.

Rea Everett Smith, M. D. A resident of Southern California since boyhood, Dr. Rea Smith has for over twenty years been a capable representative of the profession of medicine and surgery in Los Angeles. His offices are in the Medical Office Building.

Doctor Smith was born in DeKalb, Illinois, November 16, 1876, son of Dr. Everett Russell and Addie M. Smith. A sketch of the career of his honored father, well known in Los Angeles, is given in the preceding sketch. Rea Everett Smith was graduated from the Los Angeles High School in 1895, and then entered Stanford University, where he took the classical course, graduating A. B. in 1899. He pursued his medical course in the University of Pennsylvania, graduating M. D. in 1902, and soon afterward returning to his home state to engage in practice. His services have been in the field of the private practice of general surgery except during the World war, and he was appointed to the rank of commander in the United States Navy, serving one year at Leich, Scotland, and for two months during the Argonne Drive was located at Fleury in France.

Doctor Smith is a member of the various medical organizations and also the California Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Bohemian Club of San Francisco, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and St. John's Episcopal Church.

On April 21, 1903, at Los Angeles, he married Miss Georgia Deering Knight, daughter of the late Enoch Knight, of Los Angeles. They have two sons, both born in California, named Everett Russell and Gordon Knight Smith.

Handford Lennox Gordon, whose death occurred November 11, 1920, armistice day, had lived a long and useful life, one that brought him distinction in at least two states: Minnesota, which he once represented in Congress, and California. He had lived in California for many years and his name was identified with the ownershp of many valuable properties in and around Los Angeles, where members of his family still reside, including his daughter, Mrs. May Gordon MacDonald.

Handford Lennox Gordon was born at Andover, Alleghany County, New York, December 30, 1836, a descendant of William Ramsay Gordon, who came to America in the early 1600s. The Gordon family is said to have owned the first iron stove in New York and the Gordons were pioneer grist millers in their community. Handford Lennox Gordon was reared and educated in his native state. His uncle was Samuel

P. Gordon, a governor of New York. Governor Gordon's law partner was in Congress and as a result of this influence, appointment as a cadet at West Point Military Academy was given Handford Lennox Gordon. The latter's father however, forbade him to accept it and pursue a military career and this was such a disappointment to the boy that he eventually left for the west. He qualified to practice law after a period of study at Utica, New York. He then went to Minnesota in the territorial and pioneer days of the northwest. When the Civil war came on, he enlisted in the First Minnesota Regiment. In the battle of Bull Run, his thumb being shot off he was incapacitated and received an honorable discharge. He subsequently was appointed brigadier general of the Minnesota State Militia. For many years before his death he gave a dinner annually to the survivors of the old regiment and their wives and friends. In Minnesota he was appointed land comptroller by President Grant. He was deeply interested in politics and was one of the electors on the republican ticket when Lincoln was chosen president, casting his first ballot for Lincoln. He served two terms in the United States Senate.

As a result of the long rigorous winters of Minnesota, Senator Gordon began spending the winter season in California in 1879 and finally in 1886 he bought a large ranch at San Jose. In 1887 he moved to Los Angeles and though admitted to the California bar, he never practiced law. His chief interests in a business way were carefully investing his money with provisions for the future and he acquired real estate that enhanced in value every year and enabled him to leave his wife and children a comfortable fortune, giving each of the three children ninety acres in the Rosencranz oil district. At one time he owned the land on which the Clark Hotel in Los Angeles is situated; also the Jefferson School property, property on West Adams and Washington Boulevard and at Lankershim and Artesia. He bought a wonderful ranch and dairy which was given to his son. The property at 206 Broadway belonged to his daughter, Mrs. MacDonald, and also the property in Washington and elsewhere, all of which was purchased by a farsighted father.

Mr. Gordon was a pioneer in Los Angeles development and put on the market some of the first subdivisions there. Mention should also be made of the fact that he was a pioneer in asparagus culture in California. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. While for so many years immersed in practical and professional affairs, he had the gift of literary expression and wrote a number of poems including: "Feast of the Virgin," "Indian Legends and Poems," and a book entitled, "Laconics," including quotations from authors of every age and language and many original ones of his own. He could speak the language of the Sioux Indians, and while in Minnesota was appointed an Indian agent and frequently acted as interpreter. He was a citizen of Minnesota when the famous Indian outbreak occurred, led by Sitting Bull and the Sioux tribe. He received an appointment from General Grant as brigadier general of militia to cooperate with the regular troops in putting down this rebellion and participated in that bloody and historic campaign which figured so conspicuously in the Indian annals of the Northwest. He was one of the officers who participated in the powwows and was personally acquainted with the great chief Sitting Bull. Before he left Minnesota, he was initiated into the tribal rites of the Sioux Indians. A small settlement in Minnesota was named for him, Gordon.

Always interested in politics and current affairs, he had the acquaintance and friendship of many prominent men. During his early life in

Louis J. Regan, M. D.

Minnesota, he knew James J. Hill, when the latter's transportation interests were confined to a flat boat on the Red River. Mr. Gordon at that time was twenty-seven years of age and was district attorney of Wright County with the county seat at Mankato.

Since his death, Mrs. Gordon who before her marriage was Mary Louise Carpenter, has gone to live on the property which they first bought in California at San Jose. The three children are: Huntley Lennox Gordon, May Lennox Gordon MacDonald and William Wallace Gordon. Mrs. MacDonald, who was educated in the Ramona school at Alhambra and the Ely School at New York, is the mother of three children: Gordon Brassey, who will bear the name of Gordon MacDonald, Cosette Gordon Brassey and Lucile Gordon Brassey On March 1, 1925, May Lennox married William R. MacDonald, a son of Rev. W. H. P. MacDonald, a retired Presbyterian clergyman of Chicago, Illinois.

William Wallace Gordon was born January 1, 1888, in Santa Clara County and was educated in public schools at San Jose, for two terms being under the instruction of Dr. R. D. Hunt at the San Jose high school. He subsequently attended Stanford University. He is a member of the Jonathan Club, Southern California Athletic Club and the Brentwood Club. William W. Gordon married Frederika Terrill of Boston.

Louis J. Regan, M. D. To his duties as a physician and surgeon at Hollywood Doctor Regan brought qualifications and training acquired in medical college, in hospitals and by a long and arduous service as an army surgeon.

Doctor Regan was born at Rochester, New York, February 20, 1892, son of John A. and Anna M. (Brown) Regan. His parents were born in Victor, New York, and are now living retired. His father became a pioneer in the automobile business in 1903.

Dr. Louis J. Regan attended public schools at Rochester, St. John's Military Academy at Syracuse, and then entered the medical department of George Washington University at Washington, D. C., where he was graduated M. D. in 1913. After graduating he was an interne in George Washington Hospital, in a state hospital at Utica, New York, and in October, 1916, enlisted in the army. He received a commission as a first lieutenant in the American Reserve Corps, and in April, 1917, was called to duty with commission as first lieutenant in the regular army. Doctor Regan had the distinction of being chief surgeon of the American expedition that went to China and later to Siberia during the World war. He saw a great deal of service in the Orient and elsewhere.

On October 11, 1921, he retired from the army and since then has been established in Hollywood. He specializes in diseases of the abdomen and pelvis, his offices being in the Security Trust Building. He is a member of the Los Angeles County, California State and American Medical Associations, belongs to the Phi Chi medical fraternity and the Theta Nu Epsilon social fraternity.

Doctor Regan is also affiliated with Cahuenga Lodge No. 513, F. and A. M., Hollywood Chapter, R. A. M., Los Angeles Consistory, and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a member of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, the Hollywood Business Men's Club, the Hollywood Athletic Club, the Flintridge Country Club, and Casa Del Mar Beach Club at Santa Monica. He belongs to the Army and Navy clubs of New York and Manila, and is a member of the St. Thomas Episcopal Church. He is a member of Hollywood Post of the American Legion.

April 13, 1914, Doctor Regan married Miss Isabella Williamson Price, daughter of James Sterling and Nellie W. (Williamson) Price, of Raleigh, North Carolina. She was born in Houston, Texas, but spent her early life in North Carolina, being educated in the grammar and high schools at Raleigh and Winston-Salem, and finishing in a splendid Woman's College at Salem. She is a member of the Hollywood Woman's Club and the Children's Hospital Auxiliary. Doctor and Mrs. Regan have two children, Jean Brown and Louis J. Regan, Jr.

Frank Hervey Pettingell, president of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, has given more than thirty years of his business career to the stock and bond business. His home has been in Los Angeles since 1912.

Mr. Pettingell has held many official positions in patriotic, historical and genealogical organizations, including the National Society of Colonial Wars and the National Society Sons of the Revolution, and in both the paternal and maternal lines has seven generations of American ancestry behind him.

Richard Pettingell, his first American ancestor, was born in England in 1620 and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1640. He married in 1643, Joanna Ingersoll, daughter of Richard and Ann (Langley) Ingersoll of Salem. Their son, Matthew Pettingell, was born in 1648 and married at Newbury, Massachusetts, Miss Sarah Noyes. Nathaniel Pettingell, of the third generation, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, January 21, 1675-76, and married Margaret Richardson. Cutting Pettingell, of the fourth generation, was born at Newbury, January 17, 1721. His descendants are eligible for membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, and Society of Colonial Dames. Josiah Pettingell, son of Cutting and Judith (Atkinson) Pettingell, was born at Newbury, April 6, 1753, and died at Newburyport, Massachusetts, June 30, 1826. His descendants are eligible for membership in the Society Sons of the Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution. Cutting Pettingell, of the sixth generation, born at Newbury, May 9, 1785, saw service in the second war with England, 1812-15.

Nathaniel Henry Pettingell, father of Frank Hervey Pettingell, of Los Angeles, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, September 11, 1835, and died at South Newmarket, now Newfields, New Hampshire, November 12, 1874. He married at Newburyport, September 6, 1863, Mary Anna Felch, who was born at Newbury, September 10, 1843, and died at Newburyport, August 6, 1894.

The Felch line of ancestry runs back to Henry Felch, Sr., who was born about 1590, and came from Wales in 1640, and died at Boston, Massachusetts, in August, 1670. His son, Henry Felch, was called Sergeant Felch, and died at Reading, Massachusetts, November 11, 1699. Dr. Daniel Felch, of the third generation, was born at Reading, January 5, 1668, and was the father of Samuel Felch, who was baptized April 23, 1727. Jacob, son of Samuel Felch, was born at Seabrook, New Hampshire, February 3, 1777, and was the father of Joseph Harris Felch. Joseph Harris Felch, of the sixth generation, was born in New Hampshire, April 25, 1804, and died at Newburyport, Massachusetts, September 25, 1882. He married at Newbury, in 1834, Mary Haskell, who was born at Newburyport, July 5, 1804, and died April 9, 1861, they being the parents of Mary Anna Felch, mother of Frank Hervey Pettingell.

Frank Hervey Pettingell acquired his early education in the public schools of Newburyport, Massachusetts, but as a youth went to Colorado Springs, Colorado, and was a resident of that city many years. He completed a business college course there and at the age of twenty-one became utility man in the First National Bank of Colorado Springs. Since 1891 he has been in the stock and bond business, his headquarters from 1892 to 1912 being at Colorado Springs, though during 1904-05 he had an office in Wall Street, New York City, and for a time was also in business at Detroit, Michigan. In December, 1912, he came to Los Angeles. From 1915 to 1925, inclusive, he was president of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, and performed a service of inestimable value, building up that organization. During 1917-18 he was also a director of the Chamber of Mines and Oils at Los Angeles, and since 1913 has been a director of the National Pacific Oil Company at Los Angeles. He became a charter member of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association in 1894, and in 1915 was senior vice president of the National Mining and Stock Brokers' Association, with headquarters at San Francisco.

Mr. Pettingell on September 28, 1916, was appointed a member of the Board of Library Directors of the Los Angeles Public Library, and since January, 1919, has been first vice president, also chairman of finance and budget and chairman for 1922 to 1925, inclusive, of the building committee of the new Central Library Building. Since 1915 he has been a member of the American Library Association, and from 1920 to 1925 was president of the trustee section of the California Library Association; was chairman 1920-21 of the trustees' section of the American Library Association, and a delegate to the National Conference of the American Library Association at Colorado Springs in 1920.

His membership in patriotic and other organizations includes the following: Society of Colonial Wars of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from 1908-21; Society Sons of the Revolution and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1899-1921; Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution since 1898; New England Historic Genealogical Society (Massachusetts) since 1911; Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (Massachusetts) since 1910; Society of Old Plymouth Colony Descendants (Massachusetts) since 1915; the War of 1812 in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1908-21; New Hampshire Historical Society at Concord, 1915-18; life member Historical Society of Old Newbury, Newburyport, Massachusetts, since 1916; Paul Jones Club of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, since 1910; the Pike Family Association of America; Piscataqua Pioneers, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, vice president since 1919; New Jersey Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, 1920-23; National Patriotic Society of the Lion, 1922; state regent and chairman of the executive committee for California; Suretie Baronial Order of Runnemede (Sureties of the Magna Charta A. B. 1215) since 1916; elected suretie June 15, 1918, to June 15, 1922; honorary vice president general for National Society Americans of Royal Descent since 1916; first vice president California Genealogical Society since 1917, and honorary president since 1923; deputy governor general for California to the General Society of Colonial Wars, 1921-26; life member Society of Colonial Wars in the State of California (governor 1919-20); historian general, General Society of Colonial Wars, 1921-27; life member since 1913 of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of California, president 1921-22, member board of trustees 1924; general second vice president, General Society Sons of the Revolution, 1923-26; chevalier commander for California, Order of Lafayette, since

1918; vice president and charter member Lafayette Society of California; knights commander for the State of California, Order of Knights of the Golden Horseshoe, since 1919.

Mr. Pettingell is a republican and had an active part in republican party affairs while living at Colorado Springs. He is a Congregationalist in religion, and a member of the California Club of Los Angeles, the Lincoln Club of California, and Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, having first joined that order in Lodge No. 309 at Colorado Springs in 1895.

Mr. Pettingell married at Independence, Missouri, January 19, 1898, Mary Agnes Morgan, who was born at Independence, February 27, 1876, daughter of Robert K. and Mary (Smith) Morgan. On September 5, 1905, at Denver, Mr. Pettingell married Medora Anna Wilson, who was born at Denver, February 27, 1881, daughter of John Mitchell and Rosabel (Cantril) Wilson. Mr. Pettingell has two children, both by his first marriage: Frank Hervey, Jr., born at Colorado Springs, November 27, 1899, and Mary Agnes Pettingell, born at Detroit, Michigan, January 27, 1901. The children now reside in New York City.

Edward Augustus Dickson, editor and publisher of the Los Angeles Evening Express, has been in newspaper work practically since leaving the university.

Mr. Dickson has been a resident of California since early youth, and is a graduate of the University of California with the class of 1901. He was born at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, August 29, 1879, son of William H. and Jennie (Iverson) Dickson. The year following his graduation from the university he spent in Japan teaching school, and on his return took up newspaper work on the staff of the San Francisco Chronicle. In 1906 he became associated with the Los Angeles Express, and was its Washington correspondent from 1910 to 1912. He has been editor of the Los Angeles Evening Express, the oldest daily newspaper in Los Angeles, since January, 1919, and joint owner and publisher of that paper since 1921.

In May, 1919, Mr. Dickson was appointed a member of the California Historical Commission by Governor William D. Stevens. He is also a member of the board of regents of the University of California, and during the World war was a member of the State Council of Defense. He is a republican, a Methodist, and a member of the University and Los Angeles Country clubs, a member of Phi Delta Theta, member of the Masonic fraternity and President Lincoln Club. Mr. Dickson married at Los Angeles, December 25, 1907, Miss Wilhelmina de Wolff of Zanesville, Ohio. Residence, 510 South Lucerne Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

Frederick William Kellogg earned his first distinction in the newspaper field in the Middle West, but for the past twenty years has been a resident of California, and publisher and executive officer of a number of the largest and most influential newspapers on the coast.

Mr. Kellogg was born at Norwalk, Ohio, December 7, 1866, son of Theron Hitchkiss Kellogg and Frances Ann Esther (Penfield) Kellogg, and a descendant of the Kellogg family that settled in Massachusetts in 1634. His mother was a graduate of the first institution for higher education of women in the United States, Mount Holyoke College.

Frederick W. Kellogg was graduated from the Norwalk High School in 1884, and had previously acquired some valuable experience while working in local newspaper plants in Norwalk. From 1884 to 1887 he was with the Cleveland Press of Cleveland, Ohio. From 1884 to 1897 he was advertising manager of the Detroit News. For five years he was advertising manager for the Cleveland Press and the Scripps-McRae League of newspapers, comprising a number of prominent dailies in the Middle West. In 1899 he and L. V. Ashbaugh founded the Omaha Daily News, making it a successful venture, and they also founded, in 1900, the St. Paul Daily News, and in 1902 the Minneapolis Daily News.

When he came to California in 1905 Mr. Kellogg interested himself in some newspaper enterprises on the coast. From 1913 to 1919 he was president of the company publishing the San Francisco Call and Post, selling his interest in that publication in 1919. Mr. Kellogg and Mr. E. A. Dickson were associated in the ownership of the Los Angeles Express, and he was president of the Express Publishing Company. Subsequently Mr. E. A. Dickson and Guy C. Earl, Jr., bought Mr. Kellogg's stock in the Express, Mr. Earl succeeding him as president of the company and Mr. Dickson continuing as editor of the paper and vice president of the company. Mr. Kellogg continues as publisher of the Pasadena Post, Santa Monica Outlook and a chain of some twelve other daily afternoon papers in Los Angeles County.

Mr. Kellogg is an independent republican, a member of the Episcopal Church, is a Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Pasadena Chamber of Commerce, Pasadena and California Gold Club, the Annandale and Flintridge Country Clubs, and the Olympic Club of San Francisco.

He married at Detroit, May 8, 1890, Miss Florence Scripps, daughter of the late William A. Scripps, of the famous newspaper family, and one of the founders and owners of the United States Press and the Scripps-McRae League. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg have three children, Miss Ellen Scripps Kellogg; Dorothy Winifred Kellogg, born in September, 1893, who married Dr. James H. McKellar, of Pasadena; and William Scripps Kellogg, born January 29, 1897, who married Miss Alice Crowe and for several years had been associated with his father as publisher of California newspapers.

Louis Cass. A native son of Los Angeles, where his family has been one of prominent business and social connections for many years, Louis Cass after leaving school chose the fascinating business of insurance brokerage, and for a number of years has been head of the firm Cass and Johansing, insurance brokers in the I. N. Van Nuys Building.

He was born at the family home on Flower Street, near Twenty-third Street in Los Angeles, November 16, 1889, son of Alonzo B. and Martha T. Cass. Alonzo B. Cass, who died March 11, 1924, was president of the Southern California Telephone Company, and the story of his life is told elsewhere.

Louis Cass was liberally educated, graduating from the Los Angeles High School in 1909, with the A. B. degree from Leland Stanford University in 1913, and in 1914 formed a partnership with Harry G. Johansing under the name Cass and Johansing, as insurance brokers.

Mr. Cass is a republican, a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, Flintridge Country Club, the California Yacht Club, University Club, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Zeta Psi

college fraternity and the Presbyterian Church. His favorite sports are golf and yachting. Recently Mr. Cass has completed a beautiful home on spacious grounds at Flintridge, near Pasadena.

He married at Los Angeles, November 3, 1914, Miss Virginia Nourse. She was born in Des Moines, Iowa, but was reared in Los Angeles, attending the Marlborough School for Girls and spending two years abroad in study at Paris. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Nourse, of Berkeley Square, Los Angeles, of social prominence in Southern California. Mr. and Mrs. Cass have two children, both native sons, Charles Beecher and Louis Cass, Jr.

Winona Priestley. Accepted as one of the gifted artists of Los Angeles, Miss Winona Priestley has made great progress both as an artist in oils and a musician, and is the center of a congenial cultured circle, the members of which are interested in the advancement of artistic matters. She was born at Shellsburg, Wisconsin, a daughter of Charles Ward and Imogene (Atwood) Priestley, the former born February 12, 1844, and the latter, November 30, 1849. He died September 6, 1913 from a stroke of paralysis, and she died May 4, 1920. On his side the family is traced back in England to King George III, while on her side the connection includes Bartlett Nye of Revolutionary fame, through whom she became a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, John Alden and the Southworth family.

Mr. and Mrs. Priestley were married at Shellsburg, Wisconsin, October 25, 1867. For a number of years Mr. Priestley was in the banking business in that city, but later moved his family to Oakdale, Nebraska, and for several years was cashier of its leading bank, and still later was made its president. After a quarter of a century spent in Nebraska Mr. Priestley retired from active participation in business life, and in 1910 moved to Pomona, California to live, and there his death occurred, as before stated. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Priestley, two of whom survive: Mrs. M. A. Bley, of Los Angeles, and Miss Winona, whose name heads this review.

Miss Priestley was educated in Nebraska, and studied music at the Wesleyan University, and at the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, spending a year at the latter institution. She has much genius, paints beautifully, and is gifted in music. During her long connection with California she has had numerous experiences, some delightful, and others not so pleasant, one belonging to the latter class being the earthquake and fire of April, 1906, which she will never forget. With her many talents she is able to express her personality, and also to afford great enjoyment to her associates and stimulate them to cultivate their own capabilities that the world will be made the finer for their passing through it.

Mrs. May B. Hyland came to Los Angeles thirty-seven years ago when this was a small and primitive city. Her home for the last fifteen years has been at 1325 South Western Avenue. Mrs. Hyland was a pioneer among the women operators and conductors of Los Angeles real estate and has figured very successfully in that field.

The first year she was in Los Angeles, she saw snow cover Spring Street like a blanket, though it lasted but a short time. She has interesting memories of some of the early floods, when through lack of drainage facilities, the streets would be torrential canyons, the water running with such force as to sweep away kegs and barrels and once she saw a China-

Fred R. Zahler

man trying to drive along with his cart, but both the cart and the horse were carried along with the current. During the same year Los Angeles experienced a bad earthquake. At that time all business was centered around the Plaza. Among the other early settlers she knew Governor Pio Pico.

She recalled trading at the Pico store, riding the old mule cars, Sunday excursions to Santa Monica and some of the early bicycle races and other features of diversion and entertainment afforded in those days.

Her son, Ray W. Hyland, is one of the large real estate operators of Los Angeles. At the age of twelve years he won a bicycle contest, a prize for which consisted of a ring and a rug. This son, at the age of fourteen, entered the first race on the Vendome track on Main Street, and was awarded a seventy-five dollar cash prize. He managed to distribute this prize by giving dinner parties to his friends at the fashionable Maison Do Re Cafe.

Mrs. Hyland early became interested in real estate buying and selling. For a number of years she was the proprietor of the Oxford Hotel on the south west corner of Broadway and Fifth streets, where the Fifth Street Store is now located. One of her early transactions was the acquisition of the Wolfskill property at 512 Crocker Street. She made the house over into a hotel, calling it the Hotel Avondale. She also purchased the bungalow and lot next to it. Nineteen years ago she purchased three lots on Western Avenue on one of which she has her home. She acquired this property at a nominal figure, but as it is only a few steps from Pico, it has enhanced the tremendous value. In other sections she bought various properties, and also purchased beach property which she still owns. She is a splendid business woman, of keen judgment and has proved a forceful factor in everything she has done.

Her parents were Daniel and Anna (Birkett) Hyland, of pioneer families of Northern Illinois in the vicinity of Chicago.

Fred Lawrence Baker. No individual has had a larger responsiity and part in the upbuilding of industry and the harbor district of Los Angeles than Fred L. Baker, president of the Los Angeles Steamship Company, the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company and the Baker Iron Works. He has lived in Los Angeles for over half a century, and has been not merely a witness but an influential factor in the wonderful development of the metropolis of the Southwest.

The Baker Iron Works, now one of the largest iron industries of the West, has developed from a one-man industry. In 1872 a Frenchman started a little machine shop on North Spring Street. The business was purchased in 1879 by Milo S. Baker.

So thoroughly was work done at the Baker shops that a slow and steady increase in business followed from month to month. With the need of larger quarters the plant was moved to Second and Main streets. Los Angeles was then growing rapidly and in 1886 the Baker Iron Works was incorporated. This is now the oldest business of its kind in Southern California. At that time the company established its plant on Buena Vista, now North Broadway and College streets. Fully ten acres are now covered with the different departments of the industry. This is a business that as much as any other has proved the possibility of Los Angeles for manufacturing. The men at the head of the business have stamped their intelligence and character upon their products. They have furnished the structural iron and steel work for many of the large office

buildings and hotels of Southern California, and the output is a general line of structural iron and steel, elevators, steam boilers, mining and oil machinery. During the World war the facilities of the Baker Iron Works were placed at the disposal of the government and used for the construction of steel ships.

Milo S. Baker brought his wife and children to Los Angeles County in 1873, and they were the first outside family to join the Indiana colony, now Pasadena, which settlement hitherto had been composed of seventeen families, all from Indiana. The Bakers are of old New England stock. Remember Baker, a relative of Ethan Allen, leader of the mountain brigade in the Revolutionary war, was captain of a company when General Allen stormed and captured Fort Ticonderoga. This patriot was soon afterwards captured and murdered by the Indians and is said to have been the first officer killed in the Revolution. Captain Remember Baker was one of the original surveyors of New Hampshire. His son, Ozi, established the boundary lines between the states of New York and Vermont. Remember Baker, father of Milo S. Baker, was an assistant surveyor to his father Ozi. This second Remember Baker was a sea captain, and had the distinction of piloting the Robert Fulton on the first trip up the Hudson in 1807. He served as a captain in the War of 1812. In 1836 he went to the wilds of Michigan, settling where the state capitol now stands at Lansing. He died in that state about 1845.

Milo S. Baker was born in Western New York, March 20, 1828, was a small boy when taken to Michigan and at the age of eighteen took charge of his father's business. In March, 1851 he and four companions went to California, traveling overland, and for about three years he was engaged in mining in California. He returned by the Panama route, going on the steamer Winfield Scott. On his return to Michigan he took up the machinery business, conducted a foundry and machine shop at Portland, Michigan, and in 1860 was elected a member of the Michigan Legislature. He was in the Legislature at the beginning of the Civil war, and about that time sold his business at Portland and established Baker's Eureka Iron Works at Lansing, manufacturing machinery and architectural iron. Subsequently he added a flouring mill and sawmill. He and his brother, Gen. Lafayette C. Baker, erected the Downey House in Lansing, which became one of the largest hotels in that city. Gen. Lafayette Baker came to California and was active among the Vigilantes and at the beginning of the Civil war became a secret service agent and was soon placed at the head of the Secret Service Bureau, being commissioned colonel and later brigadier-general. After the assassination of President Lincoln he organized the pursuit of the murderer and was present at his capture and death. He died in Philadelphia July 2, 1868, about the time of the publication of his work, "History of the United States Secret Service," which settled authoritatively some disputed points of the war.

Milo S. Baker was a man fearless in temperament, patriotic in spirit and bold in adventure. He was proud of the fact that he never worked for wages, although he started out in the world on his own account at the age of thirteen. He married in January, 1863, Harriet L. Lawrence, daughter of William H. Lawrence and a niece of Capt. James Lawrence, one of the great American naval heroes, who early in the War of 1812, while in command of the Hornet, met and captured the British vessel Peacock, and later as commander of the captured frigate was mortally wounded in the engagement with the Shannon, his last words being the

inspiring command: "Don't give up the ship." Milo S. Baker continued active as president of the Baker Iron Works until his death in 1894. He was survived by two sons, Fred L. and Milo L., and one daughter, Belle.

Through the death of Milo S. Baker the responsibility of managing the Baker Iron Works fell upon his son, Fred Lawrence Baker. That he proved equal to the emergency the subsequent record of the business abundantly proves. His accomplishments as a business man are more remarkable because of the fact that he never had more than six months of schooling in his life. Some men, including Mr. Baker, possess in themselves the essentials of the highest success without the aid of instruction in schools of learning. Nevertheless Mr. Baker is unusually well informed upon all subjects of importance, and in his special line has long been a recognized master of his class. The Baker Iron Works supplies structural iron and steel and machinery for an immense trade throughout the Southewest, including Arizona and northern Mexico and also for some of the great maritime interests.

From 1904 to 1913 Fred L. Baker was president of the Foundries and Employers Association, an organization for the open shop in Los Angeles. From 1892 to 1896 he represented the Second District in the City Council. He was for thirteen years president of the Automobile Club of Southern California. He was one of the original organizers and first vice president of the Manufacturers Association, which later was merged with the Merchants Association under the title of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, of which he became first vice president, later becoming president of that Association. He is a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of all the leading social clubs of Los Angeles. While serving on the Board of Water Commissioners he took a conspicuous part in educating the public to the necessity of constructing the great Owen's River aqueduct for the permanent water supply of Los Angeles. He has been a constant influence in behalf of the construction of modern highways in Southern California.

Mr. Baker married, November 28, 1887, Lillian May Todd, of Los Angeles. The three children born to their marriage are: Earlda A., wife of Fulton Bane; Marjorie M., wife of Guy C. Boynton; and Lawrence Todd Baker.

Joseph Philip Newmark. Since the early years of the American occupation of California, members of the Newmark family have played a prominent part in commercial and civic affairs of the state, and both in Los Angeles and San Francisco the name has many honorable associations with business. They have been chiefly importers, wholesalers, and manufacturers and at different times the investments of the family have aggregated immense holding of land and valuable real estate.

The first of this remarkable family to come to California was Joseph Philip Newmark, who was a resident of the state more than forty years, dividing his time between Los Angeles and San Francisco. He was born in 1827, son of Philip and Esther (Meyer) Newmark. His father, who was born in 1795, was a manufacturer of ink and blacking in Germany and Sweden. Joseph Philip Newmark as a youth assisted his father in Sweden, from there went to England in 1846 and in 1848 came to America. In a short time he was attracted to California and arrived in San Francisco May 6, 1851. Shortly afterwards he came down the coast to Los Angeles and later sent for his brother, the late Harris Newmark, supplying him with funds to come to California. Harris Newmark

arrived in California in 1853 and the two brothers were associated in business for a time. Joseph P. Newmark was one of the organizers of the firm Rich, Newmark and Company at Los Angeles, later of the firm Newmark, Kremer and Company. While in San Francisco he engaged in business as a commission merchant, forming a partnership with Isaac Lightner under the firm name of J. P. Newmark and Company. He died at his home in Los Angeles September 21, 1895, at the age of sixty-eight years.

In 1855 Joseph P. Newmark returned to Europe and married in Germany on November 11, 1855, Miss Augusta Leseritz. He spent some time in Europe after his marriage and returned to California about 1857. While in Europe he was entrusted with the care and delivery of American Government documents, carrying certain papers from London to the American minister in Denmark. He was given introductions and passports from James Buchanan, then American minister plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James and later President of the United States.

Mr. Joseph P. Newmark was survived by his widow and seven children. His widow, Mrs. Augusta Newmark, died January 3, 1908. The children are: Mrs. M. A. Newmark and Mrs. M. H. Newmark, Mrs. Max Goldschmidt, Dr. Leo Newmark, Mr. Meyer Newmark, the late Phineas Newmark and Samuel M. Newmark.

Samuel M. Newmark, son of Joseph P. and Augusta (Leseritz) Newmark, is a native son of California, and has left his impress on the mercantile history of Los Angeles, where for many years he has been the active head of Newmark Brothers, importers and manufacturers of coffees, teas, spices.

He was born in San Francisco in 1867, and was educated in the public schools of that city, graduating from high school in 1885. For two and a half years his education was continued in a private school at Dresden, Germany. For over nine years, Mr. Newmark had a thorough mercantile training with one of the large wholesale firms in San Francisco. In 1894 he and his brother, the late Phineas Newmark, established the firm of Newmark Brothers, and that business has been located at Los Angeles for thirty-two years and has greatly added to the prestige of the city as a wholesale center. Since the death of Phineas Newmark in 1910, Samuel M. Newmark has been actively in control of the enterprise. His firm has imported, manufactured and distributed the "Newmark Pure" line of coffees, teas, spices, flavoring extracts, and similar products. The home of the business is at 310-312 First Street in Los Angeles.

His chief connection with business is as president of Newmark Brothers, president of the Newmark Investment Company, president of the J. P. Newmark Estate Company, and a director in the Los Angeles Brick Company and the Standard Woodenware Company.

He served for several years on the executive committee of the municipal league. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, has been president of the Hillcrest Country Club since it was established in 1920, is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Santa Monica Swimming Club, Town Club and various other clubs and social organizations. His hobbies are golf and good literature.

Mr. Newmark married at Los Angeles, April 5, 1903, Miss Carolyn C. Hecht, who was born in New York City and was educated at Milwaukee. Her father was Dr. S. Hecht, retired rabbi of Temple B'nai

Dr. H. Bruch

Guy H. Bruch

B'rith of Los Angeles, in which work he was actively engaged for seventeen years. He passed away in Los Angeles June, 1925. Mr. and Mrs. Newmark have two children, both born in Los Angeles: Kathryn H., a graduate of the Girls' Collegiate School and Stephen M., a graduate of the Los Angeles High School.

PHINEAS NEWMARK, a native son of California, achieved special distinction in commercial affairs in the southern part of the state as a member of the firm Newmark Brothers, importers and wholesale coffee and spice merchants at Los Angeles. He was a son of the late Joseph P. Newmark, a California pioneer, whose career is sketched elsewhere.

Phineas Newmark was born in San Francisco, January 21, 1866. He was well educated and in 1887 located at Los Angeles and became associated with the business firm of M. A. Newmark and Company. In July, 1894, he bought out the Southern California coffee and spice mills and in the following September, he and his younger brother, Samuel M. Newmark, engaged in business as Newmark Brothers. The business is still continued under the old firm name with Samuel M. Newmark as president and general manager. This is one of the largest tea, coffee and spice houses in the Southwest.

Phineas Newmark was a resident of Los Angeles for nearly twenty-five years and was deeply interested in its civic welfare as well as its material development. He was a director of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, was a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Concordia Club. His untimely death on December 26, 1910, was a severe loss to the business and social community.

He married in 1905 and was survived by his widow and two young children.

GUY F. BUSH, with his twin brother, Eli F. Bush, is associated in law practice as the firm of Bush & Bush, with offices in the Black Building, Los Angeles. Both are very able men in their profession, and his brother Eli had a number of years of technical experience in the engineering profession before he took up the law.

Guy F. and Eli F. Bush were born at Hudson, Michigan, April 6, 1883, and were educated in public schools there, and finished their higher education in the University of Michigan. Guy F. graduated with the A. B. degree in 1906 and in 1909 received his law degree. In that year he was admitted to the Michigan bar, and remained in his native state, practicing first at Union City, then at Kalamazoo, until April, 1911, when he came to Los Angeles, where he has since been engaged in general law practice.

His twin brother, Eli F. Bush, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1906, and then took up electrical engineering, spending twelve years with the Westinghouse Company in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and from March, 1918, to August, 1919, during the World war period, was in Washington, assistant to the chief of purchase of the air service. Following that he was assistant to the general manager of the Budd Wheel Corporation of Philadelphia until 1920 when he came to Los Angeles and was with the Western Electric Company there until April 6, 1923. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1923, and since then has been associated with his brother in practice. The firm are members of the County Bar Association, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the University Club and the Masonic fraternity, while Guy F belongs to the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Club Casa Del Mar

at Santa Monica, and is a member of the Temple Baptist Church. He married, November 24, 1910, Miss Grace E. Pickell, of Detroit, Michigan. Eli F. is a member of the Emanuel Presbyterian Church. He married, October 3, 1906, Miss Clara Abersold, of Tecumseh, Michigan.

Mrs. Lucy Dumas, who has been a resident of Southern California for fifteen years, is well known in artistic and musical circles, her home being at 7216 Franklin Avenue, Los Angeles.

Miss Lucy Godsey came to California in 1909 from Glenwood, Iowa, being a daughter of Samuel and Julia Godsey. Her father was a native of Missouri of old Virginia stock and her mother came from Tennessee. Samuel Godsey spent his active life as a farmer in Iowa.

Lucy Godsey finished her literary education in Cornell College in Iowa, and developed her musical talents, especially her beautiful voice, by many years of study under some of the best teachers. In her home town she sang for a number of years in the Baptist Church and participated in all the college musical affairs as a soloist. She is now continuing her studies with Madame Sprotter. Mrs. Dumas assisted Pietro Buzzi in the translation of the book by Gianialtista Maucini published under the title of "Practical Reflections on the Figurative Art of Singing."

Miss Godsey met in college Mr. Ray Wheelock, who was a graduate of Cornell College of Iowa. Mr. Wheelock and Miss Godsey came to California the same year and were married in Hollywood, December 24, 1909. In California he was a bookkeeper in the First National Bank, rising to the position of assistant cashier, and while working utilized his spare time in the study of law and was admitted to the bar and was building up a successful practice in Los Angeles when death overtook him March 27, 1919. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Delta Tau Delta college fraternity. By this marriage the Wheelocks had one daughter, Catherine, born December 26, 1914. The father of Ray Wheelock was Walter Wheelock, a graduate of Boston Institute of Technology and member of an old Boston family.

Mrs. Wheelock was married in 1919 to James Pinkney Dumas, who was born in Texas, October 31, 1879, son of Scott and Annie Dumas. His grandmother was the first white child born in one of the western counties of Texas. The Dumas family traces its ancestors back to the Canadian French, one of whom went south to Louisiana and intermarried with one of the Indian tribes of the South. Mr. Dumas is a graduate of Columbia University, a member of the Sigma Chi college fraternity and for fifteen years engaged in law practice at San Angelo, Texas. Since coming to California he has been in the real estate business at Hollywood. Mr. Dumas during the World war acted as zone major for a year and a half, holding the regular rank of first lieutenant.

Mrs. Mary E. Moody Cason, of 1617 Orange Grove Avenue, Los Angeles, has been a resident of California for over thirty years. She came to California from Chicago, where the Moody family has long held a permanent place in business affairs.

Her grandfather, William Moody, was a shipbuilder on the River Clyde in Scotland and married a member of the Campbell clan of Scotland. William Moody made several voyages to America, and came out to California in 1849, but soon afterwards returned east.

Alexander Moody, father of Mrs. Cason of Los Angeles, was born during a temporary residence of his parents at Belfast, Ireland, in 1839,

and ten years later the family came to America, soon settling in Chicago. Alexander Moody received his education there and in 1859 went to work in a baking establishment and was salesman for bakers in that city for a number of years. After the Chicago fire of 1871 the surviving baking establishment found it impossible to supply the demand, and several younger men accepted this opportunity to get into business for themselves, including Alexander Moody and Charles E. Waters, who in September, 1872, formed the firm of Moody & Waters, which is one of the oldest and most honored names of business firms in that city, having been in existence for more than half a century. As bakers they have specialized in pies and the business is one in which the sons and grandsons are still active in the management and all his children are stockholders. Alexander Moody in 1860 married Miss Ellen Hearkin, and their children were William J., Alexander J., John C., Charles H., Mary E., Frank P. and Lillian R. Only two of whom survive, Charles and Mary E.

Mary E. Moody was born while her parents were in Buffalo, New York, but grew up in Chicago, getting her education in private schools in and around that city. She came out to California in 1889 and shortly afterwards was married to Mr. Edward E. Cason of San Francisco. Two children were born to them, Harold and Chester, but both are buried in Rosedale Cemetery.

Mrs. Cason came to California in company with her sister and a brother, the brother subsequently returning east. Her sister, Lillian Rose, was married to Walter E. Deering, a native son of California. For some years after coming to Los Angeles Mrs. Cason and Mrs. Deering took a prominent part in the annual fiestas. Mrs. Cason is a member of the Friday Morning Club and the Hollywood Woman's Club.

Rev. William John Chichester was one of the most brilliant ministers of the Presbyterian Church, and while in Los Angeles he left the impress of his influence and organizing ability on what is now one of the strongest churches on the Pacific Coast.

He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 20, 1849, son of George and Susan (Rankin) Chichester. His parents came from the Province of Ulster, Ireland, and were of the sturdy faith of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. George Chichester died about 1855, leaving his widow and two sons, William J. being then six years of age. The latter made a wonderful record while in school and college, graduating in 1867 from the Baltimore City College and winning the money prize offered by the City of Baltimore for scholarship. With limited means he found employment as clerk in a dry goods store as a temporary means of providing for himself while contriving an opportunity to get into the ministry. By the advice and assistance of his pastor he subsequently entered the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and there won the lifelong friendship of Dr. Archibald Alexander Hodge. He was graduated in 1870, and subsequently took post-graduate work at Princeton Seminary in 1870-1871.

Doctor Chichester's first field of labor was the Second Church of Altoona, Pennsylvania, where he supplied the pulpit in the summer months before he received his theological degree, and after being ordained served as pastor from 1871-1878. Here he rapidly built up the congregation and was able to leave as a further memorial of his work the present fine church edifice, which was erected during his pastorate.

In 1878 he took charge of the church at Titusville, Pennsylvania, and although his stay there was unusually brief, it left marked results of good. Early in 1880 he was called to Germantown and was installed over this church May 5th. After a pastorate memorable in the history of this church, he resigned in October, 1886, feeling himself called to enter upon work in Los Angeles, California, where it proved that his chief field for work was awaiting him. He was pastor of two churches in succession at Los Angeles. During his three years' stay with the First Church of that city, from 1885 to 1888, the growth was such that the building could no longer contain the enlarged congregation and a colony was therefore sent out to form a new church. Doctor Chichester found himself peculiarly drawn toward work in this growing and struggling congregation, and withdrew from the parent church to join the colony which was known as The Immanuel Church. Here he continued for ten years from 1888 to 1898 with a success which attracted attention not only on the Pacific Coast but over the entire country. It was this which led the First Church of Chicago to send him a call in 1898. From 1898 to 1903 his work in that field was commensurate with its great opportunities and with his own previous achievements. He served in Chicago, not only as pastor of its First Church, but as director of the McCormick Theological Seminary, in the Presbyterian Hospital, and other benevolent institutions. He was one of the original members of the General Assembly's "Evangelistic Committee" and was most active in its work up to the time of his death, March 23, 1903.

It is a striking commentary on human planning when we are told that his Presbytery had been expecting to send him as commissioner to the General Assembly, which was to meet that May in Los Angeles, and that there had been a further expectation that his name would be presented for the moderatorship of the assembly, with every prospect of success. But meantime he had been transferred to the "General assembly and church of the first born—where names are written in heaven."

The First Church in Los Angeles was then located at Second and Fort streets. The congregation rapidly grew, and Doctor Chichester was quick to realize the need of a new church in what was rapidly developing as a residential section of the city, and after three years at the First Church he purchased property at Tenth and Pearl streets on which to erect a new church. This is the Immanuel Church, and it stands as the distinctive monument to the work of Doctor Chichester. Six years later the handsome and spacious edifice was completed and dedicated free of debt. It was in this church that the Presbyterian Assembly recently held its sessions. He began its pastorate with 120 members, and sacrificed a $5,000 annual salary for a nominal salary, in order to build the church and make it possible to realize his plans without handicap to the future welfare of the congregation. The original 120 members grew to 1,200 members, and the Immanuel Church achieved a position that has been well described as "a spiritual Pharos whose beams light the travelers from the East and meet the longing eye from China and Japan."

After twelve years of work in Los Angeles, Doctor Chichester answered the call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, one of the oldest and wealthiest congregations of that city. He remained in the service there for six years, from 1896 until 1903. In February, 1903, he contracted a cold, and going to Atlanta, Georgia, to recuperate, he died in that city March 23, 1903. Thus was ended a life of consecrated labor for his Master covering a period of thirty-two years.

His first wife, whom he married in 1870, was Phoebe Bryson Johnson.

A. H. Conaway

The two sons of this marriage are: James Johnson Chichester, an engineer, now living at Baltimore, and Dr. J. G. Chichester, a physician and surgeon at Redfield, South Dakota. In 1888 he married Miss May Wilson of Philadelphia, who died three months later. On February 10, 1891, Agnes Wallace Gray became Mrs. Chichester. She is a member of an old and prominent family of Louisville, Kentucky, and her home is at 1017 South Wilton Place. Mrs. Chichester has one daughter, Mrs. Katharine Chichester Duffie, of Berkeley, California.

Joshua A. Conaway, a California pioneer who came over the plains in the early '50s, lived for some years in the northern part of the state, but impressed his genius for development most thoroughly in the southern half of the state, in Ventura County, where a splendid ranch is a monument to his enterprise.

He was born in Monongalia County, West Virginia, April 4, 1830. His paternal great-grandfather came to America before the Revolution. For many years his descendants lived in Western Virginia. His father, Ely Conaway, was born east of the Blue Ridge Mountains in old Virginia, and married Mary Baker, a native of the same locality. When Joshua Conaway was a child his parents moved west to Monroe County, Ohio.

It was in 1853, a young man of twenty-three, that he accompanied a party of prospectors in a covered wagon, drawn by an ox team, across the plains to California, lured on by the gold fields of the state. Joshua Conaway soon abandoned the mining industry to settle in Amador County, in the northern part of the state, where he engaged in farming, growing wheat and fruit, planting a vineyard and raising stock. On leaving this ranch in Amador County he went into San Joaquin County, locating on a tract of government land and subsequently moved further south to Ventura County, where he was an arrival at such an early date as to constitute him a pioneer among the Americans there. He brought with him a successful experience as a rancher and California farmer, and was instrumental for years in building up the county, serving on its board of supervisors, as a member of the board of education, supervisor of schools for seven years, in the office of assessor, and was one of the citizens who secured the division of the counties of Santa Barbara and Ventura. He first took up a homestead in Ventura County and gradually bought more land until he owned 620 acres. This land he used for general stock and sheep raising, the growing of wheat and barley, and later fruit growing. His ambition was not measured by the desire for wealth alone, and it was with infinite patience and labor that he studied and planned the improvement of his property, making it beautiful as well as profitable. Every tree and shrub on the land was planted by him, and he did his work in a substantial manner with an eye to the future. In 1894 he organized the Conaway Company, Inc., a family corporation, which handled the business of his estate. He remained president and general manager of the company until his death on October 13, 1906. After his death his daughter, Mrs. Lelia Black, and her husband acquired the Ventura County ranch.

Joshua Conaway married Miss Elizabeth J. Blamey, who was born in England and died in Ventura County January 25, 1894. The oldest of their surviving children is Mary Catherine, whose first husband was the late H. F. Adney, founder and publisher of the Antelope Valley Gazette, and she is now the wife of W. H. Newman of Hollywood. The other children are: Austin Conaway of Piru, Ventura County; Jennie, wife

of Charles Gilday, of Los Angeles; Albion N., of Long Beach; Lulu V., wife of F. W. Kent; and Lelia V., who is Mrs. John R. Black.

Lelia V. Conaway was married to Mr. John Black March 15, 1896. Mr. Black, who was born in Rockford County, Virginia, August 3, 1872, a son of James Lucien and Eliza Black, was reared and educated in his native state, but at the age of fourteen accompanied his parents to Pettis County, Missouri, where his father engaged in farming. The son worked on his father's Missouri farm six years.

He was a very young man when he came to California, and in Ventura County took up a government claim of 320 acres. This was in a hill district, and sixty days after he had filed his claim he sold the tract for $16,000 to oil promoters. The proceeds of this fortunate deal he used to buy 400 acres of the Conaway estate near Filmore, in Ventura County, planting forty acres to apricots, ten acres to lemons and the rest to beans, barley and alfalfa. For a number of years Mr. Black has ranked as one of the prominent ranch owners and business men of California. He is a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Santa Paula and Fillmore. He is a republican, belongs to the Woodmen of the World, the Masonic Order, I. O. O. F., and he and Mrs. Black are members of the Christian Science Church. For the past six years they have had their home in Los Angeles, Mr. Black being practically retired from business. Their home is at 6442 La Mirada Avenue, in Hollywood. Mr. and Mrs. Black have two daughters: Lucile and Nadine. Lucile is the wife of Carl Smith, a druggist, and they have a child, Dion Smith.

Louis S. Nordlinger is a son of the late Simon Nordlinger, founder of a business long known as S. Nordlinger & Sons, gold and silversmiths. After the death of his father, which occurred in 1911, Louis S. Nordlinger became president of this jewelry house, and continued it until it closed its doors on August 31, 1923, having in the meantime been merged with Brock & Company, jewelers, on West Seventh Street.

Louis S. Nordlinger was born in Los Angeles, June 21, 1875, his birthplace being the third house north of Second Street on Fort Street, now Broadway. He was educated in public schools, graduating from the Belmont School at Belmont in 1893, preparatory to entering the Leland Stanford University. However, he gave up a college career to learn the jewelry engraver's trade, spending the year 1894 and part of 1895 in a private shop at San Francisco. In the latter year he returned to Los Angeles, and entered his father's business at the engraver's bench. During the eight years he spent in that work he acquired a general knowledge of all branches of the house. When S. Nordlinger & Sons were incorporated in 1907 he became secretary, and in 1911 succeeded his father as president of one of the oldest business concerns in the city.

Mr. Nordlinger was the first vice president of the California Gold and Silversmiths' Association. He has been a director of Los Angeles' oldest bank, a director of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal League, belongs to the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Hillcrest Country Club, of which he is secretary, and is treasurer of the Federated Jewish Charities. Fraternally he is a member of Corona Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, which he served for many years as treasurer. He is past master of West Gate Lodge No. 335, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1911 received the honorary thirty-third degree in Scottish Rite Masonry and is a member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

He married at Los Angeles, January 2, 1907, Miss Rose B. Loew, a native of Los Angeles. She was educated in public and private schools there and in Europe. Her father, Jacob Loew, came to Los Angeles in 1868. Her grandfather was the late Harris Newmark, who arrived in Los Angeles in 1856 and was a notable figure in the life and affairs of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Nordlinger took an active part in fulfilling the patriotic program during the World war period, especially in Red Cross work. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nordlinger are: Fannie Emily and Louis S. Nordlinger, Jr.

William Johnson Washburn, a resident of Los Angeles since 1889, in a business way has been best known as a banker, but practically all his business activities have been invested with a public interest and he has to his credit an enviable record of service in positions of honor and trust.

Mr. Washburn was born at Springwater, New York, September 30, 1852, the son of William and Mary Root (Johnson) Washburn. His ancestry runs back to the early beginning of New England. In the paternal line he is descended from John Washburn (1631), first secretary of the Plymouth Company in England, and also from Francis Cooke, one of the signers of the compact on the Mayflower. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Capt. Edward Johnson (1630), author of "Wonder Working Providence." Mr. Washburn's father served as a captain on the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, in 1864-65.

William Johnson Washburn received his academic education in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, and at an early age engaged in business with his father. From 1875 to 1888 he was a member of the firm of William Washburn & Sons, naval stores at St. Louis, Missouri.

Coming to Los Angeles in 1889, Mr. Washburn engaged in banking. From 1892 to 1903 he was president of the Bank of Commerce, and during that period he also acted as receiver for the City Bank of Los Angeles in 1893 and for the Bankers' Alliance of Los Angeles in 1898. From 1903 to 1912 he was president of the Equitable Savings Bank. Since 1912 he has been a director of the Security Trust & Savings Bank and is also a director of the Security Company.

Mr. Washburn was a member of the Los Angeles Board of Education in 1899-1902 and 1904, 1905, 1915 and 1916, and was president of the board for the years 1901-02 and 1905. In 1910-11 he was a member of the City Council and chairman of the finance committee and was foreman of the county grand juries in 1897 and 1914. He was honored with election as president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1906 and acted as government representative in Los Angeles under the Aldrich Vreeland act in 1914. He was chairman of the joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations to report upon the advisability of the proposed Los Angeles aqueduct of 1905.

Socially Mr. Washburn is a member of the Sunset, California and Los Angeles Country clubs; is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Colonial Wars and the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

At St. Louis, Missouri, May 30, 1878, he married Miss Helen Edna Rowell, daughter of Guy C. and Clarissa (Rankin) Rowell of Littleton, New Hampshire, and Bloomington, Illinois. Mrs. Washburn was a member and the secretary of the first Juvenile Court Commission in California from 1903 to 1909, under Judge Curtis D. Wilbur. She served as a

member of the first Los Angeles Art Commission from 1903 to 1911. She is a member of the National Society of Colonial Dames, the Friday Morning Club, Ebell Club and the Ruskin Art Club.

John Hartnoll, with his family, came to Los Angeles in 1887, and thirty-eight years ago they found this a community in its first stage of growth and development and they lived here during the trying years that followed and contributed their share to the second and permanent era of upbuilding and prosperity. Mr. Hartnoll as a building contractor was identified with the constructive program in Los Angeles and several adjacent communities.

He is a native of Devonshire, England, and came to America when a boy, growing up at Mount Vernon, Ohio. For a number of years he was in the furniture business there. He married, at Mount Vernon, Miss Mary A. Mawer, who was born at Mount Vernon of English parentage. They had one daughter, Lillian, now Mrs. Richard A. Atlee of 2415 South Main Street, Los Angeles.

It was in December, 1887, that the Hartnoll family came to California, and Mr. Hartnoll immediately became interested in building and contracting. He put up residences and apartment houses, including the three large apartments at Sixth and Fremont streets, one being the Hartnoll Apartment. Their first home in California was near the old Normal School on Hope Street, between Fifth and Sixth. Later they lived on the Wolfskill Ranch subdivision at Fifth and Towne avenues. At the rear of their lot their neighbors were the Engstrums. Later Mr. Hartnoll purchased the property at Twenty-fourth and Main, where the family still reside. This site is no longer in the residential section, being in the march of big business and surrounded entirely by business structures. However, the family continues to reside there for the time being, though planning a home in the newer residential section.

Mr. Hartnoll at one time owned the corner of Sixth and Los Angeles streets, the site now occupied by the Pacific Electric Building. This highly valuable property he purchased in former days for $1,500. He erected the first house on the Wolfskill Orchard tract and also the first house at Redondo, where altogether he put up twenty-nine houses and two churches, and the Casino, which was the first dancing floor in Southern California, having a trussed roof and no posts to obstruct the floor.

Mr. Hartnoll was always a republican. He was a home man, devoted to his family and home interests. He made a number of investments in mining. Mrs. Hartnoll was a lifelong friend of Sarah Cool, daughter of Capt. Aram Cool, who crossed the plains in 1846.

Miss Lillian Hartnoll was educated in public schools at Los Angeles and also the sister school.. She was married November 1, 1899, to Mr. Richard Armor Atlee. His grandfather, Samuel Atlee, was appointed by the President as the first postmaster of San Francisco, where later he owned and published "The Mirror." The father of R. A. Atlee was Goodwin Yorke Atlee, who married Mary Ellen Crosson. Richard A. Atlee was born at Washington, D. C., July 16, 1870. Arriving in Pasadena April 4, 1891, where the car was side-tracked at Raymond, the party spending that night at the then famous Raymond Hotel. Coming to Los Angeles in the spring of 1891, in the private car "Gladys" of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway as the guest of Hon. Jefferson Chandler, who was at the time solicitor for the above named railroad,

Robert L. Chambers.

to be identified with the engineering department of the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad on location and construction of the harbor end of the road under J. C. McClure, who is now engineer of maintenance of way of the Southern Pacific lines in Arizona. Later being with the United States Geological Survey directly under Paul Holman, son of Congressman Holman of Indiana, who was known as the watchdog of the treasury. Later was connected with the engineering department of the Southern Pacific Company for fourteen years, the latter six being industrial agent, in which capacity he was instrumental in the commercial development of Southern California. Leaving the Southern Pacific Company to enter the real estate business, becoming a member of the Los Angeles Realty Board shortly after its formation, was for several years a member of the arbitration committee as well as industrial committee. Later becoming interested as a stockholder in the Southern California Gas Company, being at present time supervisor of orders for the Gas Company. Mr. and Mrs. Atlee have a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Hartnoll, born at Los Angeles, October 31, 1915, now a pupil in Miss Thomas' School. Mrs. Atlee is former president of the Norwood School Parent-Teachers' Association.

Robert L. Chambers, a native son of Los Angeles, has acquired many interesting and important connections with his home city's business affairs. He is one of the leading business site realtors, and is also in the building material business, being secretary-treasurer of the Factory Site Company.

Mr. Chambers was born at Los Angeles, January 19, 1892, son of Edward and Marian (Johnston) Chambers. His father now a resident of Chicago, and one of the vice presidents of the Santa Fe Railway Company, was the first Santa Fe Railway agent in California when the road was built into San Diego. Mrs. Edward Chambers died in San Francisco May 21, 1911.

During his boyhood and youth at Los Angeles, Robert L. Chambers attended St. Vincent's College until 1906, and after the family removed to San Francisco he continued his education in St. Ignatius College, where he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1913. After leaving college, for several years his time was divided between Chicago and San Francisco. In 1916 he located at Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he helped organize the Tulsa Cold Storage Company. He was secretary-treasurer of that company until the fall of 1922. Then returning to Los Angeles he took over the affairs of the Factory Site Company, one of the oldest industrial real estate organizations in Los Angeles, and since then has acted as secretary-treasurer of the company. This company specializes in manufacturing and factory sites, and was organized in 1910 by Dan Murphy, William E. Hampton, Henry O'Melveny and Edward Chambers, and the original men are still stockholders in the business. The company has at Vernon a tract of land furnishing ideal sites for manufacturing and industrial expansion of Los Angeles. Mr. Chambers is vice president of Harris & Hull, a building material concern with yards in Los Angeles, Sherman and San Diego. The firm operates two large rock and sand plants in San Fernando valley. The principal stockholders of this firm are Mr. Chambers and J. G. V. Clarke. Mr. Chambers also has large individual interests in real estate. Recently he was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Southwest Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles, on August 14, 1925. He is secre-

tary of the Chambers Land Company and secretary of the Bay Shore Land Company of Los Angeles.

Mr. Chambers is a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Country Club, El Caballero Country Club. His recreations are golf and horse back riding.

At Flag Staff, Arizona, August 2, 1916, he married Miss Mary Riordan, who was born and educated at Flagstaff, daughter of T. A. and Caroline (Metz) Riordan. Her parents have been residents of Flagstaff since 1884, her father being a lumberman and banker. Mrs. Chambers was educated in the Sacred Heart School at Menlo, California and finished her education at Rome, Italy. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Chambers are, Helen and Harry, both of whom were born in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Robert L., Jr., and Rita, both natives of Los Angeles.

William A. Barnhill, Los Angeles attorney, has had some of the unusual experiences of his profession, including official service in Alaska, and also in Arizona, and has practiced both at San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Mr. Barnhill was born in Kansas City, Missouri, September 18, 1880. His father, Samuel S. Barnhill, lived retired in California for several years before his death. William A. Barnhill was educated in the public schools at Kansas City and Los Angeles. He arrived at San Francisco as a sailor on the Shenandoah in October, 1896, and a few weeks later came to Los Angeles, where for a time he worked in the Hamberger Department Store.

In 1899 he graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree at St. Vincent's College, and the college conferred upon him the degree Master of Science in 1902. In the meantime he attended the University of California at Berkeley, graduating in the law department with the LL. B. degree in 1902, and was at once admitted to the bar. At that time he was associated with the San Francisco law firm of Bishop & Wheeler, and about October, 1903, was appointed assistant United States attorney of the First Division of Alaska. He held that office five years, and was then appointed United States attorney of the same division, but did not accept the appointment because he wanted to return to California. He retired from office and returned to San Francisco, and a few months later came to Los Angeles, and for five years was in practice with the law firm of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher. He was assistant counsel for the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation, and for two years was associated with Edgar G. Pratt in private practice. He spent one year in Arizona, and was engaged in special legal service for Governor Campbell of that state. Mr. Barnhill, on returning to Los Angeles, practiced with Meyer Lissner, until the latter went to Washington as a commissioner of the United States Shipping Board. He then formed a partnership with Joseph L. Lewinson, formerly deputy attorney general of California. The firm of Lewinson & Barnhill continued until October, 1922, when Mr. Lewinson became general Western counsel for the S. W. Straus Company at San Francisco. In February, 1923, Mr. Lewinson returned to Los Angeles, and the firm of Lewinson & Barnhill was again established. They have their law offices at 215 West Seventh Street.

Mr. Barnhill is a member of the Los Angeles County, State and American Bar associations. He is a republican in politics, was president of the Chamber of Commerce while in Arizona, is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Athletic Club, Pacific Coast Club,

Cosmos Club, Union League Club, belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Elks Lodge No. 420 at Juneau, Alaska, and a life member of Ketchekan Camp No. 20 of the Arctic Brotherhood.

Mr. Barnhill was twice married. His first wife was Frances Teresa Penglase, who was born in Ishpeming, Michigan. For his second wife he married Mrs. Winifred Haugh, daughter of W. B. Scott of Los Angeles. She was born in Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada, but educated and reared in Los Angeles, attending Westlake School for Girls. They have one daughter, Frances Lillian.

William Morris Higgins, M. D., was one of the honored pioneer medical men of California, arriving in the state in July, 1850. For many years he was identified with professional work in San Francisco and later in Southern California.

Doctor Higgins was born at Freehold, New Jersey, June 18, 1826, descended from a Colonial family that came to America in 1630. He was liberally educated, graduating in 1845 from the Princeton University and subsequently received his degree in medicine from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Among the distinguished professors of that institution at the time were Doctor Mitchell and Doctor Pancoast. Doctor Higgins arrived in San Francisco harbor July 1, 1850. He left Philadelphia on a ship bound for California, but stopped at Rio de Janeiro and was so fascinated with that city that he remained there nine months. He reached San Francisco on a Russian ship named the William Brandt, commanded by a Dutch captain. He acted as ship's doctor on the voyage.

After reaching San Francisco, like many others, he went into the mines, having experience without satisfactory financial reward at Auburn, Eldorado and Tuolumne. Returning, he was appointed assistant superintendent of the City and County Hospital of San Francisco. He held that office five years. He was also an apothecary and for many years owned a retail drug store on Sacramento Street in San Francisco. In 1858, at San Francisco, Doctor Higgins married Miss Alice Boyle. Her father came to California in the early '50s, bringing his four daughters with him, his wife having died in Massachusetts. Alice (Boyle) Higgins was the first woman to graduate with the medical degree from the Pacific Medical College at San Francisco. This college was then a Methodist institution, but has long since been absorbed in Stanford University. She also took post-graduate work in the Woman's College at Philadelphia and was offered but declined the chair of anatomy there. When only twenty years of age she became matron of the City and County Hospital in San Francisco, and while in the performance of those duties met and married Doctor Higgins.

Doctor Higgins was one of the famous vigilantes in the early days. He was attached to what was known as the French Company at the hanging of the notorious Casey and Cora, Cora having been the man who shot James King of Williams. Doctor Higgins was afflicted with throat trouble and finally sought relief in the southern part of the state, moving to Anaheim in 1869. He was a charter member of the Anaheim Masonic Lodge; member of the school board for thirteen years; served as postmaster, and helped build the First Presbyterian Church. Doctor Higgins died May 9, 1903, at Redlands, California, and his wife passed away at Anaheim in 1890.

Of their five children, two died in infancy. The daughter, Frances H., married Ripley S. Lyon of Schenectady, New York, and is descended

from one of the old Colonial Dutch families that settled in the Mohawk Valley. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Lyon died in August, 1904. Mrs. Lyon's sister, Miss Margaret C. Higgins, resides in Hollywood. Their brother, Charles C. Higgins, a resident of San Francisco, married a daughter of A. H. Washburn, one of the pioneer road and trail builders in the Yosemite Valley.

Michael E. Hurley is the owner and progressive manager of one of the old established and well ordered real estate agencies in the metropolitan district of Los Angeles County, he having assumed control of this business in May, 1923, and having given distinct impetus to the enterprise through his energetic, careful and progressive policies. In his general real estate operations he specializes in the handling of high grade residence properties and income properties, and maintains a department devoted to rental, exchanges and loans, besides having the local representation for a number of substantial fire insurance companies of acknowledged leadership. In his operations Mr. Hurley maintains a corps of five salesmen, besides a due number of employes in his well appointed offices at 3817 Wilshire Boulevard. Mr. Hurley purchased this real estate business from W. E. Dimmick, who had acquired the same from John King about the year 1921.

Michael E. Hurley was born at Kingston, Province of Ontario, Canada, on the 2d of February, 1888, and is a son of Jeremiah and Theresa (Johnson) Hurley, the former of whom was long been identified with navigation interests on the Great Lakes as captain of vessels, and his home being still maintained at Kingston, where the death of his wife occurred, she having been a devout communicant of the Catholic Church, of which Captain Hurley likewise is an earnest communicant.

The parochial and public schools of his native city afforded Michael E. Hurley his youthful education, and after three years of practical experience as a sailor on the Great Lakes he took a position on a steamship in service along the Atlantic coast. About one year later, in 1906, he came to California, and after passing about six months in San Francisco he became a salesman in a shoe store in the city of Los Angeles. Later he entered the service of the Los Angeles Gas Company, with which he continued to be identified nine years, in the purchasing and collection department. He next had seven months of experience in connection with the real estate business conducted by James Donahue in Los Angeles, and he then formed a connection with the real estate firm of Hubbard, Evans & Hoit, with which he continued his alliance four years and with which he made a record of specially successful work. He then accepted the position of sales manager of the real estate business of the Frank Meline Company in the Wilshire district, and in this connection he continued his effective service until he purchased his present business, in the management of which he brings to bear the full force of his previous experience in this important line of enterprise.

In politics Mr. Hurley is to be classed as an independent republican, and he is known as one of the loyal and progressive citizens of Los Angeles County. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Los Angeles Realty Board, the California State Realty Board and the National Realty Board, is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, and is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Knights of Columbus Club in Los Angeles. He and his wife are active communi-

Jacob H. Burbaum

cants of St. Paul's Church, Roman Catholic, in their home city. Mrs. Hurley is a popular figure in social circles, active in civic affairs and specially interested in child welfare service.

On the 4th of August, 1917, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hurley and Miss Mary Agnes Donahue, daughter of James A. and Mary Agnes (Brennan) Donahue, of Los Angeles. Mrs. Hurley was born in the capital city of Albany, New York, and there received the advantages of the Holy Name Academy. Mr. and Mrs. Hurley have no children.

Jacob Herman Birnbaum, president and secretary of the Birnbaum Investment Company, has been a resident of Los Angeles since infancy, was a retail jeweler in the earlier part of his life and has become an important figure in financial circles.

He was born at New Haven, Connecticut, December 12, 1881, son of Jacob and Rosa (Leichter) Birnbaum. His father was a Los Angeles pioneer, moving to the city in the early days of 1878. He had the distinction of being the first merchant tailor in Los Angeles, his establishment being located in the old Pico House. J. H. Birnbaum has a copy of the facsimile of the first edition of the Los Angeles Daily Times, dated "Los Angeles, California, Sunday Morning, December 4th, 1881," which carries the father's advertisement on the front page. He was in business as a merchant tailor from 1878 to 1890, but for the last quarter of a century of his life lived retired. In the early '80s J. Birnbaum, Sr., purchased a 320-acre ranch from Z. B. Smith for $6,000. It had a large farm house, windmill, five acres in fruit orchard and the remainder planted in barley. The crop did not pay the interest on the investment. This was at that time considered quite a long distance from the city, the only mode of transportation being by horse or foot. The center of the city at that time was around the old Spanish Plaza on North Main Street and extended as far south as Temple Street, the old Pico House being the principal hotel. The family lived on this ranch for some time and about the year 1885 moved back to the city. J. Birnbaum, Sr., then sold this property, including the farm house and improvements, for $7,000. Jacob H. Birnbaum still has the original land grant given to Z. B. Smith of this property in his possession, dated November 30, 1878, signed by Rutherford B. Hayes, then President of the United States, by William H. Cook, secretary to the President, and by S. W. Clark, recorder of the General Land Office. This land is now in the very heart of the Wilshire District, being bounded by Beverly Boulevard on the north, Harvard Boulevard on the east, Third Street on the south and Western Avenue on the west, and is today worth approximately $50,000,000. J. Birnbaum died July 2, 1921, and his wife April 5, 1919. They were both highly esteemed for their many charitable works. Of their four daughters and two sons, two daughters and the two sons are still living, the brother of Jacob H. Birnbaum being I. W. Birnbaum, treasurer of the Birnbaum Investment Company and president of the Police Commissioner of Los Angeles, and the two daughters are Etta A. Birnbaum and Mrs. O. Silberberg of Los Angeles.

Jacob Herman Birnbaum was about a year old when brought to California, grew up in Los Angeles and attended public schools there, and learned the jewelry business. Birnbaum Brothers were in the retail jewelry business for sixteen years, their more recent location being 457 South Spring Street, where the Citizens National Bank now stands. In the meantime, in 1906, J. H. Birnbaum established the Birnbaum Investment Company. This has become a prominent organization, specializing

in real estate, building leases, investment business and insurance. The company owns several valuable downtown business properties. Mr. J. H. Birnbaum is also one of the organizers of the Bank of America of Los Angeles, and is one of the directors of that large and rapidly growing financial institution.

Mr. J. H. Birnbaum is a charter member of the Wilshire Lodge of Masons, charter member of the Masonic Club, is affiliated with the Scottish Rite bodies in the Valley of Los Angeles, and is a member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to Signet Chapter No. 57, Royal Arch Masons, and Council No. 11, R. and S. M. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Realty Board and Automobile Club of Southern California. Mr. Birnbaum was selected as one of the judges at the oratorical contest held at the University of Southern California on the subject, "Constitution of the United States," in April, 1925.

He married at Oakland, California, July 4, 1914, Miss Myrtle Drachman, daughter of Samuel Drachman. Her father was a pioneer and one of the founders of Tucson, Arizona; was a member of the Arizona Legislature, and for several years a member of the City Board of Education of Tucson. Mr. and Mrs. Birnbaum have four children, all born at Los Angeles, named Joseph Samuel, Herbert Floyd, David Harding and Janice Rose Birnbaum.

Melle J. Baker, of Los Angeles, is an income tax advisor, rendering advisory service in matters relating to all forms of Federal tax practice.

A native of Arkansas, he was born in Drew County, January 10, 1873, son of Robert M. L. and Marietta (Gates) Baker. His mother was born near Rusk, Texas, and died in 1877. His father, a native of Merriweather County, Georgia, was the son of John Baker, who took his family to Drew County, Arkansas, in 1855. Robert M. L. Baker was reared in Drew County, and as a young man took up merchandising and for many years was postmaster at Collins, Drew County, Arkansas. Later he was a merchant and farmer in Oklahoma. He was a Baptist, and his fraternal affiliations where with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor. He passed away April 28, 1919.

Melle J. Baker was educated in public schools in Drew County and in Central College at Sedalia, Missouri. His first position was that of bookkeeper for a general supply company at Dermott, Arkansas. Then for a few years he was located at Killeen and Temple, in Bell County, Texas, where he was engaged in the mercantile and cotton business. From Texas he returned to Arkansas, locating at Little Rock, where he resided for twenty years. On his arrival in Little Rock he entered the employ as bookkeeper of a large grain and milling company, remaining with them for several years, except for a short period when he was associated with a large industrial and commercial organization. He then returned to his former employers in the grain and milling business, with whom he remained in an executive position until he decided to enter business for himself. He founded the Southland Coffee Company, importers of teas and coffee and roasters of high-grade coffee.

In 1915 Mr. Baker's health necessitated his removing to California. At that time he entered the federal government service as a United States internal revenue field agent, assigned to the San Francisco division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. This division included the states of California and Nevada and the Hawaiian Islands.

Resigning from the government service in 1921, he engaged in private practice as an income tax advisor, attaining an enviable reputation as to ability and integrity and enjoying a clientele of some of the most representative and influential business organizations.

In politics Mr. Baker is independent. He is a member of the Baptist Church, the Kiwanis Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles City Club, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Automobile Club of Southern California, the Southern California Athletic and Country Club and the Edgewater Club.

In October, 1893, he married Miss Emma McDowell. She was born in Bell County, Texas, July 29, 1875, daughter of John and Caroline (Bowles) McDowell, of Killeen, Texas. Her father was a native of North Carolina and her mother of Texas. Mrs. Baker was educated in the schools of her native state. She is a member of the Eastern Star, the Daughters of the Confederacy and a prominent member of the Women's Union of the Baptist Church.

Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Baker five are living. Thelma Kathrine, the oldest daughter, is the wife of Allin Catlin, Jr., assistant executive in the engineering department of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company at Los Angeles. Beatrice Emily, Robert M. L. and John Tyler are graduates of Manual Arts High School, the former two later entering the University of California, while the latter attended the University of Southern California. Lucy Marietta attended Los Angeles High School.

George Waldo Weeks, partner in the investment banking house of Mitchum, Tully & Company, San Francisco and Los Angeles, was educated for the law and was in practice at San Francisco until he joined the army as a lieutenant, seeing service overseas during the closing months of the great war.

Mr. Weeks is a member of the ninth generation of the Weeks family in the United States. Many of the living descendants of the family are still in the New England states. The first generation was represented by Leobard Weeks, who came from Wells, Devonshire, England, arriving about 1650, and lived at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. His second son, Capt. Samuel Weeks, who was born in 1670, built about 1710 at Greenland, New Hampshire, a brick house, which gave to his branch of the family the title of the "Brick House Family" to distinguish it from the descendants of his brother. This house is still occupied by some of his descendants. Members of the Weeks family were active in the struggle for independence, several holding officers' commissions in the Continental Army. Capt. John W. Weeks, of the Eleventh United States Infantry, was one of the most distinguished soldiers of the family.

George Waldo Weeks was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 3, 1891, but his father and grandfather were both born in Summit County, Ohio, at Copley. The founder of the Ohio branch of the family was Leavitt Weeks, a native of Vermont, who came to Ohio shortly after 1800, being one of the early settlers in Summit County. His son, George Washington Weeks, Sr., married Mary Ann Coon, who was also born in Summit County, Ohio, her father, Alonzo Coon, having come to Ohio from New York State. George W. Weeks, Sr., held a number of public offices in Summit County, including clerk of courts, trustee of Buchtel College, and for a number of years was a merchant at Akron. His son, George Washington Weeks, Jr., was born in Summit County, February 22, 1859,

finished his education at Akron in the public high school and Buchtel College, now Akron University, and for several years was deputy clerk of courts and deputy county auditor. For several years he lived in Chicago, as branch manager of an Akron manufacturing concern, and in 1890 located at Canton, Ohio, where he acquired the controlling interest in and became secretary and manager of the Canton Rubber Company, and was president of that industry when he died in 1922.

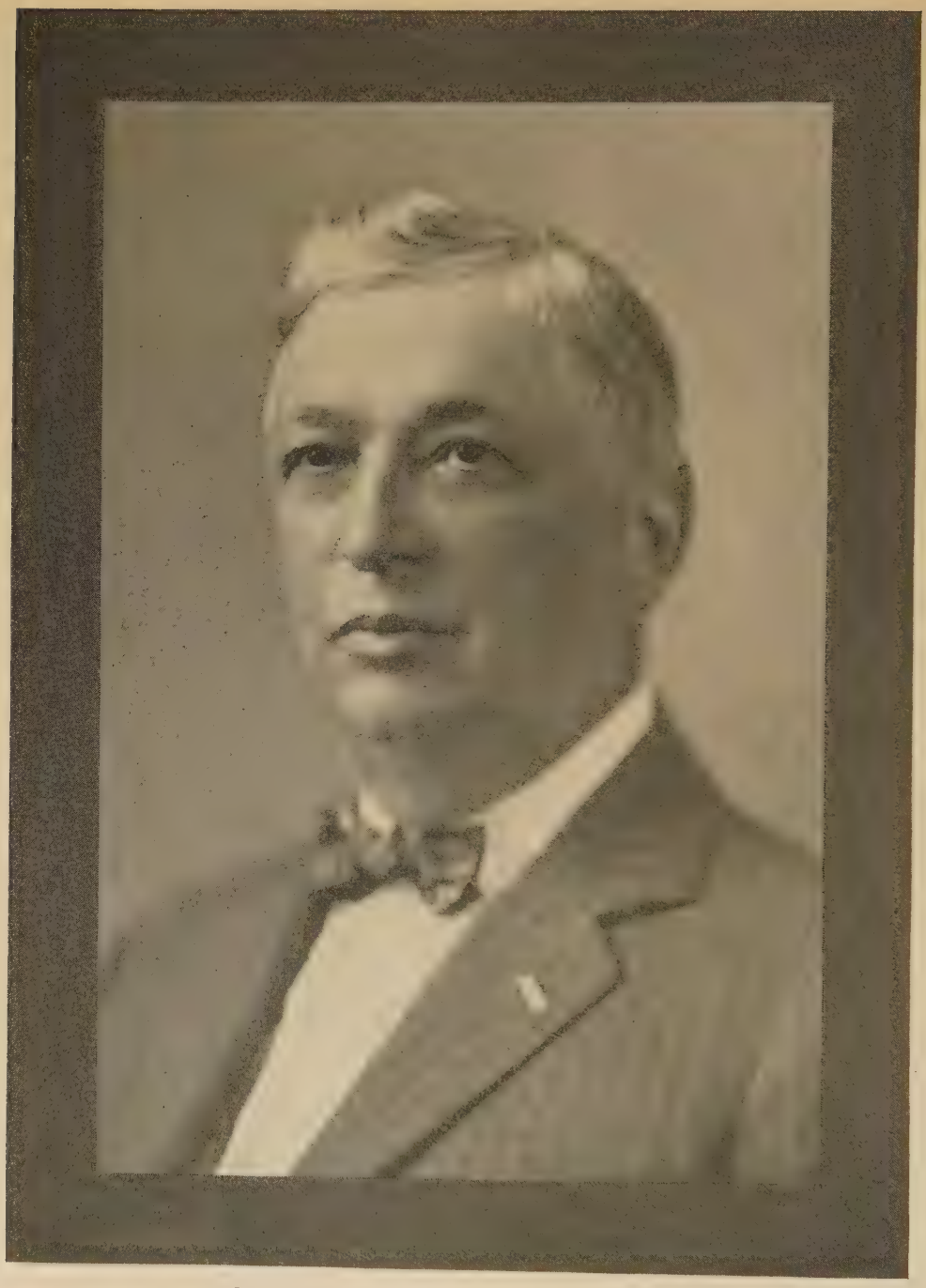
George W. Weeks married Amelia Louise Schweitzer, who was born February 7, 1862, at Canton, Ohio, daughter of Conrad and Nanette (Kuert) Schweitzer, where her father was a member of the firm Schweitzer and Saxton, wholesale hardware merchants.

George Waldo Weeks was the oldest child of his parents. His father and mother were married October 22, 1890, and the son was born August 3, 1891. From infancy he lived in Canton, Ohio, graduating from the Central High School of that city. Later he attended the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, and coming to California, he finished the law course at the University of California, graduating LL.B. in 1914. He then engaged in the practice of law at San Francisco, but soon after America declared war on the central powers he entered the service, and as first lieutenant in the Eighth United States Infantry went overseas.

After returning home he engaged in investment banking. In 1920 together with four partners he organized the investment banking house of Mitchum, Tully & Company. This firm acts as Pacific coast correspondents of the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Company, of Boston and New York.

Mr. Weeks is also vice president and a director of the Canton Rubber Company, of which his father was president. He is a member of the Sigma Nu college fraternity and the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, and is a member of the University Club and Jonathan Club of Los Angeles. At Oakland, California, November 28, 1917, he married Miss Priscilla Hall, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Samuel Pike Hall, of Oakland. Her paternal grandparents were Samuel Pike and Jaqueline Anne (Bland) Hall, natives of North Carolina, where they were born respectively in 1824 and 1825, and in 1853 they came to California, crossing the plains by the southern route. The father of Mrs. Weeks, also named Samuel Pike Hall, was born March 3, 1854, at Salinas, Monterey, California, being the first white child born in that locality. He earned many distinctions in the law, serving as district attorney of Alameda County, later as judge of the Superior Court of that county, and still later as an Appellate Court judge of California. The mother of Mrs. Weeks, Charlotte Spear, was born February 3, 1861, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, daughter of Joseph Sweetser and Charlotte (Whipple) Spear. Joseph S. Spear was born at Boston, Massachusetts, November 16, 1819, and his wife, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, January 7, 1825. They arrived in San Francisco in January, 1864, having come up the coast by steamer from the Isthmus of Panama.

Ivan Kelso, one of the representative lawyers of the younger generation in the City of Los Angeles, and general counsel for the Automobile Club of Southern California, claims the Wolverine State as the place of his nativity. He was born at Alma, Gratiot County, Michigan, December 19, 1885. His parents, the late Henry Oliver Kelso and Marietta (Johnston) Kelso, lived in Los Angeles from 1910 until their death. The mother died in 1917, and the father in 1922. His father lived retired



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after coming to Los Angeles, having in his active years been in business in Alma and Detroit.

Ivan Kelso acquired his early education in the City of Detroit, and in preparation for his chosen profession attended New York University School of Law, where he was graduated Bachelor of Laws with the class of 1913. He became a resident of Los Angeles in 1914. The Automobile Club of Southern California, of which he is general counsel, is one of the largest and most influential organizations of its kind in the United States, with a membership of more than 100,000. An extended account of this club is published elsewhere in this work. Mr. Kelso is a loyal and appreciative citizen of the state of his adoption. He is a republican, a member of the University Club, Los Angeles County, State and American Bar associations. He and his wife are members of the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles and both are popular figures in their immediate social circles.

At Rochester, Oakland County, Michigan, August 18, 1907, Mr. Kelso married Miss Mathilda Louise Schonheit, who likewise was born and reared in that state.

George Mason, banker, business man and real estate developer, was one of the notable citizens of Los Angeles for a long period of years.

He was born in Chautauqua County, New York, July 1, 1842, son of John and Maria (Leet) Mason. He had a public school and academic education, worked on his father's dairy farm in New York State, and in 1870 moved to Waterloo, and in 1883 established a home in Plankinton, in Dakota Territory, now South Dakota. He established Mason's Bank, one of the first banking institution in that state. From Dakota he came to Los Angeles in 1888. He was one of the men who had great faith in the expansion of the Los Angeles downtown section, and many of his most important investments were made there. In 1894 he erected the three-story building at the southeast corner of Fourth and Broadway for the Chamber of Commerce, and it was the home of the Chamber for twelve years. He owned the Mason Block in Whittier and was president of the Central National Bank of Los Angeles from 1907 until his death on April 24, 1909. He was also interested with his sons in the pine lumber manufacture in Northern California and Southern Oregon, and was president of the Magna Silica Company, which developed a valuable deposit of silica in Santa Barbara County. He was a democrat in politics.

George Mason married, February 25, 1863, Harriet Brownell. She survived him to the age of eighty-five. There were five children: Dean Mason, whose career is given in the following sketch; Wayne Mason, who died in Los Angeles in September, 1923; Nellie, who was the wife of R. B. Hart at the time of her death, in November, 1893; Gertrude, wife of J. P. Baldwin; and Pierre D. Wayne Mason spent most of his life in South Dakota, where he was active in banking and other affairs, and he died soon after establishing his permanent home in Los Angeles. The other son, Pierre D. Mason, has been associated with his brother in the management of the Mason estate at Los Angeles.

Dean Mason, a Californian nearly forty years, has been one of the staunchest and most loyal supporters of Southern California, its institutions and interests and welfare. He has been a business man, property owner with a great variety of connections with Los Angeles and Santa

Barbara counties, and has been in his time active in the lumber industry, banking and railroad enterprise and real estate.

Dean Mason was born in Chautauqua, New York, November 27, 1863, son of George and Harriet (Brownell) Mason. His father, a prominent pioneer character in Southern California, whose sketch precedes. Dean Mason received his first advantages in public schools in New York, continued in high school at Waterloo, Iowa, until 1883, and then accompanied the family to Plankinton, South Dakota, where he was associated with his father in Masons Bank. In 1888 he came to Los Angeles, and he and his father were closely associated in their real estate interests in that city. He was chief deputy county treasurer under T. J. Fleming in Los Angeles County during 1894-95. He resigned to go to Northern California, where for seven or eight years his energy was employed in the manufacture of white pine lumber, with mills in the northern part of the state and Southern Oregon. He was also interested in railroad building projects in that section. In more recent years Mr. Mason has been prominently connected with the development of the kieselguhr deposits in Santa Barbara County, these deposits being the largest of the kind in the world, comprising about 2,000 acres. Mr. Mason was associated with his father in the construction of the old Mason Building at Fourth and Broadway, in Los Angeles. After the death of his father he and his brother built the Corporation Building, a height limit building, and while retired from active business he still makes his headquarters in that office structure. He is manager of the Mason estates, is vice president of the Mason Company and the Magne Silica Company, is a former director of the Security National Bank of Los Angeles, and is treasurer of the Santa Monica Bay Telephone Company. He is a director of the Southwest Society of Archaeological Institute of America.

Mr. Mason is a republican, a member of the California Club, Los Angeles Country Club, the Midwick Country Club, the Crags Country Club, Beach Club, Bohemian Club of San Francisco and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. His hobbies are motoring and traveling. He and his wife spent two years abroad, motoring over most of Europe.

In 1893 Mr. Mason married Miss Mary Strong, daughter of the late Charles L. Strong, a pioneer of California, and his wife, Mrs. H. W. Strong, who lives in Los Angeles at the Alexandria Hotel and on her ranch adjoining Whittier. Mrs. Mason was born in Los Angeles, was educated at Oakland, and is president of the Los Angeles Symphony and a member of the Ebell Club and Friday Morning Club.

Pierre D. Mason, a son of the late George Mason, has identified himself with a great variety of business undertakings in connection with the Mason family interests and properties and also as independent ventures.

His home has been in Los Angeles since early childhood. He was born at Plankinton, South Dakota, March 22, 1884, being about four years of age when the family located in Los Angeles. He attended public schools in this city, the Los Angeles Military Academy, the Harvard Military Academy and the Kiskinemea Academy near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. After completing his education he worked in the Youngblood real estate office at Los Angeles and since then has participated in the brokerage business, mining and farming. Mr. Mason was formerly manager of the Masonic Company, Inc., and he took a very active part in the construction of the Corporation Building, erected by the Mason estate

on South Spring Street. He visited cities all over the East to study features of a model office structure. He is manager of the estate of his brother, the late Wayne Mason, through a trusteeship.

Mr. Mason is a republican, a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Uplifters Club. His offices are in the Corporation Building and his home is on Las Feliz Boulevard. He married at Los Angeles, August 31, 1905, Miss Azubah Higgins. She was born in Illinois, is a graduate of the Marlborough School for Girls at Los Angeles and is a daughter of the late Ionell Higgins. She is a member of the Friday Morning Club and the Woman's Athletic Club of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Mary Beach Ellis. Numbered among the enthusiasts with reference to residence in California is Mrs. Mary Beach Ellis, of Hollywood, although she is not a native daughter of the state, for she was born at East Saginaw, Michigan, a daughter of Charles B. and Kathryn (Beach) Homer.

Mary Beach Homer was married to Waring H. Ellis, born near Toronto, Canada, at Wildfield, in 1846, and educated at a Toronto Military School. After he reached maturity he came to the United States and established himself in business as a wholesale jobber and importer of tobacco at Detroit, Michigan. A very brilliant man he had many interests, including brick kilns, mines, stone quarries, and other enterprises, and was very successful. His death occurred, after a very active life, in 1904. He had the distinction of being the youngest man to receive the highest degree in Masonry in Michigan.

As soon as she had settled her husband's estate, in 1905, Mrs. Ellis came to California, bringing with her the two children born to her and her husband, Waring and Florence. The latter became the wife of the late Robert Lawton McCullock, and they had a daughter born to them, Marion Ellis McCullock, a graduate of Miss Orton's School for Girls at Pasadena, and an art student. She is now the wife of Lieut. Paul S. Goen, U. S. N., graduate of Naval Academy, class of 1916, who is now attached to U. S. S. Pennsylvania. The son was a student of Ann Arbor, but is now interested in real estate.

When Mrs. Ellis came to California she was very quick to see the opportunities opening up to her, and invested in real estate, and did some building, all of her ventures proving successful. Her good judgment and astuteness are remarkable, and her success is the result of these qualities for she had never had any business experience before she came to the state. Her son and daughter reside with her and are equally pleased with California and their environment. They are accepted as people of high standing, and are the center of a congenial circle of friends.

Fred Siemen, proprietor of the Walco Garment Company at 312 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, has in a comparatively few years built up one of the interesting and profitable industries of Southern California. He operates a plant for the manufacture of bungalow aprons, novelty wash frocks, white uniform aprons, gymnasium and children's bloomers and other special apparel, and the steadily increasing volume of his production finds prompt sale and distribution over an extensive territory in the Southwest.

Mr. Siemen, who is a comparatively young man with an unusual range of commercial experience, was born in Munich, Bavaria, Germany, March 19, 1891, son of Frederick and Katharina (Hafenbeck) Siemen.

Fred Siemen was educated in the common, intermediate and commercial schools at Munich, and served without pay a three years' apprenticeship in a wholesale drug and chemical apparatus firm in Munich. He learned that line of work thoroughly and followed it altogether four and a half years. For a time he was also bookkeeper with a dry goods concern.

Mr. Siemen arrived in the United States September 29, 1912, on the steamer George Washington. He was unacquainted with the English language, but overcame that handicap and rapidly adapted himself to his new environment. He first went to Chicago, where a friend was living, spending six months in that city, and other travels took him to most of the larger cities of the United States before he arrived at the destination he had in mind at the beginning, California. He came to this state by way of the Panama Canal on the steamer Finland, arriving during the World's Fair in San Francisco in 1915. After two weeks in San Francisco he came south, spending a week in San Diego, and then came to Los Angeles as his permanent home. For a year he attended the Polytechnic High School of Los Angeles, and then took a position with a garment firm, a position that opened up the opportunities which he has utilized in making a business and industry of his own. In 1919 he acquired a half interest in his present business, and since January 1, 1925, has been sole proprietor.

Mr. Siemen acquired American citizenship in 1918. He was in an officers' training school at Los Angeles for a time. He is a member of West Lake Lodge No. 392 of Masons, having taken his degrees in 1925; belongs to the Woodmen of the World, the Los Angeles City Club, Chamber of Commerce, California Development Association, the Automobile Club of Southern California, Los Angeles Credit Men's Association and the Associated Apparel Manufacturing Association.

Mr. Siemen married at Los Angeles in January, 1918, Miss Dorothy Shaw, who was born and educated in the City of Leeds, England. They have one son, Frederick S., a native son of Los Angeles. Mr. Siemen's father-in-law, Mr. Shaw, is office manager for the Walco Garment Company, while Henry Siemen, brother of Fred, is superintendent of the factory.

Mrs. Mary L. Powell is founder and active head of the Kellogg-Bergonie Company's Institute in Los Angeles. She has been a resident of this city seventeen years and is well known as a business administrator and through her success in choosing business investments.

She was born in Kentucky, daughter of Martin and Carrie Shellman, and of prominent Kentucky ancestry. Her grandfather Shellman at the beginning of the Civil war was the largest slave holder in Kentucky. Mrs. Powell grew up on her father's plantation in Kentucky and was educated in different convent schools. She married L. C. Powell of Kentucky.

Mrs. Powell came to Los Angeles in 1909, purchasing her home on Figueroa Street next to the old Del Valle home. This residence has increased six times in value over the original purchase price.

Mrs. Powell established the Kellogg-Bergonie Company's Institute in 1915. She is president of the company. The institute provides a system of electro-therapy and Doctor Kellogg has given Mrs. Powell control of the system in four different states, California, Arizona, Washington and Oregon. At her institute at the corner of Wilshire and Vermont, she has also established a group medical practice, including the medical group, Osteopathic, Dental, Physio Electro Therapy and Electronic work. Post

Frank Demund

graduate courses are also given to physicians. Dr. Charles Pflueger, who was with the famous Doctor Abrams for a few years, is house physician. Dr. Leo Bigelman is the electronic diagnostician and an expert radio man. Mrs. Francis Mary M. Boon became associated with Mrs. Powell, and is now treasurer of the Institute. Doctor Hess has the dental department. The Institute has an immense patronage, and Mrs. Powell showed splendid good judgment in locating it at the corner of Wilshire Boulevard and Vermont Avenue.

Her good judgment has been exemplified in everything she has done in Los Angeles. All her real estate purchases have enhanced their value many times. She has purchased a wonderful site in the Malibu Mountains at Seminole Hot Springs, and is developing this property, building swimming pools, cottages in the Indian village style with a community center. The Mulholland Drive is surveyed to go through to the ocean adjacent to her property.

Frank Demond came to Southern California about forty years ago, when the country was just beginning its phenomenal development, and he had an interesting part and experience in the commercial affairs of Los Angeles, where he established his home more than thirty years ago and where he lived out his life. Mrs. Frank Demond resides at 84 Fremont Place in Los Angeles.

Mr. Demond was born October 3, 1863, at Vallendar on the Rhine in Alsace Lorraine. He acquired his education there and learned the trade of confectioner. At the age of eighteen, coming to America, he first traveled to St. Joseph, Missouri, and then went down the river to New Orleans. He took up the confectionery business and though without any knowledge of the English language, he cleared a profit of one thousand dollars the first three months. Leaving New Orleans soon afterwards, he traveled through Texas to San Francisco, and from San Francisco came to San Diego with horse, wagon and dog. On his way down the coast, he was greatly attracted by the many beautiful ranches that then existed and his ambition was set upon having such property as his own. He took up a government claim in Bear Valley in San Diego County; but after two years found it unprofitable, and as he used to say, there were two of the best years of his life that he wasted, and he had to borrow five dollars with which to go to San Diego, where he became an engineer for the National City Railway Company, and remained with that and the Coronado Railway Company until 1892, when he moved to Los Angeles.

In Los Angeles Mr. Demond conducted a successful cigar business. On going to Los Angeles, he rented a house at 608 South Broadway, the building containing twenty rooms. He paid a rental of fifty dollars a month. This is an interesting fact when it is recalled that Sixth and Broadway is now the heart of the Los Angeles business center, some of the largest buildings being on the spot, with rentals and values that make the figure paid by Mr. Demond an insignificant trifle. Mr. Demond also engaged in the building of houses and the general work of a real estate operator and continued so successfully until 1912, when he retired. He died in 1917.

In 1892 Mr. Demond married Mary Caroline Burckhardt, daughter of William Frederick and Margaret Burckhardt. William Frederick Burckhardt came to California in 1880 and in 1887 brought his family out. This was during the great boom in Southern California cities. The family lived for a time in Coronado, but W. F. Burckhardt and

family subsequently returned to Texas, where he died twenty-three years ago. Mrs. Demond has two children, her son, Earle Frank Demond, graduated from Leland Stanford University with the Masters degree in chemical engineering and is a scholarship honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa. He married Miss Lucile Long, of Los Angeles, September 1, 1921. She was a student at the University of Southern California at the time of her marriage, and was a Phi Beta Phi. They are the parents of two children, Lucile Doreen Demond, born December 22, 1922, and Elaine, born October 22, 1925.

The daughter of Mrs. Frank Demond, Miss Frances Ema, who is continuing her education in the Stanford University, is a talented student of piano and voice, now studying with Dr. Alexis Karl and at the Topping Brown Studios. Mrs. Demond is a member of the Ebell Club; the Friday Morning Club; the Woman's Athletic Club and the El Cabellero Club.

Charles R. Dunbar is senior member of the firm of Dunbar & Prewett, which is established in the real estate, rental, loan and insurance business in Los Angeles County, with main office at 8015 Santa Monica Boulevard in the city of Hollywood. The firm specializes in the handling of Hollywood properties, and twelve salesmen are employed to supplement the progressive activities of the principals in the vital and successful organization. The original firm of Dunbar & Agey was organized February 15, 1923, but on the 1st of the following June Mr. Agey's interest was purchased by Leroy W. Prewett, the present junior member of the firm of Dunbar & Prewett, he being represented in a personal sketch on other pages of this publication.

Charles R. Dunbar claims the old Buckeye State as the place of his birth, which occurred at Mount Vernon, judicial center of Knox County, Ohio, on the 6th of December, 1878. He is a son of George M. and Carrie J. (Hoover) Dunbar, the former of whom was born at Canton, Stark County, that state, and the latter at Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio, both families having been early founded in the Buckeye State. George M. Dunbar was a marble cutter by trade and vocation, and both he and his wife are now deceased.

The public schools of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and Chattanooga, Tennessee, afforded to Charles R. Dunbar his youthful educational discipline, and when he was sixteen years old he took a position in the employ of the American Waterworks & Guaranty Company of Chattanooga, with which concern he continued his alliance for the long period of twenty-three years. Within these years he held responsible posts with various branch headquarters of the company. He was made superintendent of the company's plant at Belleville, St. Clair County, Illinois, and after leaving the employ of the corporation mentioned he passed a year as traveling salesman for the Tennessee Stove Works of Chattanooga. He then returned to Belleville, Illinois, in the capacity of salesman for the Sano Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of portable flour mills. In the autumn of 1921 Mr. Dunbar came to California, where he has since been successfully engaged in the real estate business. He is a member of the Los Angeles Realty Board, the California State Realty Board, the National Realty Board, and of the Los Angeles and the Hollywood Chambers of Commerce. In a fraternal way he still maintains his affiliation with Belleville Lodge No. 481, B. P. O. E., at Belleville, Illinois. He is independent in politics, with support given to men and measures meeting the

approval of his judgment, without special regard to partisan lines. He and his wife attended the Christian Science Church.

August 27, 1903, recorded the marriage of Mr. Dunbar and Miss Rebecca E. Welsh, at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Mrs. Dunbar was born at Bucyrus, Crawford County, Ohio, and in addition to receiving the advantages of public and private schools she attended also the Cincinnati Art Academy. She is a popular figure in the representative social activities of Hollywood and is secretary of the local tent of the Daughters of Veterans, her father having been a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war. Charles Russell Dunbar, Jr., the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, was born December 6, 1905, and died on the 11th of November, 1915.

Louis M. Cole. A prominent Los Angeles merchant and financier, Louis Maurice Cole, has achieved many connections gratifying to a man of business ambition possessed of public spirit and social philanthropy.

He was born in Chicago, Illinois, March 24, 1870, son of Samuel and Ricka (Dinkelspiel) Cole. His grandfather, Samuel Cole, came to the United States in 1822 as cabin boy on a sailing vessel, and married Sarah Frank, a native of Philadelphia. Dr. Samuel Cole, who was born in New York, in 1845, devoted many years to the practice of medicine, and died in 1915. His wife, Ricka Dinkelspiel, was born in Heidelberg, Germany, in 1850, came to California in 1867, and was married at Chicago in 1869. She died in April, 1925, and her two children besides L. M. are Emile R. Cole, of Chicago, and Carrie, wife of Edmund A. Steinman, of Chicago.

Louis Maurice Cole spent his boyhood days at Denver, Colorado, where he attended public schools and had one year in high school. His family moved to Chicago in 1886, and while there he completed a course in the Bryant Stratton Business College. In 1887, at the age of seventeen, he entered the service of the Kutner Goldstein Company, merchants, as bookkeeper in their store at Hanford, California, and in 1889 was promoted to store manager there. In 1893 the company made him store manager of their branch house at Fowler, and during 1893-94 he was store manager at Lemoore, California. From 1895 to 1897 Mr. Cole was in business for himself as a general merchant at Huron, California, and in 1898 returned to Chicago, where for about two years he was in the electrical specialty business. He is an honorary member of the Zeta Beta Tau fraternity. During 1899-1900 Mr. Cole was a commercial traveler for cigars, his territory including the entire West.

Returning to California, he became store manager of the Dinkelspiel Brothers at Bakersfield, serving that firm from 1901 to 1903. From 1903 to 1916 he was treasurer of the Simon Levi Company, wholesale produce merchants at Los Angeles, and in the last twenty years his business connections in this city have reached out to many other fields. Since 1916 he has been president of the Royal Packing Company, canners of pimentos and chili. He served as president of the Los Angeles Produce Exchange from 1909 to 1911, and during 1914-15 was president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. In 1918 he was made president of the city Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Cole is president of the Walnut Park Land Company, president of the Boulevard Land Company, vice president of the Washington Square Land Company, is a director in the Sun Drug Company, and a director of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. He is a director

of the Hellman Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, of the Community Development Association, and is a director and vice president of the Los Angeles Tuberculosis Association. He served as food administrator for Los Angeles City in 1918. He was vice chairman in 1921 of the Republican State Central Committee.

Mr. Cole is a popular member of numerous fraternal and social organizations. He was Chancellor Commander in 1895 of Hanford Lodge No. 66, Knights of Pythias. He is a member of Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in Masonry is a member of Westgate Lodge No. 335, F. and A. M., Los Angeles Chapter No. 33, Royal Arch Masons, Sunbeam Chapter of the Eastern Star, Los Angeles Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite, in which he has attained the honorary thirty-third degree, and since 1918 has been potentate of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a past president of the Independent B'nai B'rith, is a trustee of the B'nai B'rith Temple and a member of Sinai Temple and Emanuel Temple. Mr. Cole is a member of the Jonathan Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Gamut Club, the Uplifters Club (of which he is vice precident), the Flintridge Country Club, the San Gabriel Country Club, the Hillcrest Country Club, Santa Monica Swimming Club, Beach Swimming Club, Southern California Yacht Club, South Coast Yacht Club, and the Masonic Club.

He married at Los Angeles, January 6, 1904, Miss Frida Hellman, daughter of the late Herman W. Hellman, a distinguished Los Angeles banker, whose career is sketched elsewhere in this publication. Mr. and Mrs. Cole, being without children of their own, legally adopted in October, 1923, Mrs. Cole's two orphaned nephews, Herbert H. Aronson, born in 1913, and Marco H. Aronson, born in 1915. Their father, Solly Aronson, died in 1919, and their mother, Amy (Hellman) Aronson, died in 1920.

Ella Wassemer Martindale has for many years been a prominent figure in Los Angeles musical circles and life. A finished musician herself, she devoted much of her time and talent to promoting musical events and affording opportunity for the development and recognition of meritorious younger talent in the community.

Mrs. Martindale, the only daughter of Joseph and Helen (Robinson) Wassemer, was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Her father was a noted linguist. Mrs. Martindale is a graduate of the Petersilea Boston School of Music, and after finishing her musical education there she traveled all over Europe. For some time she was a pupil under the great master, Liszt, and other great masters.

On establishing her home in Los Angeles, Mrs. Martindale became actively identified with the city's social, musical and club life. Her home was the center of many important musical events, and many rising musicians were first heard at her interesting musicals and from their presentation there were passed on and accepted by a critical audience in the outside world. Mrs. Martindale is a musician of merit, and her two sons, Edward and Howard, have inherited her talent, being proficient performers on the flute and the cello. Both boys are at Owensmouth, where they have an immense acreage in a ranch and are interested in all the affairs of that community. Howard is director of the Owensmouth Orchestra and a singer of much ability. Edward married Catherine Masserly, and they have one child, Catherine.

Mrs. Martindale is a member of the MacDowell Club and was one of the first vice presidents of the Ebell Club in 1912, being chairman of its

Arrigo Pozzani

musical program committee, and being responsible for the many interesting programs presented by this organization, one of which was given at the Christmas season, entitled "An Ancient Nativity Play."

Mrs. Martindale has numbered among her friends in the great musical world Paderewski and the late MacDowell. She has had her home at 636 Lucas Street for twenty-five years. Two of her neighbors in this section of the city were the late O. T. Johnson and the late Lyman Stewart, president of the Union Oil Company.

AMERIGO BOZZANI. Although he has but barely passed the fortieth milestone of his life, Amerigo Bozzani, senior member of the copartnership known as the Bozzani Motor Company at North Broadway and Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, has had a career marked by extensive travel and very creditable business achievements.

From a very modest beginning he and his brother, Joseph, his business partner, have built one of the largest concerns of its kind in Los Angeles. Their success has been the just reward of hard work and careful management. The Bozzani Brothers have been factors in Los Angeles business and citizenship since 1912.

Amerigo Bozzani was born at Savignano Sul Panaro, Italy, October 2, 1883, a son of Anselmo and Eva (Lei) Bozzani. His parents are still living, residents of Formigine, near Modena. In recognition of his superior intellectual attainments and his efficiency in the educational field the Italian government bestowed on Anselmo Bozzani several decorations. These he accepted with the modesty which is one of his dominant characteristics. However, his sons have taken a great deal of justifiable pride in these honors, rightly thinking that such honors were properly bestowed since no one could perform a higher degree of service than in developing the intelligence and civic virtues of the new generation. Such work is not less creditable than that more frequently honored in fighting for the defense of the country.

The children born to Anselmo Bozzani and his wife were: Amerigo, the third in age; Joseph and Charles, also residents of Los Angeles; Humbert, now living in South America; Ludwig and Dominico, residents of Italy; Rita, wife of Col. J. Veronesi, of the Italian army, living at Rome; and Caesar and August, both of whom made the supreme sacrifice during the World war. In the great World war conflagration, participants also in various capacities were Joseph and Charles Bozzani. Amerigo Bozzani was about to be sent to France with an American contingent when the armistice was declared.

Reared in a home of domestic virtues and intellectual atmosphere, Amerigo Bozzani was very well educated, being given the advantages offered by the schools in his city and the Polytechnic Institute. He was then apprenticed and served five years at the machinist's trade. With the completion of this service he entered the employ of some of the best mechanical institutions in Italy, and at the age of seventeen traveled in Switzerland and France. In 1903 he came to the United States and worked in machine shops in New York City and in those of various cities of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In 1905 he returned to Italy. Following a brief period at Modena he visited a great portion of the Mediterranean coast of Africa and Asia Minor, then again visited his parents in Italy, and from there went to Spain and France, to England and Scotland.

In 1906 he was again in the United States. For three years Mr.

Bozzani was with the Maxwell-Brisco Motor Company at Tarrytown, New York. During 1910-11 he was with the Fiat Motor Company at Poughkeepsie, New York. During these years he developed an expert skill in everything connected with the automotive industry.

In 1912 he came to Los Angeles and engaged in business for himself. He and his brother arrived in Los Angeles strangers. However, he had a thorough knowledge of his business and a wide acquaintance with the world and from a modest start his success has grown rapidly. The brothers opened their doors for business February 14, 1912. They handled bicycles, motorcycles and conducted a small garage under the name Bozzani Autocycle Repair Shop. Subsequently the name was changed to Bozzani's Garage. In 1918 the Bozzani Motor Car Company, a copartnership, was established.

In 1918 also the partners began the sale of the Overland and Willys-Knight automobiles. They have developed this branch of the business to such an extent that they are now the largest dealers in these cars west of the Rocky Mountains. Their volume of business is indicative of their energy and success and also of the remarkable popularity of the cars they sell. The first year their sales totaled only fifty cars. Now the average volume of their business is 1,200 cars annually. Employment is given to seventy-five men.

In addition to the main establishment at North Broadway and Sunset Boulevard they operate three branches, one at 1822 Sunset Boulevard, another at Sixty-second and Pasadena Avenue, and a third at 2826 North Broadway. The firm have one of the largest accessory and parts salesroom in Los Angeles, handling all kinds of accessories for automobiles. Their electric battery and welding shop is one of the largest and best equipped in the city.

In addition to his interests in this firm Amerigo Bozzani is owner of the Davis Machine Shop at 627 North Broadway, which has equipment for handling all kinds of machine work. Mr. Amerigo Bozzani is a member of Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, belongs to Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, F. and A. M., and Jinnistan Grotto No. 76 of the Masons. The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has in him an active member.

Charles R. Welden is one of the many vital and progressive exponents of real-estate enterprise in Los Angeles County, where he is the executive head of the C. R. Welden Company, the headquarters of which are in the modern building erected by him at 7077 Hollywood Boulevard in the city of Hollywood. The substantial business of this concern had its inception in 1913, and in its conducting William Lewis was associated with Mr. Welden about one year. Thereafter Mr. Welden individually carried forward the enterprise until February, 1922, when he admitted to partnership his present efficient coadjutor, Ayres J. du Bois, of whom individual mention is made in the following sketch. The C. R. Welden Company has developed a large and important general real estate business, specializes in the handling of Hollywood properties, and has well ordered departments devoted to rentals, exchanges, insurance, loans and investments. Mr. Welden developed and exploited the Hamptonia tract of seven acres, at the northeast corner of Sunset and Western Boulevards in Hollywood, and all lots on this tract have now been sold. His company has membership in the Los Angeles Realty Board, and also the California and the National Realty Boards.

Charles R. Welden was born in Pattonsburg, Missouri, and was a boy at the time of the family removal to Nebraska, in the public schools of which state he received his early education. In the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Thereafter he continued his studies by attending the great University of Chicago, his earnest purpose and ambition then leading him to complete a course in a theological seminary at Rochester, New York. He was ordained a clergyman of the Baptist Church, and his active service in the ministry covered a period of ten years, within which he held pastoral charges at Wayne and Hastings, Nebraska.

In 1913 Mr. Welden established himself in the real estate business at Hollywood, California, and here his success has been unequivocal and substantial, with the result that he is now one of the prominent exponents of this important line of enterprise in beautiful Los Angeles County. He is an appreciative and valued member of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce and the local Business Men's Club, is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and is an active member of the Hollywood Masonic Club, besides which he holds membership in the Hollywood Athletic Club and the Sunset Canyon Country Club. He continues an earnest worker in the interests of the Baptist Church, of which both he and his wife are leading members of the local church. Mrs. Welden, who was born in the State of Illinois, is an active member of the Hollywood Woman's Club and also the P. E. O. Club.

The marriage of Mr. Welden and Miss Mabel Cushman was solemnized in the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, and their only child is a son, Robert Cushman.

Ayers J. du Bois is the junior member of the firm which conducts a substantial real estate, insurance and loan business at Hollywood under the title of the C. R. Welden Company, at 7077 Hollywood Boulevard. Of the scope and importance of the enterprise adequate data are given in the sketch preceding, in the personal one of Charles R. Welden.

Ayers J. du Bois was born in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and his early education was obtained to a large extent in the public schools of Chicago and New York City. In the more initiatory period of his active business career he was associated with various wholesale paper houses, and since then he has given his attention largely to the real estate business. Mr. du Bois came to California in 1913, and here was connected with the wholesale paper trade until he found opportunity to make constructive alliance with the real estate business. In this field of enterprise he has been associated with Charles R. Welden at Hollywood since 1920, and he has been a partner in the business since February, 1922. He is an active member of the National Association of Real Estate Boards and the Los Angeles Realty Board.

Loyal and efficient service was given by Mr. du Bois in connection with American participation in the World war. In March, 1918, he became a member of the Signal Corps of the Three Hundred and Twentieth Field Signal Battalion, Eighth Division, at Camp Fremont, California, where he won promotion to the position of senior master signal electrician of Company C. He received his honorable discharge in February, 1919. Mr. du Bois is a member of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, the Sunset Canyon Country Club and the Young Men's Christian Association at Hollywood.

W. J. Honan. One of the high class shops patronized by women and found only in such metropolitan cities as Los Angeles, is the Shamrock Store at 453 South Broadway, a store catering especially to the demands of women for millinery and furs. It is one of solid mercantile successes of Los Angeles, and its prosperity reflects the earnest endeavors put forth by its proprietor, W. J. Honan, who started the business on a very modest scale about six years ago.

He was born in County Clare, Ireland, in May, 1882, one of the two children of his parents. His only brother is married and living in Ireland. W. J. Honan went back to visit his mother in the summer of 1922. Reared on a farm, he attended local schools to the age of seventeen, when his mother requested that he make definite choice of either a business or professional career, and he decided in favor of business, selecting the dry goods line. According to the custom in Ireland, he was apprenticed for the term of three years, his mother defraying all his expenses, since no salary was paid apprentices. After serving this period he was given a position as salesman in the City of Limerick, in a cloak and suit department. He had a small salary, and after eighteen months he took a more important position in the west of Ireland, in the City of Galway, in charge of a lady's ready-to-wear department. This post he held for the term of seven years. The first important goal of his ambition in the dry goods business was to become a buyer and attend the London markets. As he was naturally capable, industrious and faithful, he attained this rank in 1909, when at the age of twenty-seven, he was made a buyer for a Dublin house. For a time he felt well satisfied, but soon realized the disadvantages of working for others, since on account of increasing expenses and more associations accumulating no savings and yet was at the very top of the ladder in mercantile circles as a salaried man. It was this situation that caused him to think of leaving Ireland and seek his fortune in a foreign land. He had no relatives outside of Ireland to direct his choice. In 1905 he had observed a California exhibit at the Dublin Exposition. The scenery made a wonderful appeal to his imagination, and as he viewed the pictures of the big ranches, the orange groves, the cowboys, he said to himself that if he ever left Ireland he would go to California. He recalled this experience and now made up his mind to go to the Golden State. The only city with which he was at all familiar was Los Angeles, which had appeared in the news despatches at the time of the preparation for the Jeffries-Johnson prize fight. On April 1, 1911, Mr. Honan left Ireland and in a direct journey came to Los Angeles, where he arrived May 15th. Some fellow Irishman, whom he met, showed him around the city. His first position was as floor manager in a local dry goods house, and after eighteen months he promoted himself to something better in another house, taking the duties as assistant manager of a millinery department. Soon afterwards he was made manager of the department, and after being in the city five years had reached important executive responsibilities, though coming here a total stranger. Having done so much, again he realized that the big opportunities were available only to the man in business for himself.

It was in March, 1917, that he located at 453 South Broadway and with a capital of only $750 established what is now the Shamrock Store. Success has accumulated under his efforts so rapidly that the estimated value of his holdings is now $600,000. This success has been earned. For seven years he has been on the job from eight o'clock in the morning until after six in the evening, close attention to business and personal

Luke Stone

supervision being his hobby and all the time he has been assisted by an able wife. Mr. Honan is a great booster for Los Angeles, has shown implicit confidence in the city's future growth, and has accordingly acquired interests in real estate and other matters. His largest individual investment is a tract of land of 160 acres southwest of the city limits known as Belleview Square Gardens, while he has another thirteen acre tract on Main Street close to Wilmington, well placed to realize his anticipations of the city being built down to the sea in a short time. He is also interested in oil lands, cotton lands in Arizona and a banana plantation on the west coast of Mexico.

Mr. Honan married at Los Angeles June 27, 1916, Miss Cecilia Effie Larkin, a native of Paterson, New Jersey, and a graduate of the University of California. She has been a resident of Los Angeles for twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Honan, whose home is at 423 South Commonwealth Street, have two lovely children, Mary Catherine, born in 1920, and Cecilia, born in 1923. Mr. Honan acquired his American citizenship in July, 1918. He and his family are Catholics, and he is identified with the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Southern California Athletic and Country Clubs, Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Athletic sports have made a strong appeal to him since boyhood. In Ireland he played football ten years, belonged to one of the best rowing clubs in that country, and his diversion now is horseback riding and fishing.

Duke Stone, of Los Angeles, has gained a reputation as one of the most resourceful trial attorneys in the state, and almost from the beginning of his work as a lawyer has been identified with railroad and other public utility corporations and in recent years with casualty insurance companies.

He is of Southern ancestry and was born in Tennessee, at Big Rock, twenty miles from Clarksville, August 29, 1877, his father, William J. Stone, being a native of Tennessee, and his mother, Mary Ellen (Beresford) Stone, a native of Kentucky. His father was for four years a Confederate soldier, at first in Morgan's Cavalry, and later under General Bragg. He was wounded in the leg at the battle of Murfreesboro. In 1887, when Duke Stone was ten years of age, the family moved to Brownwood, Texas. William J. Stone was a farmer and rancher, and a man of prominent and democratic politics in two states. He and his wife had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters.

Duke Stone attended grammar and high schools at Brownwood, Texas, graduated A. B. from the Howard Payne College of that city in 1900, and had considerable experience as a country school teacher, an occupation he followed in order to attend college. He was a student for a time in Baylor University at Waco, Texas, and in 1903 was admitted to the bar of Oklahoma Territory. He had achieved rank as one of the successful lawyers of Oklahoma when that territory was made a state of the Union. He practiced with offices at Ada, and while there he represented such corporations as the American District Telegraph Company, the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway, and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway.

Mr. Stone came to Los Angeles July 22, 1912, and some of his early service was for H. H. Trowbridge, then general counsel for the Southern California Edison Company, the firm of Avery & French, and for a year and two months he was first assistant United States attorney and for a short time assistant attorney for the Los Angeles Wholesale Board of

Trade. Since then he has conducted a large general practice, specializing in casualty insurance, representing such clients as the American District Telegraph Company, the Los Angeles District Telegraph Company, the Western Indemnity Company, the United States Casualty Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. His offices are in the Washington Building, at Third and Spring streets.

Mr. Stone was active in democratic politics in Oklahoma and also in Southern California. He is affiliated with Borak Temple No. 75, Knights of Pythias, at Los Angeles, and is a charter member of the Ada Lodge of Masons in Oklahoma, and is a Knight Templar of that order, and a member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Los Angeles.

He married at Ada, November 26, 1907, Miss Eleanor Anna Warren, who was born in County Wexford, Ireland, of Presbyterian ancestry, and was brought to this country when five years of age. She holds the degrees A. B. and A. M. from Ottawa University at Ottawa, Kansas. She was principal of schools at Ada, Oklahoma, when she met Mr. Stone. Her interest in education has been manifested in Los Angeles through her membership in the Parent-Teachers' Association. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have one daughter, Eleanor Louise, who was born at Ada, Oklahoma.

Leroy W. Prewett is making a record of successful activity in connection with real estate operations in the Hollywood district of Los Angeles County, and concerning the scope and character of the business with which he is here identified specific mention is made on other pages, in the personal sketch of his associate, Charles R. Dunbar, the enterprise being conducted under the firm name of Dunbar & Prewett, with office at 8015 Santa Monica Boulevard.

Leroy Walter Prewett was born in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 10th of January, 1884, and is a son of Leroy David Prewett and Jennie J. (Taylor) Prewett, both likewise natives of Louisiana. Leroy D. Prewett passed virtually his entire life in his native city of New Orleans, where he became manager of an important cigar factory. There his death occurred, and his widow now maintains her home at Hollywood, California.

The public schools of New Orleans afforded Leroy W. Prewett his early education, and there he gained also his initial experience in connection with business affairs, his first position having been that of cash boy in the department store of D. H. Holmes & Company. He won advancement by effective service, and he continued his connection with New Orleans mercantile enterprise until 1911, when he established his residence at Ocean Park, California. There he was for a time engaged in the contracting business, and he then removed to the city of Los Angeles, where he was for a few years in the employ of the Sweency Surgical Instrument Company. This connection continued about five years, and thereafter he was for a time associated with the information bureau conducted by the Peck-Juda Company, his experience having next been varied by his service as assistant contest editor for the Los Angeles Examiner. For a time he had active charge of his poultry ranch of ten acres at Burbank, also was a director of the Poultry Producers Egg Association, and since June, 1923, he has been a member of the progressive real estate firm of Dunbar & Prewett at Hollywood. He has membership in the Los Angeles, the California State and the National Realty boards, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Hollywood Chamber of Com-

merce. Mr. Prewett prefers to maintain an independent attitude in connection with politics, is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife attend the Church of Christ, Scientist, in the city of Los Angeles.

On the 30th of March, 1910, Mr. Prewett wedded Miss Cora Wilson, of Los Angeles, where she had attended the public schools and also a collegiate institute for girls. Mrs. Prewett was born at San Bernardino, California, November 7, 1883, and is a daughter of Warren and Clara (Rowell) Wilson, the former of whom was born at Sacramento, this state, and the latter at San Bernardino. Mr. Wilson learned in his youth the printer's trade and eventually became editor and publisher of the Los Angeles Daily Journal. Since his death his widow has retained ownership of this valuable newspaper property and business. Mr. and Mrs. Prewett are popular factors in the social life of their home community. Their children are three in number, namely: Donald Leroy, Audrea Virginia and Willard Wilson.

Edwin Rich has been a resident of Los Angeles County since 1905, and has been associated with his brother Sanford in constructive real estate operations in the important and attractive Hollywood district of this county. His brother is accorded individual representation on other pages of this work.

Mr. Rich claims the fine old Hoosier State as the place of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Rush County, Indiana, on the 6th of May, 1842. He is a son of Joseph and Melinda (Lightfoot) Rich, the former of whom was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, and the latter in the vicinity of Louisville, Kentucky. Joseph Rich was long numbered among the substantial exponents of farm industry in Wells County, Indiana, where both he and his wife remained until their death, both having been earnest members of the Baptist Church. Joseph Rich was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, was a democrat in political proclivities, and he served a number of years as justice of the peace in Wells County. Sanford, eldest of the five children, resides at Hollywood, California, and is individually mentioned elsewhere in this publication; Edwin, of this review, was the next in order of birth; Parmelia is the widow of Hezekiah Walker and now maintains her home in Hollywood, as does also Angeline, who is the widow of Aaron Cromer; William, youngest of the children, is deceased.

Reared on the old home farm in Wells County, Indiana, Edwin Rich profited duly by the advantages offered in the common schools of the locality and period, and thereafter he continued to be associated with the work and management of his father's farm until he attained to his legal majority. He then established his residence at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and in that city he was successfully engaged in the grocery and meat market business during a period of thirty years. He then sold his old and prosperous business and came to California, in 1905, which year marked the establishing of his home at Hollywood. He and his older brother, Sanford, here became associated in real estate enterprise that has done much to advance material and civic development and progress in this beautiful district of Los Angeles County. The brothers first purchased ten acres at the corner of Bronson and Van Ness streets, Hollywood, and after platting this fine subdivision and placing the same on the market, with attendant development of the best order, they continued to buy and subdivide eligible tracts, with the result that they have exerted much influence

in connection with the remarkable development of Hollywood, where they still continue their active operations. Here the attractive home of Mr. Rich is situated at 6026-A Hollywood Boulevard.

Mr. Rich is aligned loyally in the ranks of the democratic party, and he and his wife are zealous members of the Christian Church, in which he served several years as a deacon.

At Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 16th of September, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rich and Miss Sarah Walker, who was born on the parental homestead farm in Rush County, that state, October 27, 1844, the home having later been established on a farm in Wells County, of which Fort Wayne is the judicial center. Mrs. Rich is a daughter of the late Leonard S. and Melinda (Davis) Walker, who finally retired from their farm to Fort Wayne, in which city they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. Walker was a democrat, and he and his wife were zealous members of the Christian Church.

In conclusion of this review is given brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Rich: Miss Lota remains at the parental home. Melinda is the wife of Charles O. Broxon, of Monrovia, Los Angeles County, and of their four children the eldest, Donald R., died while in service with the American Expeditionary Forces overseas in the late World war; Paul O., the younger son, resides at Monrovia; Lucile is the wife of Ernest J. Lauzier, of that place; and Margaret remains at the parental home. Della, the third child of Mr. and Mrs. Rich, resides at Hollywood and is the widow of Charles E. Noble, her children being three in number: Helen Rich, who is the wife of Henry F. Mills, of Hollywood ;and Charles Edwin and James E., who remain with their widowed mother. Frank J., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Rich, resides at Hollywood and is here actively identified with business affairs. Bessie is the wife of De Witt G. Garlock, of Hollywood, and they have two children, Gladys Lota, who is the wife of Tyrell Stevens, of Los Angeles, and Richard, who is still a member of the parental home circle. The subject of this review takes pride in being also a great-grandfather, his one great-grandchild, Shirley Anne, being the daughter of Ernest J. and Lucile (Broxon) Lauzier.

Charles W. Hinchcliffe has been an important figure in building up the great modern resources of communication in the West, particularly in the development of the lines and equipment of modern telephone service in California and Arizona. His home has been in Los Angeles for many years.

He was born at Belleville, Illinois, January 9, 1856, son of John and Sarah Hinchcliffe. His father was a prominent lawyer and politician in Illinois for many years. Mr. Hinchcliffe was educated in the public schools of his native city and in St. Louis. In 1881 he married Miss Sue Ogle, of Belleville, daughter of Joseph Ogle. Her grandfather was a pioneer of Illinois, and for him was named one of the richest counties in the northern part of that state.

Mr. and Mrs. Hinchcliffe moved out to Nevada in 1881, and from there to San Francisco, and about thirty years ago established their home in Los Angeles. Mr. Hinchcliffe removed to Nevada to superintend the railroad, and in San Francisco became identified with the Pacific States Telephone Company. He removed to Los Angeles as general manager of the Southern Division of that corporation, this division being known as the Sunset Telephone Company. Mr. Hinchcliffe was the practical man

Frank H. Merrill

who developed the business as well as the technical facilities of the telephone company throughout Southern California. Fifteen years ago, with E. P. Randolph and Eugene Ives, he went to Arizona, and performed a similar service in building up the Mountain States Telephone Company in Arizona.

Mr. Hinchcliffe retired from active business about twelve years ago. He maintained a residence both in Arizona and Los Angeles, and he has extensive holdings and investments in Arizona. He was one of the charter members of the Jonathan Club at Los Angeles, and Mrs. Hinchcliffe is a member of the Ebell and Woman's Athletic Club.

They had two children: Joseph Ogle Hinchcliffe, who died at the age of twenty years; and Charles, Jr., who is now in Arizona. Mrs. Hinchcliffe has traveled a great deal, but her thirty years' residence in Los Angeles furnish the most permanent ties of place in her life, and she regards this city as her permanent home.

Frank Henry Merrill has been a resident of Los Angeles since 1897, and has given his technical and executive abilities to the building up and developing of one of the leading industries of Southern California, the Los Angeles Soap Company, probably the largest manufacturers of laundry and toilet soaps in the Southwest.

Mr. Merrill, who is a chemical engineer by profession, one of the pioneers in that comparatively new vocation, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, May 1, 1871. In the paternal line he is a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who came from England in 1635, and on his mother's side, is a descendant of Henry Short, both of whom were among the original settlers of Newbury, Massachusetts. The family has lived there for nearly three hundred years and Frank H. Merrill is one of the very few who have gone outside the limits of the ancestral home community, and the only one of his known relatives who has come to California. Mr. Merrill is a son of William Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Short) Merrill, both of whom lived and died at Newburyport. They were teachers before their marriage, and William H. Merrill subsequently took up the insurance business. He served with the rank of corporal in the Union army during the Civil war. He and his wife were married at Newburyport, and they are survived by two sons and one daughter, the son, Alfred D., and the sister, Edith M., wife of Walter L. Bartlett, both remaining in Newburyport.

Frank H. Merrill attended public schools in Newburyport, graduating from high school in 1888. Subsequently he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1893, and for over thirty years his work has been in the field of chemical engineering. From 1893 to 1897 he was a chemical engineer with Jobbins & Van Ruynbeke. On coming to Los Angeles in 1897 he identified himself with the Los Angeles Soap Company as a chemical engineer, and has successively served as superintendent, assistant general manager, general manager and vice president. This company on East First Street has one of the finest buildings and best equipped plants of its kind in the West, and it is a matter of pride to all the officials of the company that no concern manufactures a better quality of toilet and laundry soaps.

Mr. Merrill is a republican in politics, is a member of the University Club, the Flintridge Country Club, Old Colony Club, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and Southern California Athletic and Country Clubs.

Everett R. James

pioneers in Southern California. He was educated in public schools, and for twenty-one years was associated with Jacoby Brothers, after which he began handling his own interests. He served as a director of the old Board of Trade of Hollywood, and has been a resident of that city since December, 1893. He is a Methodist, and a member of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce. His wife died in December, 1915.

A. Z. Taft, Jr., a resident of Hollywood, was educated for the law but has been principally concerned in business and financial enterprises for which his name is conspicuous in Southern California.

He was born at Los Angeles, July 19, 1889, and was educated in public schools, then entered the University of Southern California, where he graduated A. B. in 1911. He continued a student in the Law Department for two years, but in April, 1913, left law school to become associated with his father's business. In addition to being first vice-president of the Taft Land & Development Company and manager of the promotion department, he is a director of the Guaranty Building & Loan Association, director of the Northern San Diego County Bank, and Vice-President of the Harbor Building & Loan Association, of Wilmington.

Mr. Taft was for a number of years a director of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, president of the greater San Fernando Valley Association; is a member of the Hollywood Athletic Club, the Hollywood Country Club, Hollywood Rotary Club, the University Club, the City Club of Los Angeles and the Mount Hollywood Congregational Church.

June 15, 1918, he married Miss Margaret F. Winkelman, of Hollywood. She was born at Baltimore, Maryland, was educated in that city, also in the Junior College at Hollywood, and the State Normal School at Los Angeles. They have one child, Alfred Z., II.

His younger brother, B. Y. Taft, who was born December 13, 1890, graduated A. B. from the University of Southern California in 1913, and became manager of the Taft Realty Company. He is a director of the Lions Club of Hollywood; is on the Advisory Board and Finance Committee of the Hollywood Hospital; a trustee of the Hollywood Baptist Church, and secretary of the Los Angeles Baptist Mission Society. On January 25, 1914, he married Miss Lovelace Boyland, daughter of R. R. and Mary E. (Brown) Boyland, of Hollywood. She is a graduate from the musical department of the University of Southern California. They have three children: John Arthur, Frank Edwin and Mary Joanne.

Everett R. James, an ex-service man who was overseas in France, left his law studies in the University of Southern California to go into the army and since his return has graduated and is now engaged in law practice at Hollywood.

He was born at Hardy, Iowa, April 10, 1890, son of Alfred and Rozella James, retired residents of Hollywood. His father was born in Iowa, spent many years in the Methodist ministry and came to California in 1905.

Everett R. James attended grammar and high schools in Iowa until he was thirteen, and after coming to California entered the University of Southern California, where he was graduated A. B. in 1911. He subsequently continued in the Law School and received the degree J. D. in 1921.

On October 3, 1917, Mr. James went into the army as a private, and went overseas with the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Machine Gun

Battalion in the Forty-first Division. He was promoted to regimental sergeant-major, and served overseas two years, receiving his honorable discharge in January, 1920, and a citation from General Pershing for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service. He is now first lieutenant in the Army Reserve Corps. Since his return home he has been engaged in law practice with William J. Palmer in Hollywood. He looks after the general practice of the firm.

Mr. James is a member of Hollywood Post of the American Legion, the Optimist Club, Los Angeles City Club, Master and Wardens Association, is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Methodist Church. On March 19, 1920, he married Miss Phoebe Harvey, daughter of James and Minnie (Puritan) Harvey, who are living retired in Los Angeles. Mrs. James was born in Iowa, was educated in the public schools of Denver, Colorado, and in high school at Los Angeles. She is a member of the Nature Study Club and the Lincoln Study Club. Mr. and Mrs. James have one daughter, Phyllis Rozella.

Sanford Rich is one of the representative citizens of Hollywood, Los Angeles County, and has been one of the loyal and liberal figures identified with the civic and material development and advancement of this favored district.

Mr. Rich was born in Rush County, Indiana, September 30, 1840, and is a son of Joseph and Melinda (Lightfoot) Rich, adequate data concerning family history being given in the personal sketch of Edwin Rich, a brother, elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Rich was reared in Wells County, Indiana, where his early experiences were those of the home farm and his education limited to three months a year in a rural school until he was sixteen years of age. At the age of fifteen he left the parental home and went to Kentucky and Rush County, Indiana. After a year of work there he returned to his father's farm and associated with his father in farming and stock raising.

On the 13th of August, 1863, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rich and Miss Elizabeth E. Walker, a daughter of William and Sarah (McBride) Walker. Mrs. Rich was born in Rush County and reared in Wells County, Indiana, where her parents continued to reside till their death. The one child of this union was a daughter, Emma, who died in infancy.

In 1864, Mr. Rich moved to Fort Wayne, the county seat of Allen County, Indiana, and engaged in the meat market business. He continued this business till 1866, and thereafter was engaged in buying and shipping livestock and farming until the year 1873, when he resumed his meat market business in Fort Wayne. From 1880 to 1887 he was similarly engaged in the City of Chicago, he having thereafter passed six months in California. He then returned to Chicago and resumed his associations with the meat business, but within a short time he sold out and returned to Fort Wayne, where he opened and assumed management of a branch of the great Chicago packing house of Swift & Company. In 1893 he was assigned to the management of the Swift & Company branch established in San Jose, California, but about a year later resumed his former position with the branch at Fort Wayne. Later he was in charge of a branch in Chicago and in December, 1899, established his permanent home in California.

In March, 1902, he became one of the pioneer real estate operators in the Hollywood district, and here he, his brother Edwin and nephew,

Eldie R. Walker, have purchased and subdivided a number of fine tracts, which have been successfully developed and the lots have found ready demand. Mr. Rich became president of the first municipal council of Hollywood in 1903, and thus was virtually the first mayor of the now beautiful city. Mr. Rich was elected to this office for two terms without solicitation of a single vote on his part. While in office he cast the deciding vote to keep liquor and pool halls out of Hollywood many years before National Prohibition. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a Mason and is a democrat in political allegiance. He and his wife are zealous members of the Christian Church at Hollywood, and in the same he is serving as elder and as president of the Board of Trustees. He has always been a liberal giver and strong supporter of the church and community enterprises.

He is now senior partner in the real estate copartnerships of Rich & Walker, in which he is associated with his nephew, Eldie R. Walker, and great-nephew, Earl C. Walker, and in the copartnership of Rich-Walker-McDaniel Co., in which a cousin, W. M. McDaniel, is associated with the above and handles the brokerage business of the former partnership.

Elry J. Hampton has been for fully fifteen years actively identified with real-estate operations in Los Angeles, and he stands to-day as one of the prominent and representative exponents of this important branch of constructive enterprise at Hollywood, where his office headquarters are at 1127 Western avenue.

In the year 1908 Mr. Hampton established himself in the real-estate business in the city of Los Angeles, with office on Hill Street. He continued his activities in the metropolis of Southern California until 1919, when he found it expedient to remove to Hollywood, with the development and upbuilding of which he has since been actively and prominently concerned. He now gives a measure of priority to the handling of business and income properties, and has been a leader in the development of Western Avenue and Santa Monica and Vermont frontage. His direct and connective resources enable him also to extend loans on approved real-estate security. Reliable, energetic and considerate of the requirements of his clientage, his business rests on a firm foundation and is constantly expanding in scope.

Mr. Hampton was born in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, December 21, 1887, and is a son of Andrew J. and Martha Hampton, his father having been a manufacturer of furniture while residing in Nashville, and having removed with his family to California about the year 1891. He is now living virtually retired, and he and his wife maintain their home at Hollywood.

Elry J. Hampton is indebted to the schools of his native city for his youthful education, and after coming with his parents to California he was employed three years in the drafting department of the office of a leading architect in Los Angeles. He then returned with his parents to Tennessee, where he was associated with his father in farm enterprise for a period of three years. The family eventually returned to California, and since 1919 Mr. Hampton has been engaged in successful real-estate operation in Hollywood and vicinity. He has done a large amount of building also, and has made this an important phase of his business. Mr. Hampton is an active member of the Los Angeles Realty Board, and holds membership also in the California Realty Board and the

National Realty Board. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, and at Hollywood he and his wife hold membership in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

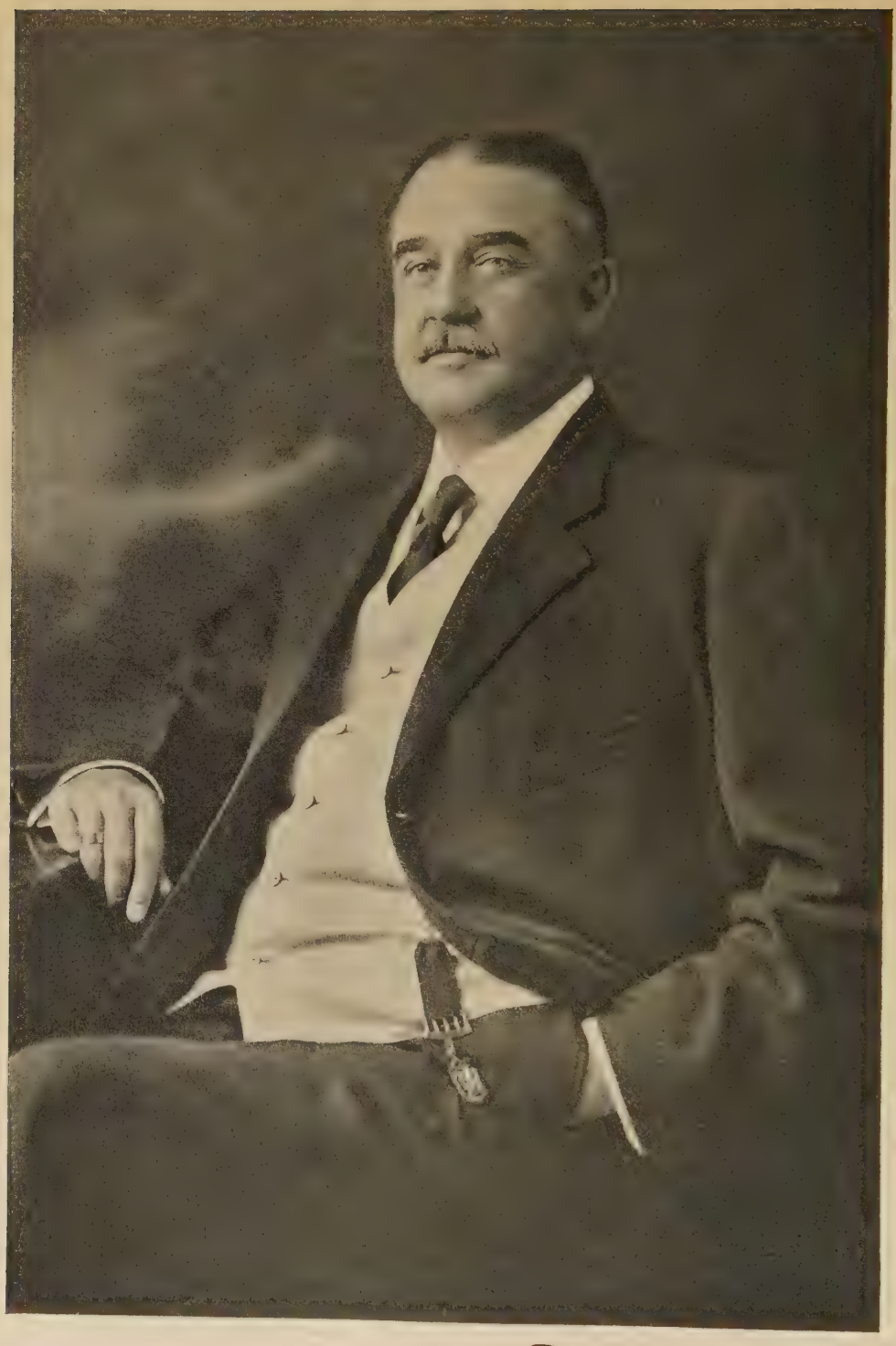
January 8, 1908, recorded the marriage of Mr. Hampton and Miss Florence Kerns, daughter of Thomas and Fannie (Moores) Kerns, of Los Angeles, where she was born and reared, her education having included a course in the California State Normal School at Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Hampton have one child, Kerns, who is, in 1923-4, a student in the Southern Branch of the University of California.

In connection with the prominent part played by Mr. Hampton in the development and upbuilding of Hollywood it is specially interesting to record that an early prediction of his father, to the effect, that Western Avenue would become one of the leading business streets of the new town, has been verified in the years that have since passed.

Calvin S. Albright. Vigorous and admirably ordered have been and are the activities of Mr. Albright in connection with real estate operations and building enterprise in Los Angeles County, where his headquarters are established at 5847 Sunset Boulevard in the City of Hollywood. The enterprise had its inception in the year 1905, when Mr. Albright here engaged in contracting and building, his success being such that in 1911 he found it expedient to expand the scope of his operations and include real estate, insurance and loan departments. He has specialized in rentals and exchanges in the real estate branch of his large and substantial business, and in this department he retains eight employes, while in his building operations he employs an average of forty persons, he himself having active charge of the architectural department of the business, of which he is sole owner and which he conducts under the title of the C. S. Albright Company. He maintains a branch office at Sawtelle, and he has erected many fine residences in Hollywood and at other points in Los Angeles County. He built also the Apollo Theater and the Palmer Block at Hollywood.

Mr. Albright was born at Floyd County, Virginia, September 11, 1868, and is a son of the late Rev. Calvin S. and Sarah E. (Jones) Albright, his father having been a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church and both parents having been residents of the Old Dominion State at the time of their death. The Virginia public school discipline of Mr. Albright was supplemented by his attending a normal school in his native state and by a two years' course in Washington College, Tennessee. In the meanwhile he taught school for an interval, and he gave a period of intensive study of commercial and general business law. He then went to Searcy, Arkansas, where he remained a short time in the office of an architect, after which he removed to the City of Little Rock, that state, where he continued in the contracting and building business until 1895. During the ensuing five years he was similarly engaged in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, and then removed his headquarters to Joplin, that state, where he continued operations until 1905, the year that marked his establishing of his business at Hollywood, California, as previously noted in this review.

Mr. Albright takes loyal interest in all that concerns the civic and material advancement of his home city and county, is an active member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, and the Los Angeles, the California State, and the National



Sheldon Jesse

Realty boards. His more distinctly social affiliations are with the Hollywood Athletic Club, the Hollywood Business Men's Club, the Sunset Canyon Country Club, and the Knights of Pythias, in which last mentioned connection he is identified also with the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

December 14, 1892, recorded the marriage of Mr. Albright and Miss Dora B. Redmon, who was born and reared at Searcy, Arkansas. The children of this union are four in number, namely: Beatrice, Ralph, Nell and William. The three younger children still remain at the parental home, and Beatrice is the wife of Rufus J. Copps, of Hollywood. Mr. and Mrs. Copps have a fine little son, Calvin Wesley.

STODDARD JESS became a resident of California in the year 1885, and here he continued his residence until his death, which occurred February 1, 1920. Within this period he exerted an influence that was potent in advancing the civic and business interests of the state, and especially those of Los Angeles County and his home city of Los Angeles. His character and his remarkable ability were manifested in transfiguring activities of the broadest scope and importance, and his reputation as an authority in the banking business far transcended mere local limitations. As a financier, banker, and liberal public-spirited citizen, Mr. Jess left distinct and worthy impress upon the history of his adopted state, and his was much of a leader in movements that made for civic and material progress and prosperity.

Mr. Jess was born at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, December 3, 1856, and was a son of George and Maria Theresa (Judd) Jess, who gained a goodly measure of pioneer precedence in the State of Wisconsin. In fact George Jess was a representative of the second generation of the family in that state, his father, John L. P. Jess, having been born in England and having been young at the time the family came to America and established a home in Nova Scotia, where he was reared to manhood and whence he eventually came to the United States and became a pioneer settler in Wisconsin, he having done his part in the development and progress of the community in which he lived, near Fox Lake. George Jess gained a due quota of pioneer experience after the family removal to Wisconsin, and thus he was well fortified for the semi-frontier activities that were his when, in 1850,, he made his way across the plains to the newly discovered gold fields of California, where he gave several months to prospecting for the precious metal. His success was not sufficiently positive to lead him to remain here, and after his return to Wisconsin he there became a successful exponent of banking enterprise and also prominent in public affairs, including the councils of the republican party in his section of the state. He represented his county in the state legislature and served also in various local offices of public trust. His wife was a daughter of Stoddard Judd, who was for several terms a member of the state legislature of New York, the Judd family having early been founded in the old Empire commonwealth. Hon. Stoddard Judd later became a pioneer of Wisconsin, upon being appointed, by President Polk, to the office of receiver of the United States land office at Green Bay, that state, where he established his home and where he resided many years. He was a member of both the first and second constitutional conventions of Wisconsin, and likewise served in both the House and Senate of the state Legislature. The parents of the subject of this

memoir accompanied him to California, and in this state they passed the closing years of their lives, ill health having led George Jess to close out most of his large interests in Wisconsin and to seek recuperation on the Pacific coast.

In the public schools of his native place Stoddard Jess acquired his early education, which was supplemented by his completion of a thorough course in the University of Wisconsin. In this great institution, at Madison, capital of the state, he was graduated as a member of the class of 1876 and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During the ensuing year he held a clerical position in the First National Bank of Fox Lake, and he then became associated with his father in the banking business at Waupun, Wisconsin, where he became the cashier of the staunch banking house of George Jess & Company. He became one of the influential and progressive citizens of Waupun, of which city he was mayor two years, besides having served loyally as a member of the city council. His term as mayor expired in 1885, and he declined to become a candidate for reelection, as he had determined to accompany his father, who was in impaired health, to Southern California. The family home was here established at Pomona, and there Stoddard Jess effected shortly afterward the organization and incorporation of the First National Bank. In the development of this institution he gave the full strength of his splendid executive powers, and he continued as its cashier from its incorporation until 1898, when he temporarily retired from all active business, to recuperate his physical health, impaired by his years of strenuous business and civic activity, he having thereafter passed an appreciable period in travel. Mr. Jess was one of those most prominently concerned in the early development and upbuilding of Pomona, there served as the first city treasurer, became one of the organizers of the Pomona Board of Trade, of which he was the president during the first two years of its existence, and in the period of 1902-04 he was president of the board of trustees of the Pomona Public Library, his service as a member of this board having continued many years. He was treasurer of the Pomona Cemetery Association all the time he lived in Pomona.

In the year 1904 Mr. Jess removed with his family to the City of Los Angeles, which represented his home during the remainder of his life. Here he became vice president of the First National Bank, and eventually he became the president of this great institution, one of the strongest and most influential on the Pacific Coast. He resigned his office of president a few days prior to his death, his final illness having been of several weeks duration and his death having occurred at Palm Springs, to which place he had gone in the hope of receiving relief from his illness. His service as president of the Los Angeles Clearing House likewise continued until shortly prior to his death. He was a director of the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank, which since his demise has become the Pacific Southwest Trust & Savings Bank. Mr. Jess was widely known as one of the most resourceful and conservative bankers of the West, and his stewardship did much to maintain financial stability during the period of stress and depression in general business. From a previously published tribute to this honored and influential citizen are taken, with minor changes in phraseology, the following quotations: "Having spent a large part of his life in the banking business and being one of its closest students, Mr. Jess introduced into the First National Bank of Los Angeles the united system of paying and receiving tellers. With the idea of diminishing congestion before the bank's operative

windows, he devised a plan that has proved a great success. In the first place, the old system of separate paying and receiving tellers was abandoned, and the bank was divided into a number of alphabetical sections, at which the tellers receive and pay money, as the case may be. The advantages of the system include the elimination of long waits by customers, closer relations between the bank and its depositors, less bookkeeping, and a general expedition of business. This innovation in banking methods was eagerly welcomed by the banking fraternity, and within a few years was adopted by a number of large institutions throughout the United States, among the earliest having been the great Continental & Commercial Bank of Chicago; the Seattle National Bank of Seattle, Washington; the First National and the United States National Banks of Denver, Colorado; and the Irving Park National Bank of New York City. * * * As a widely known authority in his profession, Mr. Jess made numerous addresses on banking subjects and wrote many constructive articles dealing with financial matters."

In the death of Stoddard Jess Southern California lost one of its most loyal, liberal and progressive citizens, a man whose character was the distinct expression of a strong and noble nature, whose heart was attuned to abiding human sympathy and tolerance, and whose was a faithful stewardship in all of the relations of life. As a banker and financier Mr. Jess held high rank. With him a bank's obligation to the public was paramount to its obligation to the stockholders. He believed that the mission of a bank extended beyond the field of purely commercial operations, and it was his common practice to insist that applications for funds to be used for the development of organizations of religious, educational or charitable order should receive generous consideration by his bank, both in the amounts of money given and the low rates of interest offered. He was more than a great banker. He was a man of liberal views, of broad vision, of deep sympathies, and of voluntary and appreciative helpfulness to those in need or distress. He was instant in his private charities and benevolences, and in his benefactions was insistently unostentatious. Of him it may consistently be said that he would "do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame." He remembered those who were forgotten, and esteemed it a privilege to aid his fellow men.

Mr. Jess was known and valued as one of the most liberal and progressive citizens of Los Angeles during the entire period of his residence here, and his influence was given to the furtherance of measures and enterprises that tended to advance civic and material progress. He was chairman of the consolidated committee that brought about the consolidation of Los Angeles and San Pedro, by which the "Greater Los Angeles" gained its own harbor. He was made president of the Harbor Commission that had direct charge of building the city's harbor, at an expenditure of more than $3,500,000. He directed the affairs of the commission in the earlier stages of the harbor work—until his private affairs necessitated his resignation of the office of president of the commission. He was long one of the most influential members of the California State Bankers Association, and had served as its president. He was prominent in the councils and campaign activities of the republican party in California, but had no ambition for office of purely political order. In the World war period he was a leader in local patriotic movements, and gave much time and energy to advancing the California campaigns in support of the government war bonds, Red Cross work, etc. Mr. Jess presided as chairman of the great republican mass meeting that

was held at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles when Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, the republican candidate for President of the United States, here appeared.

Mr. Jess was a deep and appreciative student of the history and teachings of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, and was affiliated with both the York and Scottish Rite bodies of the same, as well as the Mystic Shrine. He had membership also in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Jonathan, the California, the Los Angeles Athletic, the Los Angeles County, the Midwick Country, Sunset and Uplifters, the Union League Clubs in his home city and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. In religion he was a Unitarian and a member of the Unitarian Church of Los Angeles but not very active.

On January 15, 1879, at Monroe, Wisconsin, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jess to Miss Carrie Helen Chenoweth, and their ideal companionship was not long to be severed by his death, as Mrs. Jess survived him by only a few months, her death having occurred September 19, 1920, and the remains of both being placed in the beautiful Pomona cemetery at Pomona. Mrs. Jess was born at Monroe, Wisconsin, November 26, 1855, and her gracious personality gained to her the affectionate regard of all who came within the sphere of her influence. Mr. and Mrs. Jess became the parents of two children: Jennie C., who died at the age of six years, and George Benjamin, who remains in Los Angeles and has active charge of the large family estate. The subject of this memoir was the only child of his parents, and he himself is survived by an only son George Benjamin Jess who is well upholding the honors of the family name and two grandchildren, Stoddard Jess, Jr., and Eleanor Jess. Stoddard Jess lived and wrought to goodly ends, he made his life count in large achievement and also in representation of the fine ideals that offer the ultimate justification in the scheme of human thought and motive.

Mostyn C. Clinch is senior member of the real estate firm of Clinch & Thurtle, in which his coadjutor is C. P. Thurtle, their partnership alliance having been formed in 1921, and their reliable and progressive politics in the developing and general handling of real estate in Los Angeles County having been attended with unequivocal success, as is evident when it is stated that the business of the firm now has an average annual aggregate of $3,000,000, as represented in varied and important property transactions. In the Los Angeles office of this vital firm, at 403-5 South Western Avenue, a corps of fourteen employes is retained. The firm specializes in the handling of high-grade home properties and frontage on Western Avenue, and transactions in income property likewise form an important phase of the enterprise. Insurance, loans and investments constitute a further feature of the well ordered business controlled by Clinch & Thurtle.

Mostyn Cardinal Clinch was born in Kansas City, Missouri, on the 19th of July, 1885, and is a son of Frederick W. and Charlotte S. (Payne) Clinch, who were born and reared in England, where their marriage was solemnized and where they continued to maintain their home until the year 1883, when they came to the United States and established their residence in Kansas City, Missouri, where the father became general manager of the Wilbur Mercantile Agency and where he remained until his death, his widow being now a resident of California.

The parents were reared in the faith of the established Church of England and upon coming to the United States became communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which represents the "same household of faith." Frederick W. Clinch was actively affiliated with the Masonic fraternity for many years prior to his death.

After having profited fully by the advantages of the public schools of Kansas City, Mostyn C. Clinch pursued a course of higher study by attending the University of Missouri, in which he was a member of the class of 1907. After leaving college he was for one year associated with the Kansas City real-estate business conducted by E. L. McCormack, and for three years thereafter he was employed in the sales department of the large Chicago house of the Butler Paper Company. He then went to London, England, where he remained five years, as a representative of the American Candy Company. Upon his return to the United States he became associated with the real estate business of George Howe in New York City, where he remained thus engaged three years, or until 1921, when he came to Los Angeles and established himself independently in the real estate business, as noted in the opening paragraph of this review. His ancient-craft Masonic affiliation is still with Granite Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in the city of London, England, and he is affiliated also with the Tau Delta Phi college fraternity. While a student in the University of Missouri Mr. Clinch was prominently identified with its athletic interests and was a member of each its football and base ball teams. He is a member of the Los Angeles Real Estate Board, the California State Real Estate Board and the National Real Estate Board. Mr. Clinch also has his name enrolled on the membership lists of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Western Avenue Business Men's Association, the Southern California Automobile Club, and the Brentwood Country Club. He and his wife are active communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

January 11, 1916, recorded the marriage of Mr. Clinch and Miss Mary Catherine Downell, who likewise was born at Kansas City, Missouri, and whose higher education was received in the Higby School in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. She is a daughter of Leo C. and Grace (Wooley) Downell, who are now residents of Kansas City.

H. F. Metcalf is senior member of the firm Metcalf & Ryan, realtors, an old and well established firm specializing in business leases and the maintenance and care of down town property in the city of Los Angeles.

Mr. Metcalf is a native son, born at San Francisco, November 3, 1874, son of H. W. and Myra (Magee) Metcalf. Mr. Metcalf is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Both the Metcalfs and Magees have been in this country for five generations, the Metcalfs coming from England, while the Magees are of English and Scotch ancestry. H. F. Metcalf's father was a man of exceptional education, and for a time was a teacher of mathematics, Latin and French in the University of Minnesota. After coming to California, for the benefit of his health, he bought land from the railroad company and settled at Riverside in 1874. Los Angeles was not connected with the outside world by railroad then. He established a ranch, buying a large acreage of land, but died at Riverside in 1875. He was a native of Ontario, Canada. His father, however, was born in Massachusetts, and was a Methodist minister and

one of the early circuit riders of the church, and had been sent to Canada as a presiding elder.

H. F. Metcalf attended the high school at San Bernardino, also Sturges Academy there, and as a young man he learned the drug business and was associated with that line in Pasadena for twenty years. Mr. Metcalf has been in the real estate business for twenty years, at first alone, but twelve years ago Frank Ryan became associated with him in the firm Metcalf and Ryan. They have their offices in the Pacific Finance Building, and have built up a reputation for rendering a splendid service in all matters connected with real estate in the down town section of Los Angeles. Mr. Metcalf himself is owner of property in various Southern California towns, including business property in Venice, Pasadena, Long Beach, Los Angeles and Glendale.

Mr. Metcalf is a republican in politics, is affiliated with Corona Lodge No. 324, F. and A. M., at Pasadena, Romona Parlor No. 109 of the Native Sons of the Golden West of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Rotary Club and the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles. He is a member of the Pasadena Presbyterian Church.

At Kansas City, Missouri, September 5, 1903, Mr. Metcalf married Miss Claire Holmes, daughter of Maurice Holmes. She was born in Montreal, and finished her education in Hanover, Germany. They have two children, Kenneth W. and Mary Gloria. The home of Mr. Metcalf and family is in the Oak Knoll district, at 1227 Arden Road, in Pasadena.

Irving Herman Hellman is a native son of California, and by early education and practical experience became an expert building and construction engineer. His technical knowledge has been of great value to him at all times, but he gave up the formal practice of his profession some years ago and is best known as a banker and one of the leaders in the industrial affairs of the Southwest.

He was born in Los Angeles, May 10, 1883, son of Herman W. and Ida (Heiman) Hellman. His father was a pioneer of Southern California, a merchant and banker, in every sense a community builder, and erected the first large office building of modern design and construction in Los Angeles. He was founder of the Hellman Estate and widely known for his public spirited acts and philanthropies. A sketch of his career is published elsewhere in this publication.

Irving H. Hellman is a graduate of the Los Angeles public schools, and studied engineering in the Armour School of Technology at Chicago. His studies were also carried on under four engineers of different nationalities. He specialized in technical problems of reinforced concrete, and for several years no one in Southern California was a more advanced authority on reinforced concrete construction than Irving H. Hellman.

In 1906 after passing a civil service examination with high record he was appointed the first engineer in reinforced concrete construction for the City of Los Angeles. As construction engineer for the city he passed on plans of reinforced concrete buildings. Among other notable buildings that came under his supervision was the Temple Auditorium, now one of the largest structures of its kind in the West. In order to devote his entire time to the management of The Herman W. Hellman estate he resigned his office with the municipal government in 1908.

Since 1912 he has been vice president and director of The Hellman Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, an institution of seventy-five million

Frank M. Rogers

dollars in resources. He is also vice president of the N. B. Blackstone Company; a director of the Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, The First Bank of Hermosa Beach, and Redondo Savings Bank; vice-president and director Marine Trust & Savings Bank of Long Beach, director of Mutual Oil Company, Globe Grain & Milling Company, Globe Ice Cream Company, California Clay Manufacturing Company, and Aronson & Company, of Los Angeles.

Mr. Hellman is a director of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and chairman of its finance committee. He is a life member of Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, Free and Accepted Masons, is a life member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Los Angeles, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 99. The social and other organizations with which he is identified are the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Uplifters, Hillcrest Country Club, San Gabriel Country Club, California Yacht Club, Jonathan Club, Beach Club, Santa Monica Swimming Club, Southern California Riding & Driving Club, and president of the Bridle Path Association.

Mr. Hellman has been an ardent amateur sportsman. He is interested in horses, automobiling, motor boating, golf, hunting and fishing and is an amateur farmer and gardener. He owns the "Rosewall Rancho" and his home is Rosewall at Beverly Hills. His stable of horses is one of the best known in the West.

On November 30, 1911, at Los Angeles, he married Miss Florence Marx. Their three children are Ida Herminnie, Evelyn and Irving Herman, Jr.

Rush M. Blodget has been a well known attorney in Southern California and in Los Angeles County. He is a member of the law firm Blodget & Blodget, with offices in the Black Building in Los Angeles and in Huntington Beach, and has spent nearly all his life in California.

He was born in Youngsville, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1881, a son of Spencer L. and Carra M. (Belnap) Blodget. His father in 1884 brought his family west to Bakersfield, California, where he was engaged in the drug business for some years. Moving to Los Angeles in 1907, he became interested in banking there and at Huntington Beach, but is now living retired in Los Angeles. During the Spanish-American war he served with the ranks as captain, and he is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Rush M. Blodget attended public schools at Bakersfield, and graduated from the law department of Leland Stanford University, LL. B. degree, in 1907. He was at once admitted to the bar, and was associated in practice with Mr. Watkins until 1912, and since then with his brother, Lewis Blodget, in the firm of Blodget & Blodget. They handle a general law practice. Lewis Blodget is the present city attorney at Huntington Beach, an office which Rush Blodget at one time filled. Mr. Blodget is a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association, the Delta Chi legal fraternity, the Sons of the Revolution, is a member of the Acacia Masonic College Fraternity, Huntington Beach Lodge No. 181, F. and A. M., Santa Monica Lodge, B. P. O. E., Los Angeles Athletic Club. During his early manhood in Bakersfield he served seven years in Company G of the Sixth Regiment of the California National Guard. At one time he was a member of the school board at Venice.

Mr. Blodget married on May 29, 1911, Miss Beryl French, a daughter of James E. French and Mary (Prosser) French, of Loomis, California. She was born in Loomis, California, and her maternal grandparents, Robert and Rebecca (Price) Prosser, came out to California in 1849, being pioneers at Loomis. Mrs. Blodget was educated in the public schools, in the Auburn High School, the Los Angeles Normal School and was a member of the Eastern Star and the Santa Monica Bay Woman's Club. She died April 7, 1925. Mr. and Mrs. Blodget had one son, Rush M., Jr.

Mrs. Emma Newton Guiler, of 1548 North Highland Avenue, Hollywood, came to California in 1905 from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of Dr. O. E. and Margaret (Breading) Newton.

The first Newton ancestry came to America with a party of other distinguished Englishmen and were personally welcomed and received by Governor Stuyvesant, head of the Dutch colony on Manhattan Island. A later generation of the family removed to Ohio and acquired large tracts of land, developing an estate at Gallipolis in the southern part of the state.

The grandfather of Mrs. Guiler was Judge John Newton. Dr. O. E. Newton was born in Ohio in 1828. He was educated at Cincinnati. His older brother was Dr. Robert S. Newton, of New York City, a distinguished American surgeon, at one time professor in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati and subsequently founder of the Eclectic Medical College of New York. Dr. O. E. Newton contributed many inventions to surgery and in his time was probably the foremost authority in the treatment of cancerous growths. He likewise had a brilliant record as a physician and surgeon, and practiced with his brother at Cincinnati. They were leaders in their profession in that city. For years it was the custom of the Newton family at Cincinnati on New Years day to hold open house, receiving thousands of guests and keeping a large number of negroes employed in cooking oysters. In 1849 Dr. O. E. Newton married Margaret Breading, daughter of Major Clark Breading of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. She was then ninteeen years of age. Her grandfather, David Breading, was an aide de camp to General George Washington. Once he was selected by his general to carry a message of utmost importance through the enemies' lines and deliver it to another general of the Colonial army. While on the way a fearful storm broke and a bolt of lightning killed his horse and rendered him insensible. While in this condition the enemy discovered and searched him, securing the message. This ancestor subsequently fought in the battle of Monmouth.

The year Dr. O. E. Newton and his wife were married, an epidemic of cholera broke out at Cincinnati. They had barely returned to the city when a strict quarantine was enforced. The two Doctor Newtons organized the medical forces of the city and handled the epidemic with such masterly skill as to gain recognition and praise even from journals in England.

Dr. and Mrs. O. E. Newton have five children, four daughters and one son. The son became a physician, but died at the early age of twenty-four. The daughters were: Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hall, deceased; Mrs. Grace M. Shirley of Monrovia, California; Mrs. Fred C. Barnes of Antelope

Valley, California, and Mrs. Emma Newton Guiler of Hollywood, California.

The daughter Emma was married at Cincinnati in 1886 to William G. Guiler, a prominent lawyer of Pittsburgh. They had one daughter, Margaret, who was born at Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Mr. Guiler died at Pittsburgh in 1904 and in 1905 Mrs. Guiler and her daughter came to Los Angeles. Margaret was educated in California, graduating from the Hollywood High School and also attended the University of California at Berkeley.

Mrs. Guiler's first home in California was at Eightieth Street and Vermont, but in 1906 she purchased the site of her present residence on Highland Avenue in Hollywood. In front was a dirt road, but her situation is now the pivotal point of Hollywood and her property has marvelously increased in value. When she came to Hollywood there were only two or three other residences on Highland Avenue. Directly across the street stood the Holly High School, then comprising two mediocre buildings with an attendance of about 250 pupils. The high school consists at this time, 1925, of a group of seven beautiful buildings with over three thousand pupils. Her daughter Margaret married James B. Webster. They have a son, James B. Webster, Jr., the particular pride and joy of his grandmother, Mrs. Guiler. Mrs. Guiler is a member of the Episcopal Church.

John Robinson has been since the year 1899 numbered among the resourceful and progressive representatives of real estate enterprise in Los Angeles County, where his operations have been largely centered in the Hollywood district and where he conducts business under the title of J. Robinson & Company. His first office headquarters at Hollywood were established, in 1889, at the corner of Vine Street and Santa Monica Avenue, and in 1911 removal was made to the corner of Melrose Avenue and Larchmont Boulevard. Since 1913 headquarters have been maintained at 1062 North Western Avenue. Mr. Robinson gives special attention to the handling of Hollywood business properties, under long leases, and he has a well ordered department devoted to insurance and the extending of loans on approved real estate security. In his general real estate operations he gives employment to an average of three salesmen.

John Robinson was born in Cheshire, England, in the year 1873, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Watkins) Robinson. He was afforded the advantages of the Shaw Street College in the City of Liverpool, and after leaving school he was for seven years a salesman in the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, in which he became a member in 1893. Upon coming to America he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Vancouver, where he remained until 1898, when he came to California. He remained one year in the City of Los Angeles and has since staged his successful real estate activities in the Hollywood district. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, is a republican in politics, and is affiliated with the time honored Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Robinson is consistently to be termed a pioneer citizen of Hollywood, the site of which attractive city was marked by fields and lemon groves when he here established his home, and it has been a matter of much satisfaction to him that he has been able to contribute his share to the march of civic and material development and progress in the intervening years. In 1921 Mr. Robinson erected the substantial two-story

building in which his offices are located, the ground floor providing three stores for mercantile business, and the upper floor being fitted for office purposes. Mr. Robinson owns also his attractive home property, at 1414 Harper Avenue, West Hollywood.

In the year 1913 at Los Angeles, California, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Robinson to Mrs. Rose Jane Braman Stewart, who was born and reared at Terre Haute, Indiana, her parents being Charles and Ann (Scott) Braman, of Terre Haute. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have two children: Marjorie and Margaret.

Grant Jackson, who died suddenly in 1925, was a Los Angeles attorney, former judge of the Superior Court, and in the estimation of judges and other prominent men of the community who knew him personally and his life work he was "one of the most able jurists in California and stood always for what was best in the community."

He was a native Californian and represented an old southern family. His great-grandfather, Robert Jackson, was a member of a Tennessee company, performed distinguished service in the War of 1812, and died of wounds received at the battle of New Orleans. The father of Judge Jackson was Major William Jackson, who was born in Cocke County, Tennessee, in 1822, son of William Jackson, Sr., who took his family to Missouri in 1833. Major William Jackson was reared in the latter state, was elected to the Legislature in 1854, and at the beginning of the Civil war took a prominent part in keeping Missouri with the Union. He was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention and in June, 1861, was one of the fifty-six Union men who deposed the Confederate Governor Jackson, a relative of Major William Jackson, and chose a provisional governor and other state officers to continue the state government of Missouri. Major William Jackson served in the Union army as major of the Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. In the spring of 1864, with his family, he came overland to California, arriving in Sonoma County in September of the same year. He lived in the vicinity of Sebastopol and Petaluma for two years, engaged in farming, and subsequently moved to San Luis Obispo County and in 1874 to Lompoc, Santa Barbara County. He built the first house of a colony there. He was a pioneer and a man of prominence in Santa Barbara County for many years. He served as a justice of the peace and was master of the Grange. In 1902 he moved to Orange County, where he died in 1911, in his ninetieth year. In 1863 he married Mary C. Francis.

Judge Grant Jackson, a son of Major William and Mary Francis Jackson, was born at Sebastopol, California, June 13, 1869. He was reared and acquired his early education at Lompoc and subsequently attended school at Santa Barbara. In 1887 he took up the study of law in the office of Hon. W. C. Stratton, a pioneer attorney at Santa Barbara. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California October 11, 1891, and opened an office at Santa Barbara and began his career as a practicing attorney, which covered over a third of a century. He became a resident of Los Angeles in 1902. In 1913 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County and was elected for a six year term in 1914, retiring from the bench in 1921. For four years he resumed private practice, with offices in the Great Republic Life Building. At the time of his death he was engaged on the Malibu ranch case, and it is believed that overwork was partly responsible for his death. He was a bachelor and his home was in the Jonathan Club. He was a

Lemuel C. Cooley

member of the City Club, the Los Angeles Bar Association, the Chamber of Commerce, Native Sons of the Golden West, and was a past master of Southern California Lodge of Masons No. 278, F. and A. M., and a Shriner. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Mary Jackson, of Orange; by three brothers, Logan Jackson of Orange, Robert H. Jackson of Whittier, and Fred Jackson, of Watsonville, and two sisters, Mrs. Hattie Ross of Oxnard, California, and Mrs. Julia H. Stafford, of Santa Barbara.

As a student of California history Mr. Jackson accumulated a vast amount of historic material concerning California and the Southwest, a collection not probably exceeded in volume or quality by any except the several public collections.

Curtis Calhoun Colyear. An example of what may be accomplished through steady application, guided by the good management born of inherent business ability and ambition, is to be found in the career of Curtis Calhoun Colyear, whose connection with various great enterprises of Los Angeles causes him to be rated among its most prominent business men. A newsboy on the streets of Los Angeles when eight years old, his determination and industry have carried him steadily upward, and the large industries which now bear his name and have the benefit of his abilities testify to the strength of his character and the soundness of his judgment.

Mr. Colyear was born April 6, 1875, at Hueneme, California, and is a son of Richard J. and Emma (Sebastian) Colyear. His father came to Los Angeles as a pioneer at the age of twenty-eight years, became one of the framers of the first old charter of the city, and was the first justice of the peace at Ventura. He died April 4, 1921, aged seventy-nine years. The mother of Mr. Colyear died as Mrs. Emma Woodham, in 1923. Curtis C. Colyear attended public school only until he was twelve years of age, at which time he began to sell newspapers on the streets of Los Angeles. Later he was employed by a dime museum and worked at a fruit stand until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he realized the need of further educational training, and, accordingly, during the next three years studied at a private night school. In the meantime from the time he was sixteen he worked on a ranch for two years, and then drove a wagon for the Nadeau Furniture Company for one year and acted as the buyer for the same concern until 1896. In that year Mr. Colyear felt that he was ready to embark in business on his own account, although only twenty-one years of age, and accordingly founded a modest furniture establishment. This grew and developed under the stimulus of his energetic management, but he remained at the original stand until 1908, at which time he found it necessary to seek larger quarters and accordingly moved to his present location at 507-511 South Main Street, where now stands one of the leading business enterprises of the city of its kind, "Colyear's," furniture, stoves, carpets and draperies. Later Mr. Colyear purchased property and erected a warehouse on San Pedro Street, at which time he went into the van and storage business in addition to his furniture business. In 1911 his warehouse was destroyed by fire, but he immediately replaced this with a concrete and steel building, which was ready for business in 1912, this being at 415 South San Pedro Street, and operated under the style of Colyear's Van and Storage Company. Since then Mr. Colyear has extended the scope of his activities and he is president of the Colyear Motor Sales Company, at 1222-1228 South Hill Street, distributors of a number of National Parts lines, with

branches in Fresno, Oakland, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Spokane, Washington. He is also president of the Colyear Holding Company. These concerns combine to form a splendid monument to the energy and ability of a man who, still in the very prime of life, has established a position and reputation gained by only a few individuals in a full lifetime of strenuous effort.

Mr. Colyear is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and despite his numerous business affairs finds time to interest himself in those movements which attract the attention of public-spirited citizens of intelligence and enlightened views. He is a Episcopalian in his religious belief. Fraternally he holds membership in the various Masonic bodies, being a Knight Templar and Shriner, and is also a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club. In 1904 Mr. Colyear married Miss Florence E. Watkins.

Joseph J. Herlihy is a native of California and a product of some of its best educational institutions, and has made a commendable record in the practice of law at Los Angeles, with offices in the H. W. Hellman Building.

He was born in Los Angeles, March 27, 1893, son of John and Elizabeth (Coyle) Herlihy. His mother was born in St. Louis, Missouri. His father, a native of County Cary, Ireland, came to the United States in 1884, and on locating in Los Angeles was engaged in the grocery business for seven years, and after that became an employe of the City Water Department. He is now living retired and is a member of the St. Cecilia Catholic Church.

Joseph J. Herlihy was reared in Los Angeles, attending public and parochial schools, for three years was in St. Vincent's College, and also in Loyola College, and finished his literary and law education in the university at Santa Clara, where he graduated Bachelor of Science in 1916, and with his law degree in 1917. Since being admitted to the bar Mr. Herlihy has practiced in the Los Angeles law offices of W. J. Ford.

He is a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West. On November 11, 1920, he married Miss Estelle Nace, daughter of Charles A. and Eva (Andrews) Nace of San Jose, California. She was born in Santa Clara, and was educated in public schools there. Mr. and Mrs. Herlihy have one daughter, Barbara Jane.

Herbert Samuel Hazeltine. One of the outstanding authorities on the growing, marketing and every phase of the fruit and vegetable industry of California is Herbert Samuel Hazeltine, president of the American Fruit Growers, Inc., of California, and a well known resident and business man of Los Angeles.

Mr. Hazeltine came to California when he was sixteen years of age, and his experience has embraced everything in the fruit and vegetable growing industry from manual labor in the fields to directing the machinery of sales and distribution of one of the largest organizations of its kind in the country.

Mr. Hazeltine comes of rugged Maine family stock, and was born near Belfast, Maine, June 14, 1871, his grandparents on both sides being from England. His parents were Samuel Boland and Emily (Higgins) Hazeltine, both natives of Maine. His father was a farmer, lumberman and miller, owning a farm, sawmill and flour mill near Belfast in the town

of Searsmont. During the Civil war he was a buyer of horses and other material for the government. The parents came to California in October, 1887, locating in Los Angeles, and thirty days later occurred the death of Samuel B. Hazeltine and three months later the mother of the family also passed away. They were survived by two sons and two daughters, all of whom were born in Maine and all are now living: Paul R., a resident of Los Angeles; Mrs. Alfred B. Patterson, of Sacramento; Herbert S.; and Mrs. Samuel Noyes, wife of Captain Noyes, a resident of Porto Rico.

At the death of the parents the children were left practically nothing and had to depend on their own resourcefulness and industry to provide for themselves homes and a living. Herbert S. Hazeltine had attended public schools in Maine, but his formal education ended at the age of fourteen. Shortly after coming to California he went to work, his first job being with Bishop & Company, candy manufacturers, operating a small factory on South Los Angeles Street. He worked there about a year, receiving $6 a week, and his hours were from 6 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening. Another year he put in at the brick yard of Haskel Brothers, and then went out on a ranch and vineyard at Cucamonga, in San Bernardino County. After about one year on the ranch he was employed three years in the general merchandise store of W. J. Kincaid of Cucamonga. The next step in his progress was renting a ranch in Orange County, where he started the operation of 160 acres of land on his own responsibility. He raised hogs and cattle, and in three years prospered so that at the age of twenty-five he owned the ranch.

At the conclusion of that successful chapter he came into touch with the practical problems of marketing California vegetable products, spending a year in Kansas City, Missouri, as sales representative for the Orange County Celery Company. Then for two years he was with the Fay Fruit Company as Orange County agent in charge of the vegetable buying, with headquarters at Smeltzer. He then became manager of the D. E. Smeltzer Company in California, located at Smeltzer, in Orange County. He was with them three years and at the age of thirty-one bought out the Smeltzer interests, comprising a business in packing and marketing equipment and 260 acres of land. He then organized the Golden West Celery & Produce Company and took in as associate in the company W. F. Cronemiller, E. A. Curtis and C. H. Kuehne. He greatly increased this property and business during the next three years, getting a total of 640 acres under his control. One year after the formation of the Golden West Celery & Produce Company the shipping interests of that firm were consolidated with the Earl Fruit Company and the Fay Fruit Company, forming the California Vegetable Union.

The California Vegetable Union was a notable organization, and Mr. Hazeltine gave his time and energies to it for seventeen years, part of the time as secretary and finally as manager. Then, after disposing of his interests in the vegetable union, he became associated with the American Fruit Growers, Inc., in 1919. This is a national organization with headquarters at Pittsburgh, while Mr. Hazeltine is president and general manager of the California Division, in charge of its business in California, Southern Oregon, Old Mexico and Arizona. Mr. Hazeltine is also a director in the Fay Securities Company of Los Angeles. He owns a hundred-acre lemon grove in the San Fernando Valley. He set out the grove himself, and it is one of the most productive in the state. Mr. Hazeltine has traveled all over the United States and has a wonderful

store of accurate and ready information to assist him in judging conditions in the West as affecting the producers and dealers in fruit and vegetable products. At the conventions of the California Fruit Growers & Farmers at Sacramento in December, 1924, he was one of the principal speakers, his address being entitled "Selling F. O. B. California," a plea for a better marketing condition to favor the producer rather than the consumer.

Mr. Hazeltine is a conservative republican in politics, a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club, and golf is his hobby. He belongs to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the California Development Association, Trojans Club of Los Angeles, and is on the executive board of the Pacific Coast Regional Advisory Board and chairman of the vegetable and melon committee. He is a member of the Westlake Methodist Episcopal Church of Los Angeles.

On May 28, 1893, in San Bernardino County, Mr. Hazeltine married Miss Emma I. Phelps. She was born at Rochester, Minnesota, and finished her education in Hamline University in her native state. For many years she has been prominent in church affairs and is a member of the Ebell Club of Los Angeles. Their five children, two sons and three daughters, are native Californians. Roland P. is with the National Cash Register Company in Los Angeles. Armina E. married Harry B. Lamport, a bond salesman with the Hunter-Dulin organization, and they have two children: Jane and Bowman. Mary Elaine Hazeltine is a teacher in the Los Angeles public schools. Herbena is the wife of Harry Bleecker, of Los Angeles. A younger son, H. S., Jr., is a high school student. The older son had two years in the University of Southern California, a year and a half in Stanford, and during the World war enlisted for service in the Medical Corps and when ready to said for France was sent to an Officers' Training School at Camp Pike, Arkansas, where he finished his work with high honors and was then retained as an instructor until the end of the war. The youngest daughters for two years attended the University of Southern California, spent one year in the University of California, another year in the University of Southern California, and then returned to the University of California for her degrees. The oldest daughter is a graduate of the Manual Arts High School and spent two years in the University of Southern California before her marriage. The second daughter is a graduate of the Los Angeles High School and Broad Oaks College for Girls at Los Angeles.

John Richard Todd is a member of the co-partnership firm of Todd Brothers, realtors, at Hollywood. His active associate is his brother, D. S. Todd. This firm was established in 1917 to do a general real estate, loan, rental, insurance and exchange business. Their first office was on Hollywood Boulevard, later on Sunset Boulevard, and since 1921 at 7868 Santa Monica Boulevard. Mr. J. R. Todd has active charge of the real estate department.

In the same building is their real estate office, and they also conduct there a furniture business which was established in 1921, dealing in new and used furniture.

John Richard Todd was born at Toronto, Canada, June 20, 1856, son of John and Mary (Piper) Todd. His father was a farmer, and both parents are now deceased. John R. Todd was educated in the public schools in his native city, was in the produce business in Toronto for some years, and soon after the great Klondyke gold discoveries he went

Ida B Preston

to Nome, Alaska, where during 1899-1900 he was in the real estate business and then for five years followed gold mining in the various districts. Coming to the United States, he engaged in the real estate business and operated a cafeteria at Portland, Oregon. For five years he was on the road as a traveling salesman and for ten years was in the glass bottom boat business at Avalon, California. Since then he has been in the real estate business at Los Angeles and Hollywood. He is a member of the West Hollywood Realty Board, the California and National Real Estate Associations, and is a republican in politics. He is a member of the Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

October 18, 1911, Mr. Todd married Miss Catherine Anne Robe, of Avalon. She has lived in Los Angeles since early childhood and was educated in the public schools of that city. They have five children, Frances, John R., Jr., Edwin Stanley, Catherine Anne and Donald Mitchell.

Ida B. Preston, lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, being of the ninth generation from this celebrated Puritan, was born in Davis, Stephenson County, Illinois, May 19, 1853, where she resided until her marriage with Luther E. Preston in 1871. She was a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Brewster) Brenizer. Her parents spent their lives in Illinois. Her grandfather, Calvin Brewster, crossed the plains in 1862, when he was seventy-five years of age, making the overland trip with ox teams and covered wagon, the journey taking five months. He was at one time the oldest member of the Masonic Order on the Coast.

Soon after her marriage Mrs. Preston moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where Mr. Preston was engaged as principal of one of the city schools, Mrs. Preston being a teacher in the same school.

Here was born to them in 1872 a son, Eugene Wilson Preston, who is the only offspring of their union.

In 1873 Mr. Preston entered into the book publishing business, and ultimately was the head of the publishing house in New York City known as L. E. Preston and Company.

This enterprise resulted in their traveling extensively throughout the United States, making their headquarters at the larger cities for a period of about one year each, but finally they made Brooklyn, New York, their home, residing there for many years.

After her husband's death in 1897 Mrs. Preston made a trip to California, and was so delighted with the El Dorado of the West that in 1902 she returned and made her home in Los Angeles, where she resided until the time of her death, excepting during the years 1912-1913, when she made a tour of the world, visiting all the principal countries on the globe and she wrote a very interesting account of her travels.

Mrs. Preston was always optimistic as to the future of Los Angeles, and backed her opinion by investing extensively in real estate.

She was full of vitality and longed to do all she could for uplifting and advancing humanity, a woman of high mental qualities and a delightful companion to both old and young.

Wherever sickness and sorrow came, there was she, ready and anxious to help sympathize. The needy ever found her a free and gracious friend, giving not only of her possessions, but herself to their needs. In her passing away the world loses a good and noble woman and one of whom it may be truthfully said, to have known her was to have loved her.

Mrs. Preston was a charter member of the Eastern Star Chapter of Davis, Illinois (Evening Star Chapter 414, O. E. S.), and was active in social and club affiliations.

Besides a large circle of relatives and friends she leaves to mourn her loss one son, Eugene W. Preston, and his wife; two sisters, Mrs. Ora B. Gale and Miss Mary E. Brenizer, of Los Angeles; and one brother, Herbert E. Brenizer, of Laurier, Washington. Another brother, Clarence L. Brenizer, of Los Angeles, passed away in 1918.

Her death occurred on Saturday evening, March 12, 1921, at 8 o'clock, when she peacefully went to sleep.

Gabriel C. Duque was born in Los Angeles, February 1, 1890. He is the son of the late Tomas L. Duque and Elita Gladós Duque, who have separate mention in the following sketch. He was prepared for college in the Harvard Military School at Los Angeles and also in the Los Angeles High School, and was graduated with the B. L. degree from the University of California in 1914. He finished his law education in the Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was admitted to the bar of California in 1915, and in the fall of 1916 became associated with the well known law firm at Los Angeles of O'Melveny, Stevenson & Millikin.

In April, 1917, Mr. Duque was commissioned an ensign in the United States Naval Reserve Force at Mare Island and was ordered to the Naval Officers' Training School at Washington, D. C., and on graduating was given active duty in the Navy Department at Washington as senior naval officer in the Division of Inland Traffic, Navy Department. In September, 1918, he was promoted to lieutenant and received his honorable discharge February 9, 1919.

Returning to Los Angeles, Mr. Duque opened his law office in the Security Building and has been engaged in the general practice of law since that time. He was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court December 9, 1918. He is a member of the County, State and American Bar Associations, the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity and the Psi Upsilon college fraternity of the University of California. He is a member of Ramona Parlor 109 of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and is a Catholic.

Tomas Lorenzo Duque. The late Tomas Lorenzo Duque was for many years one of the outstanding figures in the financial and commercial life of Los Angeles, and he is remembered as one of the city's upright, honorable and astute business men, and one who pursued different vocations and achieved a solid success without a single blemish upon his record. For years he was president of the Main Street Savings Bank of Los Angeles, was connected with other sound business houses, and at different times served as diplomatic representative for various countries.

Tomas Lorenzo Duque was born in Havana, Cuba, and became a naturalized American citizen, having been brought to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, when still an infant and reared in that city. Trained in the banking business from the time he first entered it in his youth, he became one of the most eminent financiers of Southern California.

Recognizing the opportunities afforded by the rapidly growing cities of the Pacific Coast, Mr. Duque made a trip through the West about 1888, and finding the environment for which he was looking at Los

Angeles, he located here permanently, buying property and making investments with keen foresight and sagacity. Associating himself with the Main Street Savings Bank, he was made its president, and he was also made president of the Security Savings Bank, but later resigned that position. At the time of his death he was a director of the Security Trust and Savings Bank, and had large realty holdings all over the city and in the southern part of California. He was a director of the Southern Trust Company of San Diego and at one time was a director of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles. Few men were as popular as he, and because of his wide acquaintance among the colonists of various nations in this locality he was appointed consular agent to represent Panama and other small foreign governments in the handling of official affairs. During the last few years of his life, owing to ill health, he had released much of his personal business to his sons.

In 1886 Mr. Duque married Miss Elita Galdós of Havana, Cuba, born near Havana. They had nine children born to them: Thomas D. Duque, a stock raiser of San Diego; Mrs. Irving M. Walker, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Francisco de la Riva, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Fitzhugh Phillips, of Los Angeles; Gabriel C., attorney, of Los Angeles, who has separate mention; Ernest E., general manager of the California Portland Cement Company of Los Angeles; Lorenzo L. and Victor are associated with the Standard Oil Company of Los Angeles; and Henry, who is now a student at the University of California at Berkeley.

When Tomas Lorenzo Duque died, at Los Angeles, April 6, 1915, he was sixty-two years old, as he was born September 5, 1853, a son of Francisco Duque Diaz and Isabel Amaro y Arencibia. The public schools of Philadelphia gave him his educational training until he was nine years old, after which he had three years at Monserati College, Havana, but then returned to Philadelphia, and from 1865 to 1869 was in the Friends' Central School of that city, a Quaker institution.

When only sixteen years old he joined the Lellian expedition of General Goicouria to free Cuba, but the vessel was captured at Nurse Key, Bahama Islands, and later was dismantled by the English authorities, the guns being sold at auction. The venturesome spirit of the youth could not be satisfied with the routine of business life, and Mr. Duque spent two months at Jamaica, West Indies, in 1871, and in 1872 was in the employ of the Panama Railroad at Colon, and in 1873 and for the five succeeding years he was in the offices of the Panama Railroad at Panama. From 1878 to 1884 he was purser for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company running between Panama, Central America and the California Coast. He also had business interests in Cuba which he looked after, in all of these connections acquiring a knowledge of finance which was of great assistance to him later on in life. His travels and close association with people gave him knowledge of men, and few were better judges of human nature than he.

One of the sons of Mr. Duque who has won approval of his associates, as well as of the public generally, is Gabriel C. Duque, now practicing at the bar of Los Angeles. He served during the late war as an ensign in the United States Navy, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and was honorably discharged February 9, 1919.

Tomas Lorenzo Duque did not neglect the social side of life, but maintained membership with the California Club, of which he was a charter member, the Los Angeles County Club, and numberless other clubs and societies. He was long an active member of the Los Angeles

Chamber of Commerce. When he died the city lost one of its most representative and honorable citizens, a man whose work was always of a constructive character, and a patriot who put love of liberty beyond any thought of personal comfort and safety. His like is not easily found. He represented what our country extends to all its inhabitants in the way of opportunity, and yet at the same time his efforts were always at the service of the oppressed smaller nations.

Francis Porter Graves. In the handling of commercial paper, particularly municipal and corporation bonds, one of the well-known figures of Los Angeles is Francis Porter Graves, of the firm of Graves & Graves. He has been identified with financial transactions ever since leaving college, with the exception of the time that he participated in the World war, and his connections are numerous and his acquaintance large in banking circles of the city.

Mr. Graves was born at Alhambra, Los Angeles County, California, March 15, 1895, and is a son of Jackson A. Graves, president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Los Angeles, one of the oldest banking institutions in Southern California, and Alice H. (Griffith) Graves. His parents, being prominent Southern California people, have separate mention in this work. Francis Porter Graves attended the public schools of Alhambra and the Belmont School, a private military institution of San Mateo, this state, subsequently pursuing a course at the University of California. Upon his graduation therefrom he entered the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Los Angeles, of which his father was president, starting as bank messenger in 1913. During the four years that he remained with this institution he won consistent promotion, passing through the various departments until he had reached the post of note teller. In 1917 came the entrance of the United States into the World war and Mr. Graves answered the urge to enter the service. On April 9, 1917, he enlisted in the United States Naval Reserves, but December 15, 1917, without having seen active service, received his discharge on a physician's certificate. In January, 1918, he enlisted in a Canadian regiment, but subsequently secured his release therefrom, and February 15, 1918, reenlisted in the United States Navy, at the submarine base at San Pedro, California. He was honorably discharged as a second-class yeoman by a special act January 13, 1919, at Brooklyn Navy Yard, New York, from the U. S. S. Mugford. Returning then to Los Angeles, Mr. Graves organized, March 10, 1919, the firm of Graves & Graves, with his cousin, Buford Graves. This firm deals in commercial paper, making a specialty of municipal and corporation bonds, and has become one of the prominent concerns of its kind on the coast. Offices are maintained at Suite 603, California Bank Building, 629 South Spring Street. Mr. Graves is a director in the Farmers and Merchants Bank, and belongs to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association. At college he was made a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and he likewise belongs to the California Club, Midwick Country Club, Bohemian Club of San Francisco and the California Yacht Club. Yachting is his hobby and all aquatic sports secure his keenest interest. In his political affiliation Mr. Graves is a supporter of the republican party.

On July 19, 1922, at Los Angeles, Mr. Graves was united in marriage with Katharine M. Banning, a native daughter of California and a member of one of the old pioneer families. Her father was the late J. B. Banning,

G. M. Dallas.

who died November 20, 1923, while her mother, Mrs. Katharine S. (Banning) Banning, resides at Los Angeles. Mrs. Graves was born at Wilmington, California, and attended the public schools of Los Angeles and Miss Spence's School for Girls, New York City. She is a member of the Friday Morning Club and prominent in social circles. Mr. and Mrs. Graves are the parents of two children: Francis Porter, Jr., and Jane Banning Graves, born at Los Angeles. The pleasant family home is at 1012 West Thirty-first Street.

Fred L. Fallas. Among the men who have been prominent in business affairs at Los Angeles during recent years few possessed in gerater degree the confidence and esteem of their associates than the late Fred L. Fallas. His career was in many ways a remarkable one, for he possessed inherent talents that enabled him to succeed, and unlike many men who achieve success, was at all times willing to assist others to a like prosperity. In his death his community lost not only an able business man but a sterling and public-spirited citizen and a kind and indulgent husband and father.

Mr. Fallas was born at Fallasburg, Michigan, December 14, 1868, and was a son of Edwin and Phoebe (Kline) Fallas, and a member of a family which traces its ancestry back to the landing of the Mayflower. Fallasburg was named in honor of the grandfather of Mr. Fallas, who founded and settled the town. Edwin Fallas, father of Fred L., was educated for the law but never followed that profession. Instead, he engaged in the produce business at Grand Rapids, where he succeeded well and for many years past has wintered at Los Angeles. A few years ago he commenced erecting apartment buildings at Los Angeles, where he is now the owner of a number of three-story apartments.

Fred L. Fallas received his education in the public and high schools of Grand Rapids, and immediately after leaving school he became associated in business with his father. Later he embarked in business on his own account, his activities taking the form of operations in the general produce and shipping business and was located at Lowell, Michigan, where he remained for six years. He then came West, locating in Salt Lake City, where he remained four years. In 1906 he came to Los Angeles to make his home, bringing with him his family. He had married Miss Hattie Belle McGregor, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and they had two sons: Harry LePirre, a writer of fiction, of Oakland, California; and Dr. Roy Edwin a graduate of Stanford University and of Johns Hopkins University, now a well known surgeon of Los Angeles.

On his arrival at Los Angeles Mr. Fallas immediately commenced operations as a potato shipper, where he soon became a leading figure. Subsequently he extended the scope of his operations, opening offices at Stockton and Idaho Falls, Idaho, and became a well-known factor in the wholesale shipping trade, forming wide connections throughout the Middle West, where he made many friends and built up an extensive business. He was a man of keen foresight and clear-headed judgment, and could forecast the market with remarkable accuracy. For this reason scores followed his lead on every turn in the market, and a number accumulated fortunes thereby. As an active member of the Produce Exchange of Los Angeles Mr. Fallas was at all times identified with its activities, serving for some time as president and being a member of its board of directors at the time of his death. He was a member of the California Wholesale Potato Dealers Association as well as other trade organizations.

Mr. Fallas died February 12, 1920, and, being a Mason, was given a Masonic funeral by his Blue Lodge. Sympathetic and kind and with a heart that held affection for his fellow-men, his generous impulses led him to assist many men in a financial way, standing by his friends to help them get launched in the business world and tiding them over until they were firmly settled. Mrs. Fallas, who survives her husband, is a member of the Ebell Club. She has a beautiful home at 4926 Marathon Street, where in her well-kept garden she spnds much of hr time.

Willedd Andrews was admitted to the California bar in 1908, and the bulk of his practice has been in corporation law. He is a well known member of the Los Angeles bar, his offices being in the H. W. Hellman Building.

Mr. Andrews was born at Little Rock, Arkansas, November 17, 1883, son of Carl Adams and Florence (Marsh) Andrews. His father was born in New Haven, Connecticut, and his mother at Pelham, New Hampshire. Carl A. Andrews was well known as an expert in technical engineering pertaining to coal and gas. He moved his home to Los Angeles in 1922, and died in 1923. His widow lives at Los Angeles.

Willedd Andrews acquired a liberal education in the public schools of New Orleans, attended Centre College in Kentucky, and coming to Los Angeles, took his law course in the University of Southern California. The university conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1908 and Master of Law in 1909, and he was admitted to the bar in the former year. Mr. Andrews has practiced law without partnership, and has never entered politics, finding success and satisfaction within the fixed limits of his profession. He is a member of the Los Angeles County and California Bar associations.

Mr. Andrews is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Theta Nu Epsilon college fraternities, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and the West Adams Street Presbyterian Church. He married, September 23, 1912, Miss Helen Stocker, daughter of H. J. and Ada (Brand) Stocker, of Los Angeles. She was born in Los Angeles, was educated in the public schools and the Marlborough School for Girls, and is a student at the Metropolitan College, U. S. C. She is a member of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have two children, Virginia and Lesley Brand.

Rufus William Burnham was a man whose noble and buoyant personality, marked business ability, constructive civic loyalty and liberality, and valuable service made him for many years an outstanding figure in the civic and industrial affairs of Los Angeles, in which city he maintained his home from 1894 until his death, July 8, 1923. He was honored for his worthy and ample service in furthering the progress of Los Angeles, and his gracious personality gained to him veritable troops of friends. He had much of leadership along many lines of civic and material progress in Los Angeles City and County, and was in the fullest sense a man who stood "four square to every wind that blows."

Mr. Burnham was born in Windham, Connecticut, January 21, 1851, and was a son of William and Ellen (Bass) Burnham, both representatives of sterling New England families of the early Colonial period. In 1923, the year that marked the death of the subject of this memoir, likewise occurred the death of his gracious mother, who was somewhat more than ninety years of age and who had passed her entire life in the old

home district of Connecticut, her husband having died when their son was but three months old.

In public and private schools of his native place Rufus W. Burnham received his youthful education, and his preliminary business discipline was of the sturdy New England type. He was twenty-six years of age when he came to the West, in 1877, and in the ensuing year he took a position in the Kansas City office of the great commercial agency of R. G. Dun & Company, with which concern he continued his alliance many years and with which his ability, as coupled with his sterling character, won him advancement to executive positions of major responsibility and influence. After two years in Kansas City Mr. Burnham was made manager of the R. G. Dun & Company office in Denver, Colorado, and in 1894 he was assigned to the management of the Dun agency in Los Angeles, where he continued his service in this capacity until his retirement from active business, December 31, 1921. His was a record of large and valuable service with R. G. Dun & Company, and the responsibilities that he was called upon to assume in this connection definitely established his exceptional initiative and executive ability. Mr. Burnham had resided many years on the Pacific Coast, and was seventy-two years of age at the time of his death—his having been a life that counted for good in its every relation.

Mr. Burnham was a stalwart in the ranks of the republican party and gave yeoman service in advancing the party cause, though he invariably refused to accept political office, including that of postmaster of Los Angeles, a position which he was urged to accept by Hon. R. J. Waters, then representative of this district in the United States Congress, this support of the congressman having been tantamount to the appointment of Mr. Burnham to the office of postmaster at that time, in 1900. In the national campaign of 1896, when the democratic party committed itself to the free-silver financial heresy, Mr. Burnham gave effective service as a member of the executive committee of the Business Men's Sound Money Club of Los Angeles, the other members of this committee having been M. H. Newmark, George A. Stewart and the late John F. Francis and Frank A. Gibson. Mr. Burnham was one of the organizers in this city of the celebrated Committee of Fifteen, a virtual outgrowth of which was the Municipal League, and in the latter he served in various offices, as did he also in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a director and of which he was treasurer for some time. In connection with his membership in the Sixth District Agricultural Association he was concerned in the management of Exposition Park, and he was a member of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association, the Jonathan Club and the Sunset Club, of which last he served as president. He was a vital and valued member of the McKinley Presidential Campaign Committee of Los Angeles County in 1896, and his civic activities were ever marked by utmost loyalty and enthusiasm. In the World war period Mr. Burnham found ample avenues of patriotic service, especially in advancing the local campaigns in support of the government war bond issues, Red Cross service, etc. After the death of Mrs. Christine Wetherill Stevenson, Mr. Burnham loyally came to the front in carrying forward the splendid work of the annual Pilgrimage Play, "Life of the Christ," and assumed much of the financial responsibility in connection with the presentation of this Passion Play of America at Hollywood. It is worthy of record that in 1925 this beautiful, reverent and educational pilgrimage play has been given its sixth annual presentation.

December 29, 1887, recorded the marriage of Mr. Burnham and Miss Marion Bennison, who was at that time a resident of Oakland, California. Mrs. Burnham was born in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and was a child at the time when her parents came to California and established their residence at Eureka, Humboldt County, whence they later removed to Oakland. Mrs. Burnham came as a bride to Los Angeles, and her gracious personality and her distinctive culture made her a popular figure in the leading social and cultural circles of the city. She was prominent in the various clubs with which she identified herself, was one of the organizers of the Ebell Club and was a leader in its affairs during a period of twenty years prior to her death. Mrs. Burnham was one of the distinguished club women of Southern California, held high official positions in this connection and was a delegate to numerous conventions of the California Federation of Women's Clubs. She was influential in the work of the Red Cross, but her death occurred shortly before the nation entered the World war, she having passed away February 8, 1917, and having left upon the community in which she maintained her home thirty years the indelible and gracious impress of a true gentlewoman. Beatriz, the one child of Mr. and Mrs. Burnham, still resides in Los Angeles and is the wife of Richard H. Oakley. Mrs. Oakley is a loyal and appreciative native daughter of California, she having been born at Oakland and her earlier education having been received principally in the public schools of Los Angeles, including the high school, besides which she is a graduate of the Marlboro School for Girls in Los Angeles, and of the celebrated Dana Hall, Wellesley, Massachusetts. Like her loved and devoted mother, she has been influential and popular in club work and in the social activities of her home city. Her marriage to Mr. Oakley occurred October 12, 1916, and here they reside at 421 Wilton Place, their two children being daughters, Barbara and Jean, and both having been born in Los Angeles.

Richard H. Oakley was born in Portland, Oregon, and received in his youth excellent educational advantages, he having resided prior to coming to Southern California principally in the City of Spokane, Washington, where he was reared to manhood. He came to Los Angeles in the early part of the 1910 decade, and here engaged independently in the manufacturing of paints. His first factory was washed away in a flood of the Los Angeles River, and he was compelled to start anew. Under his vigorous and resourceful management has been developed a paint-manufacturing enterprise that is of most prosperous order and that adds materially to the industrial and commercial prestige of Los Angeles, he being one of the sterling and representative business men of the fair metropolis of Southern California.

August Carl Bothe, M. D. One of the foremost men of medical science on the Pacific Coast at the present time is Dr. August Carl Bothe, former chief of the department of endocronology and metabolism at St. Joseph's Hospital, and former professor of physics and physiological chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco. Although this city has been his home and has profited by his learning and scientific skill for more than a quarter of a century, his earlier years were passed in other states, where his high scholarship received recognition before he became a resident of California.

Doctor Bothe was borne at St. Paul, Minnesota, May 28, 1866, son of Frederick and Mary (Landwehr) Bothe, both of whom were born

J. B. McGee

in Germany and both accompanied their parents to the United States in childhood. The Bothe family settled first in Missouri, but Frederick Bothe later removed to Minnesota, where he followed agricultural pursuits. During the Civil war he served in the Minnesota State Guard in protecting farmers in isolated sections from Indian raids. Although he never accepted a public office, he enjoyed public confidence and was an influential factor in local affairs of importance. He died in 1898. The mother of Doctor Bothe still survives, being now in her ninetieth year, and resides with her son George on the old homestead in Washington County, Minnesota.

August Carl Bothe completed the public school course and then entered Central Wesleyan College, Warrington, Missouri ,and was graduated with the class of 1889, with the degree of A. B., in 1892 receiving from the same college the degree of A. M. His entire subsequent life has been one of study and achievement along scientific lines. From 1889 to 1892 he was professor of sciences and mathematics in St. Paul's College, St. Paul, Minnesota, and from 1892 to 1894 was a post-graduate student in chemistry and physiology at the University of Chicago, and from 1894 to 1899 was head professor of science, University of the Pacific, at San Jose, California. In 1900 he received his degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco, where he was professor of chemistry from 1899 to 1906. Doctor Bothe was made chief chemist and toxicologist, Department of Public Health, San Francisco, and served in 1899-1900 and again from 1904 to 1908, and from 1910 to 1912 was chief chemist and director of food inspection.

Doctor Bothe married at Minneapolis, Minnesota, July 17, 1895, Miss Clara Lina Nachtrieb, younger sister of Prof. Henry F. Nachtrieb, state biologist of Minnesota and head of the biological department of the Minnesota State University. Mrs. Bothe is the youngest daughter of Rev. Christian and Fredricka (Diether) Nachtrieb, the former of whom is a Methodist minister of the North German Conference of North Minnesota. Doctor and Mrs. Bothe have three daughters: Dorothea Thirza, who is the wife of Earl Paltenghi, in the importing business at San Francisco, and they have one son, Richard Earl; Clarita Talitha, who is an A. B. graduate of the University of California, and is an artist whose work has received extravagant praise from connoisseurs; and Alberta Clara, who is a talented member of the junior class in the University of California.

James B. Irsfeld has to his credit more than fifteen years of successful practice as a member of the bar at Hollywood, and is one of the popular and substantial citizens of that portion of greater Los Angeles.

Mr. Irsfeld was born at Long Prairie, Minnesota, May 12, 1882. He was reared in his native state, attending the public schools. He is a graduate both in the general collegiate course and in the law from the University of Minnesota. He was a member of the class of 1905, academic, and law in 1907. While attending college and the University of Minnesota he was active in all college and university athletics, was a member of the football team, and selected on Walter Camp's All-Star team. In the latter year he came to California, locating at Hollywood, where for two years he was city surveyor. In 1909 he engaged in practice, at first in general practice, but now specializes in corporation and probate law. His unusual abilities have brought him marked success in this field. He is a member of the Los Angeles County, California State and American Bar Association.

Mr. Irsfeld belongs to the Theta Delta Chi social fraternity and the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, and is a member of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, the Wilshire Country Club, the Southern California Athletic Club, the Hollywood Athletic Club and president of Lakeside Golf Club of Hollywood. He also belongs to the Round Table Club at Hollywood. He is a director of the Federal Trust and Savings Bank, Hollywood.

On June 15, 1910, he married Miss Vincentia Hall of Hollywood. She was born at Albuquerque, New Mexico, but was educated in the public schools of Hollywood, and in Leland Stanford University. She is a member of the Hollywood Woman's Club. They have one son, James B. Irsfeld, Jr.

Horace B. Wing, M. D. Though he died a number of years ago, the memory of Dr. Horace B. Wing persists in medical circles in Los Angeles, where for many years he was surgeon of the Santa Fe Railway and also a member of the medical faculty of the University of California.

Doctor Wing was born at Collinsville in Madison County, Illinois, April 26, 1858, son of Dr. Henry and Maria Catherine (Collins) Wing. His mother's father was the city for whom Collinsville was named. Dr. Henry Wing was at one time a member of the faculty of the Chicago Medical College and inspector of army surgeons (with the rank of Major) during the Civil war.

Horace B. Wing completed his literary education at Illinois College at Jacksonville in 1880, and studied medicine in the Chicago Medical College, where he was graduated in May, 1887. In October, 1888, he came to California on his wedding tour, and was appointed chief surgeon of the Santa Fe Railroad Company by Doctor Tremaine. Doctor Tremaine was a pioneer in the use of antiseptics in the United States. Doctor Wing also became professor of physiology in the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California, and professor of Clinical Medicine, the highest chair in medicine in the University. He was examining physician for the gas and electric company and for several life insurance companies, and also conducted a large medical and surgical practice. His work as a surgeon for the Santa Fe Railway covered a period of twenty years. He did more charity work than any doctor in Los Angeles, and was regarded by medical men as one of the ablest authorities on medicine and a most skillful surgeon.

In early life he studied law at the University of Michigan, but failing health compelled him to get outdoors and he spent three years on a cattle ranch at Kansas before graduating from the Chicago Medical College. He was a member of the Masonic Order and belonged to the Sunset and Athletic Clubs.

Doctor Wing, who died in 1908, married Miss Adeline Stearns, whose father, Judge William Forbes Stearns, was a Southern planter and lawyer, possessed of broad culture and scholarship, and at one time was at the head of the law department of the College at Oxford, Mississippi, that is now the University of Mississippi. The mother of Mrs. Wing was a pioneer in the Ruskin Art Club of America, and was made vice-president emeritus. She studied abroad and painted a great deal, and was also deeply versed in literature. She lived to the age of eighty-nine. Mrs. Wing is a graduate of Bishop Doane's School in Albany, also attended a girls' private school in New York City, and studied abroad in Paris and Lausanne. She was an early member of the Ruskin Art Club,

of the Ebell Club, of the Sesame Club, was a member of the Board of the Friday Morning Club many times and chairman of the art and literature committee and chairman of the book committee. She was treasurer of the Alliance Francaise, was president of the Amateur Players' Club and chairman of the Drama Committee, and is a member of the Woman's Athletic Club. Mrs. Wing has written much charming verse and has contributed numerous articles to "Out West," the "Argonaut" and the general press. She studied portraiture under William Chase, Walter Satterlee, C. Y. Turner and John W. Alexander. Mrs. Wing owns and operates three very extensive ranches. Her son has charge of one and her daughter lives on another. Her two children are Mrs. Maurice Healey, who has two children of her own, and her son, Elbert Wing.

William Henry Akin is proprietor of Wm. H. Akin Co., a firm which has figured prominently for over twenty years in the development and upbuilding of Los Angeles and California. Head offices have been maintained in Los Angeles, in the H. W. Hellman Building, for the past seventeen years.

This firm of realtors has conducted a general real estate and insurance business embracing subdivisions in the southwest portion of the city and the exclusive residential section of the Wilshire district, has subdivided business property and dealt in business and income holdings. A department specializing in the exchange of large tracts of land for city business and income was established in 1910, the plan being based on the fundamental theory of service. Many millions of dollars are represented in successfully closed business, several single transactions having embraced values in excess of one million dollars each.

Mr. Akin was born in Los Angeles County in 1881, son of Henry Warren Akin and Martha (Lee) Akin. His father, a native of New Jersey, was the son of a California pioneer of "49." He came to Los Angeles in 1876, was engaged in the jewelry business in Los Angeles and Pomona, farmed in Southern California for some years, and died in 1917. His mother, Martha (Lee) Akin, who comes from the old Virginia family that gave the Revolution Light Horse Harry Lee and the Rebellion its commander in chief Robert E. Lee, was born in Los Angeles and resides now at Riverside, California.

Mr. Akin married in 1909 Viola Hannah White, daughter of Robert Alexander White and Hannah Elizabeth White, of a pioneer Seattle family, sister of Honorable Harry White, former mayor of Seattle, now prominent in national republican politics, and Sarah White Isaman, noted authoress.

Mr. Akin is active in civic affairs and all movements for the betterment of his profession and the constructive upbuilding of his community. He is an enthusiastic advocate of co-operative effort for the general welfare, and has organized many realty boards throughout the state. He is a director of the California Real Estate Association, ex-governor of the Los Angeles Realty Board and a past member of the Advisory Board of the California Development Association, member of the National Association of Real Estate Boards and the local Chamber of Commerce.

As author and lecturer he has contributed freely to the professional and ethical movement among realtors, was chairman of the Editorial Committee of the Realty Blue Book of California, published in 1923, chairman of State Realty Legislative Committee in 1922 and 1923, direct-

ing the preparation and passage of the California Real Estate Statutes which have inspired and guided similar legislation in many other states in the Union and Provinces in Canada. "Ethics," "Service," "Co-operation," "Science of Values," "Exchanges, a department of Service," "Real Estate Law and Legislation," "History of Real Estate Legislation" and "The Professional Movements in Real Estate" are among the subjects of his writings and his lectures before realty gatherings and in the Metropolitan College of the University of Southern California.

Mr. Akin's holdings are in business and Wilshire district properties in Los Angeles and lands devoted to cattle raising.

He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic, Southern California Athletic and Country, Edgewater, Wilshire Country and Brentwood Country Clubs.

Charles Egleston Crary. The name Crary has been identified with the citizenship of Los Angeles since 1897, the family being people of substantial worth, well connected in a business and social way. Charles Egleston Crary was for many years in the railway service of the Atlantic & Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe roads.

He was born at Columbus, Ohio, September 30, 1849, son of Holdamond and Mary Elizabeth (Bixby) Crary. His mother was a descendant of Major General John Paterson of the Revolution and his father was also of Revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather and one other man at one time owned all of the land comprising Delaware County, Ohio. The family possessed one of the first pianos ever brought over the Alleghany Mountains, an instrument in which the positions of the black and white keys were reversed from their present position. Holdamond Crary was a manufacturer at Columbus, and for a number of years held the office of county treasurer.

Charles Egleston Crary was a small boy in the exciting atmosphere of the Civil war at Columbus, and enlisted in the 133d O. U. I. as a drummer boy at Camp Chase near that city. Soon after the war he left Columbus and went out to Kansas City, and subsequently has been identified with the west, beginning about the time the first trans-continental railways were opened. Getting into the Atlantic & Pacific Railway service in 1881, he rose to the position of treasurer of the road at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and in 1897 brought his family from that city to California, serving for a time as auditor of the Santa Fe Road for the Western Division at Los Angeles. On leaving the Santa Fe Company in 1899 he opened a bond and brokerage office at Los Angeles, this being the first such office to employ a private wire in Los Angeles.

Mr. Crary in 1888 married Hattie Hodgdon, daughter of Henry Cooper Hodgdon, of Pennsylvania, of Colonial and Revolutionary stock. Her grandfather was a commissary general under General Washington, Mrs. Crary possessing the original of his Oath of Allegiance and his commission in the Pennsylvania militia after the war for independence. One of Mrs. Crary's ancestors was the first minister at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1622-23, and this ancestry included the Abbotts and Stickneys and Choates, the late Ambassador Choates being a first cousin to Mrs. Crary's grandmother. Mrs. Crary has been prominent in patriotic and social organizations, being a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was treasurer of the Ebell Club while it was erecting its club house. She is president of the Stimson Industrial School Board.

Respectfully yours

L. L. Adamson

Mr. Crary is one of the veteran members of the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club and belongs in that class of substantial citizens who did so much for Los Angeles twenty-five years ago in planning and promoting its development along lines that have brought it to its enviable position among the cities of the world. He was one of those who urged and brought about the development and extension of Seventh Street as one of the main arteries of commercial activity in Los Angeles, and was one of the men who contributed toward inducing the Robinson Dry Goods Company to build its store out on the edge of what was then the commercial district.

Mr. and Mrs. Crary are the parents of five children: Allan Hodgdon Crary, a member of the Athletic and Los Angeles Country Club; Gordon Bixby Crary, a member of the University and Los Angeles Country Club; George Egleston Crary, a member of the Long Beach "Virginia" Club; Ora Crary; and Charles Egleston, Jr., now deceased. The surviving children are all married. The daughter Ora is Mrs. Roy Aldrich Pearson, of South Pasadena, and is a member of the Ebell Club. The sons all attended Leland Stanford University, and are members of the Kappa Sigma fraternity. The family are interested in the production of oil in Brea Canyon and the Signal Hill field. Mr. and Mrs. Crary have four grandsons and one granddaughter.

Mrs. Ellen Huntly Adamson, a resident of Southern California for over thirty-five years, is a true Western woman, born in Oregon, and has lived all her life along the coast and in the Southwest. She and her family have been in touch with all the developments in the West since the beginning of migration from the East over the Rocky Mountains.

She was born in Salem, Oregon. Her father, Carcena A. Huntly, crossed the plains in 1847, traveling by covered wagon the overland trail to Oregon. He became a large land owner in Douglas County, near Roseburg, Oregon, and in the early days had some mining experiences on the American River, when it seemed that the supply of gold was almost inexhaustible. After his mining experiences he returned to Oregon, and near Salem acquired and operated a large ranch and had another place of 8,000 acres in the Umpqua Valley. On these ranches he raised sheep and other live stock, specializing in some of the purebred Shorthorn Durham cattle and fine American mares. He never sold a mare in the early days for less than $400. He also dealt in real estate and was a money lender. In 1883 he sold his holdings in Oregon and, coming to Southern California, lived at Santiago until his death in 1891.

The mother of Mrs. Adamson was Mary Priscilla Avery, who came across the plains in the early days. Her father, Reverend Avery, was a Baptist minister, had a fluent command of four different languages, and was a leader in the life of the pioneer days. Mrs. Huntly was a woman of brilliant intellect. She studied medicine at Salem, Oregon, graduating from a school of medicine in 1872, and was the first woman to be admitted as a student in a medical school on the Pacific Coast, and in this way set a precedent valuable to all who have followed her. She also studied medicine and received a diploma in New York. In San Francisco she opened offices on Carney Street, and while there edited the Medical Literary Journal. She had much ability as a writer. Her death occurred April 19, 1894. In the Huntly family were four children. The son Franklin Pierce Huntly died at Panama in 1887. One son died in infancy. The twin sister of Mrs. Adamson lost her life by drowning.

Mrs. Adamson was educated in a district school at Wilbur, Oregon, and in that locality on June 25, 1871, was married to Mr. John Quincy Adamson, of Scotch parentage. He was born in Andrew County, Missouri, son of John Quincy Adamson, and was five years of age when his parents crossed the plains. Mr. Adamson became widely known as a stockman and rancher, and at one time conducted the largest wholesale meat business in Los Angeles, at 114 Second Street. His home was at 712 South Spring Street. He was in Arizona in the early days of the '80s, when most of the population of the territory consisted of wild Apache Indians. In 1886 he was elected to the Arizona Legislature, with the support of both the republican and democratic parties. In about 1892 he returned to Arizona to resume his ranching activities. Mr. Adamson was a man of keen intellect, a good judge of human nature, and his happy disposition and integrity of character made him known among his acquaintances over the Southwest as "Honest John." His death occurred October 12, 1900.

Mrs. Adamson for some years after her husband's death carried the responsibility of numerous business affairs until she sold or otherwise disposed of them in 1913. She is the mother of three daughters and one son. Her daughters were Mrs. W. L. Carver, Mrs. Estelle Rossner, who is now deceased, and Mrs. Frank Edwards.

The son, Merritt H. Adamson, is one of the prominent business men of Southern California. He was born at Los Angeles, November 2, 1888, was educated in the Los Angeles Military Academy, in high school and Pomona College, studied law in the University of Southern California, but already, during his early boyhood, had proved his business capacity by taking many responsibilities from his mother in the management of their affairs. At the age of twenty-five he built the Vendome Flats in Los Angeles. He is best known as president of the Adamson Corporation, which in 1916 established the Adohr Stock Farm in the San Fernando Valley, near Los Angeles, probably the largest plant in the world devoted to the production of certified milk. The farm has had as high as 1,200 registered and grade Guernsey cattle. The production of certified milk was started in 1918, and a large part of the output is sold to hospitals and for use as baby milk. In 1923 Mr. Adamson shipped in from Wisconsin fifteen car loads of cows for the Adohr Stock Farm. He is a Mason and Shriner. In 1915 he married Miss Rhoda A. Rindge, who is secretary of the Adamson Corporation. They have two daughters: Rhoda May and Sylvia Rindge.

Harrison Dwire, who was one of the early settlers in the Hollywood section of Los Angeles, came to California after a long and successful life as an Iowa farmer and business man.

His father was a pioneer in Iowa, homesteading land there when all that section of the middle west was new country. Harrison Dwire was a son of Daniel Dwire, a native of Pennsylvania, who, moving west, first settled in Ohio and Indiana before locating in Iowa.

Harrison Dwire received his early education in Illinois. As a young man he enlisted in the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry at Bloomington, a regiment that contained many men afterwards famous in politics and business. He fought in many campaigns during the Civil war, and after leaving the army returned to Iowa and spent some time as a farmer at the old homestead. He then engaged in the nursery business, and for many years was an Iowa farmer and stock raiser. He married Margaret Paul at

Davenport, Iowa. She died in that state, and in 1905 Mr. Dwire, with his four daughters and two sons, came to Los Angeles, the sons were David W., deceased, and Major F. B. Dwire, of Ft. Crook, Nebraska.

He selected for investment a ranch on Sunset Boulevard, in what is now the Hollywood district. This was twenty years ago, when all the land in that section was divided into ranches. There were no schools, and very little to give promise of the wonderful growth and development that has made Hollywood the fastest growing city in the world. The Dwires used their land for the growing of fruit and vegetables. Mr. Dwire died in June, 1910, having sold his ranch six months earlier. At that time the family bought and moved to a home at 1847 North Western Avenue, where his daughters still reside. Mr. Dwire was a good business man, honorable in all his dealings, a reader, a thinker and wonderful father and friend. He was affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic.

The four daughters are Miss May, Miss Carrie, Miss Julia and Mrs. F. W. Hatch, the latter of whom resides in Chicago. Miss May has been in charge of the home since coming to California. Miss Carrie is a teacher in the Utah Street School in Los Angeles, and Miss Julia is a teacher in the Selma Avenue School. Miss Julia has grown up with the Hollywood school system and for many years has been identified with its teaching staff.

Belle Mallard Fulton, of 401 Lucerne Boulevard, Los Angeles, is representative of a distinguished family name in Southern California, being a daughter of Joseph Stillman Mallard, one of the pioneers and large land owners in and around Los Angeles.

James Stillman Mallard's native state was Vermont, but when he was a youth the family moved to Iowa. He studied law there and was examined by the late S. C. Hastings, the founder of Hastings Law College, San Francisco. He came to Southern California in 1850, crossing the plains with his family, and spent some time in the gold fields in the northern part of the state. On coming to Los Angeles he engaged in the merchandising business and the practice of law. His home was then in a suburb of the city, but now in the very heart of Los Angeles' big activities, around Seventh Street. Then his property was a wonderful orchard extending from Seventh to Eleventh streets, and the entire estate was very attractive and one of the show places of those days. Mr. Mallard did what many others did not do, retained his holdings, and even in his lifetime witnessed an immense increase in their value. He died n June, 1894. His wife was Cordelia Cox, and they had a family of nine children. The survivors are: Mrs. James Fulton; Miss Josephine, who lives with Mrs. Fulton; Augusta, widow of Ben C. Truman, a well known writer of Los Angeles; and Walter Mallard, now a member of the Los Angeles City Council.

Miss Belle Mallard was married to James Fulton, a naval officer, and they lived their married life at Mare Island in San Francisco and at Washington. He died at the Naval Academy at Annapolis April 9, 1895. Their only son, Robert Mallard Fulton, died while on his wedding trip in Paris. The late Mr. Mallard proved his deep interest and public spirit at all times, and held a number of places of trust and responsibility in his home community.

Mrs. Fulton recently sold her lot from the old homestead at a reported sum of half a million dollars and still retains property on Seventh, Eighth,

and Ninth streets, the same being part of the old homestead. She has occupied for only a short time her new home at 401 Lucerne Boulevard in Windsor Square, in one of the most beautiful residential locations of Los Angeles.

Arthur Henry Chamberlain, professor of education, school superintendent, and state executive secretary of the California Council of Education, is one of the eminent men of his profession whose work had advanced the cause of education not only in the Golden State, but also in other sections of the country. His heart is in his profession, and he is an honor to it and an inspiration to his associates. Mr. Chamberlain was born at Oak Lawn, Illinois, October 3, 1870, a son of James A. and Sarah Elma (Leavitt) Chamberlain.

The educational training of Mr. Chamberlain has been long and thorough, beginning with the rural schools of Cook County, Illinois, and carried forward in internationally-famd universities. He was a high school student at Englewood, Illinois, and later attended the famous Cook County Normal School, under Colonel Francis W. Parker, and was graduated from the latter in 1892. In 1896 he was granted a diploma from Throop Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena, California. Subsequently he went abroad and in 1899 secured a diploma from Leipzig, Germany, and another from Naas, Sweden, in the same year. His degree of Bachelor of Science was taken at Columbia University in 1903, together with the Masters Diploma from Teachers College, and his degree of Master of Arts from Columbia in 1904. During 1910 and 1911 he was a graduate student at the University of California.

In the meanwhile Mr. Chamberlain was gaining practical experience in educational and administrative work, first as a teacher in rural schools, later as principal of graded schools, and then as professor of education and director of teacher-training at Throop Polytechnic Institute, which position he held for the succeeding thirteen years, and for six of these years, from 1903 to 1909, he was dean of the institute. During 1907 and 1908 he was its acting president. In 1912 he was made executive secretary of the California Council of Education, and managing editor of the Sierra Educational News, in which capacity he is still serving.

In addition to dischargng the exhaustive duties pertaining to the above mentoned positions he has been director of the summer session, Throop Polytechnic Institute; instructor at the summer sesion, University of California, 1911; department president, National Education Association, 1903-05, 1915-19; and state director for California, 1905-07, 1915-1919; treasurer and member of the executive committee of the National Education Association, 1907-1910; chairman of the National Committee on Thrift Education, 1915 to date; chief of occupational direction, Army Educational Corps, A. E. F., 1919. He is president of the Educational Press Association of America.

Mr. Chamberlain is known as an authority on organization. As a public speaker he is called to all parts of the country. He is a trenchant writer, and among his chief publications may be mentioned Standards in Education, 1908; six volumes with James Franklin Chamberlain, including North America, 1911; Europe, 1912; Australia and Islands, 1915; Growth and Responsibility of the City School Superintendent, 1913; Ideals and Democracy, 1913; Thrift and Conservation, with James Franklin Chamberlain, 1919.

From 1908 to 1912 Mr. Chamberlain was a director of the Bank of Commerce, Pasadena, California. He is an independent republican. Fraternally his connections are with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has been advanced to the thirty-second degree and the Shrine, and the Woodmen of the World. He belongs to the National Council of Education, and has been educational director of the American Society for Thrift since 1915. The University, Commonwealth, Sequoia and California Writers Clubs all hold his membership. In religious faith he is a Universalist. Mr. Chamberlain is unmarried.

JOHN FREDERICK HOLBROOK. A retired manufacturer of Los Angeles, John Frederick Holbrook is one of the interesting pioneers of that city. It has been his home for over half a century. Mr. Holbrook for many years was identified with some of the most essential lines of industry in California. He was a builder of water supply and water systems, and manufacturer of the material and equipment for such systems.

He was born in Adams County, Indiana, July 21, 1846, son of Nicholas and Mary Holbrook. Up to the age of sixteen he attended public schools in Ft. Wayne, Indiana. For three years following he was an apprentice learning the trade of sheet metal and tin work. In 1865, on completing his apprenticeship, he became a journeyman worker, at first in Pittsburgh, then Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Denver. In September, 1868, he came to California, crossing the plains. After a brief residence at San Francisco and San Jose he moved to Sacramento. From Sacramento in 1873 he came to Los Angeles, and that city has ever since been his home.

Mr. Holbrook came to Southern California to carry out a contract to lay fifteen miles of water pipe for the Cerro Gordo Mines. This was a years' job. In the meantime he had set up at Alameda and Marchessault streets in Los Angeles a plant for the manufacture of water pipe. This was one of the pioneer industries of Los Angeles, and it was the foundation for a business that has been continued for more than half a century. After a year the location of the plant was moved to Alameda and Ducommun streets, and in 1877 to Market Street.

Mr. Holbrook was the contractor who constructed the first water works for the Indiana Colony, now the City of Pasadena. Subsequently he built the water works plant for Pomona, Alhambra and Glendale. A subsidiary branch of his business in those days was the manufacture of well casing. In 1900 he sold his pipe plant and thereafter the J. F. Holbrook Company became manufacturers of corrugated steel tanks and roofing, specializing in the oil tanks so largely required by the petroleum industry. The business under that name is still continued, though now owned and managed by his son, who took it over when John F. Holbrook retired.

Mr. Holbrook during his long residence has been deeply interested in municipal and civic affairs in Los Angeles. During 1886-88 he was a member of the City Council. He is independent in politics, is a member of several of the exclusive social clubs and belongs to the Los Angeles Pioneer Society.

He married at Los Angeles, January 1, 1874, Miss Lora Commons. Her father was Dr. Albert Commons, and this family was likewise among the pioneers of California. Since the death of his wife Mr. Holbrook has lived with his son Frederick W. Of the four children

born to their union two are now living, Frederick W. and Elizabeth, the latter the wife of George W. Nowlin.

Frederick William Holbrook is a native son of Los Angeles, and has given more than thirty years to a pioneer industry and business founded by his father, the J. F. Holbrook Company, of which he is now owner and manager.

Mr. Holbrook was born at Los Angeles, May 15, 1875, son of John Frederick and Lora M. Holbrook. The distinguishing features of the career of his honored father are given in the preceding sketch.

Frederick W. Holbrook attended the public schools of Los Angeles, completing the high school and a business college course. Then, in 1893, he went to work in his father's establishment, the manufacture of water pipes and contractors in pipe and water system equipment. By practical experience he fitted himself to take executive charge of the business, and since his father's retirement has been owner and manager. The J. F. Holbrook Company is located at 302 North San Pedro Street, and now specializes in the manufacture of steel storage tanks and general sheet plate work.

Mr. Holbrook is a real estate owner in Los Angeles. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, B. P. O. Elks, Masonic Order and is a republican. He married at Santa Ana, February 8, 1923, Miss Cora Ida Palmer, daughter of George W. and Christena Palmer.

David L. Russell, familiarly known as "Scotty" Russell, of El Centro, is one of the very first settlers of the Imperial Valley, his connection with this region dating back to April, 1893, when he came into it as a member of an engineering corps under the direction of C. R. Rockwell, brought here to survey the country. Mr. Russell was born in Cupar, Fifeshire, Scotland, July 9, 1857, a son of John Russell, of Middlefield, Fifeshire, Scotland. Growing up in Fifeshire, John Russell in young manhood was a volunteer in the First Cavalry Light Regiment, and spent his life as a farmer, tilling the lands he owned in his own right. He married Ellen McLaren, a daughter of James McLaren, factor and legal advisor for Lord Kinnear and all of his Scotch estates. John Russell died in 1892, his wife having passed away the year previously, having had three sons and one daughter born to them, of whom Robert Russell, of Littleton, Colorado, and David L., are the only survivors. Robert Russell has given his life to railroad construction work, and is recognized as one of the most prominent men in his line in the country.

Until he was twenty-six years old David L. Russell remained in Scotland, and was educated in Madras College in Fifeshire and is still a member of the Old Boys Club of this college. After deciding to come to the United States Mr. Russell sailed from Glasgow and landed in New York City without any unusual incidents. He joined his brother in construction in Mississippi, for which he was paid $1.50 per day, and was employed in the buildnig of public works there. Later he went into railroad construction work in that state and others, finally going to the state of Washington in 1888. It was then that he became associated with C. R. Rockwell, and with him came to the Imperial Valley, as above stated. Mr. Russell was instrument man for the Northern Pacific, Yakima and Kittitas Irrigation project, the Sunneyside Valley in Yakima, Mr. Rockwell being chief engineer. When the party came to the Valley of the Imperial C. N. Perry was assistant chief engineer; James A.

F. M. Warbasse

French, now state engineer of New Mexico, and George C. Sexsmith also accompanying Messrs. Rockwell and Russell. The outrunners of this party reached the valley in October, 1892, but Mr. Russell and the others did not arrive until the following April. From then until 1900 but little progress was made, owing to lack of proper appropriations, and the first stake was not driven in the work of sectionizing the locality until April, 1900, in the vicinity of Calexico. Active work was carried on from November 20 of that year, and Mr. Russell remained with this company until 1908, in charge of the field construction, but then left it in order to devote himself to the development of his ranch lands.

Under the desert act Mr. Russell entered a half section, which he has developed into a very productive tract devoted to lettuce and canteloupes. Joseph Gentile & Company are the lessors of this property. Mr. Russell has participated in the construction of the canals for irrigation of this section, and he has maintained his headquarters at El Centro from the beginning of its history.

The history of the introduction of water, through irrigation, into what was once a desert is highly interesting. John C. Beatty conceived the idea of taking water from the Colorado River at the Pot Holes, above Yuma, and conveying it by means of pipe lines across the Gila River to lands south of Yuma on the Mexican side in Sonora, where he had already secured a large grant of land, or a contract for it. After spending some time on the surveys for this project Mr. Rockwell decided the project was not feasible, but that it was possible to bring in water on the California side. He proposed the reclamation of lands then known as the Colorado desert. After spending several months on these surveys he closed operations in June, 1893, on account of the extreme heat.

As will be remembered, this country passed through a most disastrous financial panic during the early '90s, and because of the stringency of the money market Mr. Rockwell was not able to interest capital in what he belived would prove a very profitable venture, nor was he able to induce the financiers of other countries, although he solicited them in Great Britain, France and Belgium to invest. It was not, therefore, until 1900, that he was able to secure the needed assistance. In that year Andrew Chaffey, of Los Angeles, agreed to supply the necessary capital, and the surveying party became active once more. The men doing the actual construction work were the real settlers of this region, and they were drawn from Southern California and Arizona. In July, 1901, the first water was brought into Imperial Valley. From then on the development work proceeded rapidly, with C. R. Rockwell as chief engineer, C. N. Perry, assistant engineer, and David L. Russell in charge of the field work, the company so operating being known as the California Development Company. The expenses were enormous, and the returns somewhat slow, and when the first break occurred in the Colorado River this company had not the means to finance the closing of the crevasse, and stop the inflow of a torrent of water, so the Southern Pacific Railroad was asked to take over this repair. This company undertook the project under instructions from President Harriman, and under the direct supervision of Eps Randolph, the well-known engineer of the railroad.

The plan of the California Development Company was a reasonable one, and finally proved successful. In order to get the project safely started the first 50,000 acres were sold at $8.75 an acre, which included both acre and water rights; the second 50,000 acres was sold at $11 an acre for the same rights. These sales raised the funds needed to com-

plete the project, and the work was done by the people who took up lands here. A four-horse team and man drew $6.50 a day, half cash and half water right, but when the work was done by contract the pay was seven and one-half cents a cubic yard, half cash and the other half water right.

Evidences of the presence of primitive man in the valley were found by Mr. Russell and his associates when they first came to the region. There is no doubt but that at one time the primitive race found here a home, but with the drying up of the waters of the inland sea they disappeared, leaving behind them, however, utensils and weapons to tell the tale of their former existence.

The work of the pioneers in this great reclamation project is accomplished. Once more does Imperial Valley produce of the fruits of the field, and the owners of its lands have become men of wealth and influence, the grateful soil repaying generously for the untiring effort expended upon it. Had it not been for the professional knowledge, undying faith and untiring patience of the few who kept on hoping and working this wonderful garden spot of the world might still be the Colorado desert, unfruitful and of no productive value.

David L. Russell married at Yuma, Arizona, in April, 1899, Miss Lillian O. Sexsmith, a daughter of Dr. William Truman Sexsmith, of Richmond, Kentucky. Doctor Sexsmith married Miss Anna Fishback, who belonged to Virginia and Kentucky families. Mrs. Russell was born at Whitehall, near Richmond, Kentucky. She and Mr. Russell had a daughter, who died at the age of two years. Mr. Russell is a charter member of Yuma Lodge No. 476, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Joseph G. DeForest is a resident of San Francisco and graduate of Stanford University, and for twenty years has practiced law in San Francisco, where he maintains offices in the Foxcroft Building.

He was born in Iowa, and when very young came to California with his parents. His father, R. S. DeForest, was one of the pioneers who came to California by way of the Isthmus in 1849 to join the early gold rush.

Joseph G. DeForest received his early education in the public schools of San Jose, later entering Stanford University, where he took his A. B. degree in 1902. He was manager of the "Daily Palo Alto," the University newspaper, and also took a very prominent part in athletics, playing left guard on the Stanford Varsity in 1899 and 1900. He was also field captain in 1899, and was a member of the Sword and Sandals, a dramatic society of the University, and took part in the plays while at Stanford. After his graduation he was a member of the U. S. Geological Survey on two trips to Alaska. He was admitted to the bar of San Francisco in 1903, and was until the San Francisco fire associated with C. L. Tilden in the practice of law.

During the trying days which followed this disaster Mr. DeForest rendered a most important service to this city through efficient, capable services rendered by him, in which he took charge of all relief supplies coming into San Francisco for the relief of the inhabitants. He worked practically twenty-four hours a day for nine days, and this source of help in storing and caring for all of the food supplies was four soldiers who impressed private citizens into service. Mr. DeForest handled the work in such a systematic and resourceful manner that at the end of

Joseph G. DeFrost

nine days he was able to turn over to the army a well-equipped supply station in first class condition, for which he was accorded great praise and commendation.

A short time after the San Francisco fire he went to Greenwater, but returned in a short time and became associated with Charles A. Shurtleff in the practice of the law, remaining with him until July, 1921, when Mr. Shurtleff was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of California, since which time Mr. DeForest has continued in his profession alone and now has a large practice. He is an active worker in all civic affairs and bears the highest reputation in the community. He is a member of the Commonwealth Club of California, the American Bar Association, California State Bar Association, and the San Francisco Bar Association.

On October 20, 1909, he married Miss Sue Vincent, a native of San Francisco. Mrs. DeForest is the daughter of George Walker Vincent, who first came to California in 1837 with his father, a prominent New England sea captain. Mrs. DeForest is a charter member of the Woman's Athletic Club.

Mrs. Nina A. Howe came to California from Mount Pleasant, Iowa in 1909. Her husband, C. S. Howe, had preceded her in 1908, accompanied by their two older sons, both of whom now are married. Mrs. Howe came to California with another son and her daughter.

Mrs. Howe was born in Iowa and her parents were pioneers of that state. Two brothers of her father, had come to California in 1849 during the gold rush days, but her father resisted their importunities to join them and remained in Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Howe lived on the Howe property at Sixth and Spring Streets, which they later sold for an amount that represented a substantial fortune though it had been purchased at a nominal figure.

After leaving the Spring Street residence, they moved one of the houses to Boyle Heights, living there for a short time and in 1910, after a division of the property, Mrs. Nina Howe purchased her beautiful home on Alexandria, where she and her daughter, Mrs. R. E. Fitzgerald, Mr. Fitzgerald, their daughter and Mrs. Howe's youngest son Glenn, reside. Glenn is a graduate of the California Institute of Technology, an electrical engineer now employed by the Edison Company. Mrs. Howe's granddaughter, Dorothea Marguerite, Fitzgerald was born in 1923.

Charles W. Collins, postmaster of El Centro, is one of the original settlers of the town, and one of its most aggressive promoters. Prior to assuming the duties of his present office, he was well known to the people of the Imperial Valley as a merchant, and he has been connected with much of the development work carried on here during the past twenty years. He was born in Greene County, Alabama, November 10, 1864, a son of Asa W. Collins, now deceased.

Born near Richmond, Virginia, Asa W. Collins was the son of a planter, and became a planter himself. When the war cloud broke over the country, he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served under the command of Gen. Wade Hampton, as a member of his staff. Not only was he an efficient officer, but he became a warm personal friend of his commanding officer, who, in later years, was oftentimes a visitor at the Collins' home. Conditions in the South not being encouraging following the close of hostilities, in 1870 Asa W. Collins went to California, and for

several years was connected with the schools of San Francisco. A highly educated man, he had been educated for the ministry, and at times filled pulpits, but held no charges of moment, and never received any of the salaries now paid for clerical and educational work. His death occurred at San Francisco in 1911, when he was eighty-two years old.

Asa W. Collins was married to Miss Catherine Bryan, who was born in Mississippi, a daughter of Thomas Bryan, of Virginian stock, the same from which Col. William Jennings Bryan traces down his ancestry. Mrs. Collins died, leaving one son, Charles W. Collins. Subsequently her husband was married second to Miss Dinah J. Coleman, and they had seven children, of whom the survivors are: William, who is a resident of San Francisco; Wade Hampton and his twin brother, Thomas J., both of whom are residents of San Francisco; Kate, who is the wife of Joseph Crumpeter, also of San Francisco, and Huber A., who resides at El Centro.

When he was fourteen years old Charles W. Collins accompanied his parents to Santa Clara County, California, and there he completed his minority. His education was obtained in the public schools of San Francisco, and Heald's Business College of that same city. For the subsequent twenty-four years he was connected with the San Francisco Call, working his way up with it from his initial work as a clerk to that of superintendent of the circulation department. In 1907 he came to the Imperial Valley, and established the first stationery store in this entire region, and continued to conduct it for the succeeding seven years. For six years of this period he was secretary of the El Centro Chamber of Commerce, and in this connection did much to bring the Imperial Valley before the attention of the public, and interest settlers and capital in its development.

Always a staunch democrat, Mr. Collins was appointed postmaster of El Centro during the first administration of President Wilson, and in May, 1913, Mr. Collins succeeded O. R. Miller. At that time the post office was on Main Street, near Sixth Street, and the business was handled by three clerks. During the succeeding years Mr. Collins has held this office he has so expanded the business carried on through this office that ten clerks, an assistant to the postmaster, a messenger, four city carriers, three rural carriers, and the postmaster are needed. The office has grown from one of the third class to a first-class one. The total receipts for 1924 were $50,000, while those of 1913 were about $12,000. These figures, in neither instance, include the money order fees or those from the sale of revenue stamps. Some forty to fifty postal savings accounts are carried by the office, the postal savings department having been established just prior to the World war, and about $15,000 are carried on deposit. Mr. Collins was re-appointed by President Wilson, and still later by President Harding. Having taken the civil-service examination very satisfactorily, he has been recently reappointed by President Coolidge, notwithstanding the fact that they belong to different parties, for his standing entitles him to the office.

In fraternal matters Mr. Collins is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has always been active in that order during the forty years he has belonged to it. He has also been advanced through different bodies in Masonry, and is connected with other fraternities.

In June, 1882, Mr. Collins was married, at Portland, Oregon, to Louise E. Meredith, a daughter of Benjamin Meredith, a native of England.

Standish Mitchell

Mrs. Collins was born at Bradley, England, named in honor of her mother's family, in the great iron regions of Great Britain, and in childhood was brought to the United States by her parents. Her father was a miner, and they settled in Pennsylvania, and he was long connected with the iron industries of that state. The death of Mr. Meredith occurred at Cleburne, Texas, to which city he had moved later on in life, and there Mrs. Meredith, who survives him, is still residing. Mrs. Collins died at El Centro in May, 1919, having borne her husband two children: Lula Catherine, who is now Mrs. Fred P. Nuttall, has a daughter, Lou Ann; and Walter B., who is in the service of the Standard Oil Company at El Centro. He is a graduate of the University of California, Berkeley. During the World war he was one of the volunteers, but he was not sent overseas, the signing of the armistice rendering the further shipment of troops unnecessary, and he was therefore honorably discharged and returned home.

Mr. Collins feels that it has been a privilege to have participated in the growth of so remarkable a locality as the Imperial Valley. It took considerable courage and broad vision, however, on the part of the pioneers into this region, for, until irrigation was perfected little of the beauty and productiveness of today seemed even possible, let alone probable. Fortunately there were men who did possess just these virtues, and also the ability to carry out their ideas, and those who were early investors, and kept their faith, are today reaping an abundant harvest, and their good judgment is entirely justified.

Standish L. Mitchell. Among those prominent in athletic and social circles of Los Angeles, one who has applied his specialized abilities to good advantage and has won thereby a leading and recognized position is Standish L. Mitchell, secretary of the Automobile Club of Southern California, the largest organization of its kind in the world. Capable and conscientious in the performance of his duties, Mr. Mitchell also possesses the necessary personality which gains popularity and thereby enhances his value to the organization which he represents.

A direct descendant of Miles Standish, Mr. Mitchell was born June 15, 1888 at San Francisco, California, and is a son of John S. and Florence (Standish) Mitchell, natives of the same city. He acquired his education in the public schools of San Francisco and Los Angeles and at Stanford University, and immediately became interested in the automobile industry. This brought him into contact with many men of prominence who were and are enthusiastic automobilists and it was soon recognized that he possessed the necessary requisites for the position of secretary of the Automobile Club of Southern California. In this position his duties are not light ones by any means, for this organization, the largest automobile club in the world, which has recently moved into its magnificent new club and office building, has a stupendous membership, entailing a vast amount of clerical work, in addition to which there enters the social element, which is a big factor in a position of this character. Mr. Mitchell has found little time for public affairs or political activities, but is a republican. He holds membership in Highland Park Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the Flint Ridge Country Club and the Southern California Athletic and Country Club. He has something more than a local reputation as an athlete and is an expert golfer.

Mr. Mitchell married Miss Barbara Burkhalter, daughter of Dennis and Ida Burkhalter, and to this union there has been born one daughter, Barbara Standish.

Lee Campbell, realtor and builder of Hollywood, has had a long experience of thirty years in the building business, and his work as a contractor has figured prominently in the Hollywood section since 1910.

His first location was at 1612 Harvard Boulevard where he remained six years, and he then removed his headquarters to LaBrea, and is now located at 6908 Hollywood Boulevard. For a number of years he confined his attention to the erection of residences and business structures, but in 1922 added a real estate department. He employs four architects and has five real estate salesmen and does a general realty business. Many of the houses on Hollywood Boulevard attest the skill of his organization and he also erected several buildings on Western Avenue.

Mr. Campbell was born at Mount Sterling, Illinois, May 10, 1871. His grandfather Alexander Campbell of Brown County, Illinois, lived to be nearly a century old. Alexander W. Campbell, father of Lee Campbell, was an Illinois farmer, and in 1881 removed to Henry County, Missouri, where he spent the rest of his life. Lee Campbell was ten years old when the family moved to Missouri and finished his education in the public schools of Henry County and attended a military school there. On leaving home he went to Chicago, and was an employe of the Board of Trade until 1894, when he engaged in the contracting and building business. He followed that line for several years at Denver, Colorado, and in 1910, came to California and located at Hollywood. He is a member of the Los Angeles Realty Board, the Builders Association, the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and is a charter member of the Congregational Church of Hollywood.

Walter Herbert Linforth. Numbered among the reputable and skilled attorneys practicing at the bar of San Francisco, Walter Herbert Linforth has won renown and reputation in his profession, and while he does not specialize in any branch of the law, he does not accept any criminal cases, and he has tried more will contest and damage cases than any other man in the state. He was born at San Francisco, November 10, 1869, a son of Edward H. and Ellen (Clark) Linforth, natives of Liverpool, England. The father was engaged in the mill and lumber business at San Francisco, and belonged to an old and prominent English family. Settling at San Francisco in 1868, he continued to reside here until his death, which occurred in 1884. The mother survived him for many years, her death occurring in 1921.

Without collegiate training, for his school attendance was limited to the public school through the high-school courses, Walter Herbert Linforth gained his intimate and thorough knowledge of the law through his own efforts in the office of Henry E. Highton, and was admitted to the bar November 10, 1890, and has been continuously in practice ever since. At one time he was in partnership with Grove L. Johnson, one of the most distinguished of the older men of California, and father of Senator Hiram Johnson. Later Mr. Linforth was in partnership with

Walter N. Lucforth.

Bert A. Harrington, former district attorney of Santa Clara County, admittedly one of the best criminal lawyers in California. However, for a number of years Mr. Linforth has practiced alone, and is connected with much important litigation. He represented the nephew and niece in the famous contest over the will of James A. Murray, the Montana millionaire. When he was only nineteen years of age he represented the contestant who claimed to be the widow of Thomas H. Blythe in the nationally-known contest that developed over the Blythe estate. Possibly it was his success in this connection that led him to go into these will-contest cases as fully as he has been doing throughout his entire practice. Mr. Linforth also is attorney for a number of corporations. While he is a republican, he is not active in politics and has never sought public preferment. He belongs to the Family Club, the Olympic Club, the Union League Club, the United States Bar Association, and many social and civic organizations both of San Francisco and Menlo Park, where he maintains his residence.

On September 12, 1904, Mr. Linforth married Josephine Payot, a daughter of Henry Payot, of the firm of Payot, Upham & Company of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Linforth have one daughter, Walta.

Mrs. J. A. Eckles, of 2014 Wellington Road, Los Angeles, came with her family to California in 1904.

She was born at Booneville, New York, in 1851, daughter of David and Laura Owens. Her parents came from Carnavonshire, Wales. When Mrs. Eckles was three years of age her parents moved to Lacon, Illinois, (in 1854), her family being early pioneers in that section. Mrs. Eckles was reared and educated at Lacon, and subsequently she married Hiram Eckles, a grocery merchant in that locality. After their marriage they lived for a time at Booneville, and later in Missouri, then in Nebraska, and finally went to Colorado, where they took up a homestead and remained three or four years. Mr. Eckles died in Colorado.

From Colorado Mrs. Eckles came out to California with her children. There were thirteen children born of that marriage, but only three are now living. The two sons, both residents of Los Angeles, are George W. and Charles A. Eckles.

The daughter is Miss Anna L. Eckles, who has been connected with the City Dye Works since its establishment at Los Angeles. She is adjustor for the company, is buyer of supplies and also has the responsibility of hiring the women help.

When the Eckles family first came to Los Angeles they lived on Maple Avenue, then a popular residence district, but now submerged by the growth of business activities. Four years ago the family bought the property they now occupy on Wellington Road, erecting there a beautiful home in what is regarded one of the finest sections of the city. Not so many years ago their property was included in a great wheat field. The members of the Eckles family are all California lovers and boosters. They are members of the Third Presbyterian Church.

George E. Samuels came to Oakland in 1874. His life was identified with that locality of the San Francisco Bay District for nearly half a century. He was both an excellent business man, a good lawyer and an able judge.

He was a son of Barnet and Cecilia (Harris) Samuels. His early education was acquired in New York and Chicago. On coming to Cali-

fornia he engaged in the shoe business with M. H. Coffee in Oakland. After a quarter of a century as a business man he turned to the law, a profession for which he was admirably qualified both by his character, mental attainments and experience with men. He was admitted to the bar in 1899. Soon afterward he was appointed deputy district attorney, in 1903 became police judge, and in 1920 was elected to the Superior Bench, succeeding Judge Everett J. Brown. One of the well known lawyers and judges of Alameda County declared that Judge Samuels was one of the best criminal judges ever on the bench in the state. "As a judge of juvenile cases he was remarkable; as a probate judge he was most painstaking and conscientious; as a judge of human character there are few men who could be his equal. His death means a distinct loss to this community, and particularly to those of us who were associated with him on the Alameda County Bench."

Judge Samuels was long affiliated with fraternal organizations. He was at one time National Grand President of the B'nai B'rith, was Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of California, was treasurer of the Knights of Pythis Orphans' Home, and is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. He married in 1882, Lily Steen, who survives him. Mrs. Samuels is a daughter of Joseph and Hannah Steen. Her father was a California forty-niner, settling in Santa Cruz, where he lived out his life as a merchant. Mrs. Samuels is a past state president of the American Legion Auxiliary, a member of the Forum Club and Oakland Club, is past national president of the Pythian Sisters and of the Sisterhood of Temple Sinai, and is a member of the Society of War Mothers. She was supreme chief of the Pythian Sisters from 1916 to 1918. The three children of Judge and Mrs. Samuels are: Mervin J., who graduated from the University of California and took his degree at the Hastings College of Law in 1906, and is now a resident of New York City. He married Alma Slessenger and they have two children named Ernestine Lillia and George Samuels. The second son, Boris Lionel Samuels, a resident of Oakland, was a soldier overseas in the World War and is a member of the American Legion. The daughter Sadie is the wife of Irvin Magnus, an attorney at Oakland, and they have two children named George Robert and Lawrence J. Under the caption of "a good judge and a good American," an Oakland paper paid a wonderful editorial tribute to Judge Samuels after his death, which occurred in 1925. This editorial expresses more nearly the substance of his life achievements than the bare facts of biography, and may be appropriately quoted to conclude this sketch:

The unexpected death of Mr. Samuels is very sad. He had been one of the leaders of this community's life for so long. Thousands of men and women knew him personally, and counted him as their friend. And they were his friends, too. Not many of the old familiar figures about us could pass suddenly from our midst, and be missed so much.

He had been a judge for a great many years—first of a little Township Justice Court, then of the busy Oakland Police Court, finally of the Superior Court of the county that he served and helped to build.

When he died Saturday night, suddenly and sadly, he was rounding out a service of a quarter of a century as a judge. That is a hard test for any man; if there can be devised any task that calls "for all that man has of fortitude and delicacy," then surely it is his task of passing judgment on fellow human beings in their moments of frailty and sorrow.

John W. Sullivan

This is the test that George E. Samuels met so squarely and so finely. This was the heavy task that he performed with all the fortitude and delicacy that he could command.

In all those years on the bench of the Oakland Police Court he reviewed a daily tatterdemalion parade of human beings—such fertive, frowsy, battered, discouraged, disconsolate, worried human beings; drunks, murderers, thieves, forgers, prostitutes, wife beaters, robbers, speeders, and people who were merely supposed by the police to be one or more of these things. They all passed before Judge Samuels in a most bewildering, perplexing parade.

He used wisdom, kindliness, even humor, in the work of judging them. He was genuinely interested. He dealt always with people, both with cases in a police court docket. He used to talk over with the police reporters of newspapers the problems of these people. He remembered that what would be the best for them, would be the best also for the city and state he served.

And so many of these people who have known his wisdom and gracious tolerance came to regard him not as their judge, but as their friend.

Other men may have been embittered by this long police court experience. Judge Samuels was not. He became more kindly, mellow and wise with the years. In the criminal department of the Superior Court he brought to bear upon the work in hand the same courageous wisdom, the same sternness when it was necessary to be stern, the same forbearance when it was possible to forbear.

In the last years he used his great legal knowledge in presiding over the Probate Court, with its complicated problems, and he used his gentleness in judging the cases of children in the Juvenile Court. It was a fitting close for a most remarkable and useful life—a life that made its influence felt far beyond Oakland and that will be missed very greatly now.

Rev. John W. Sullivan is a native son of San Francisco, and has to his credit more than a quarter of a century of devoted service as a Catholic priest. He is best known as pastor of the famous mission Dolores in San Francisco.

John W. Sullivan was born at San Francisco October 12, 1869, son of Thomas and Catherine (Crowley) Sullivan. Both his parents were born in Ireland. His father came to San Francisco about 1856, and for many years was associated with the steamboat industry.

John W. Sullivan during his boyhood attended the old Washington grammar school, graduated in 1887 from Sacred Heart College and did his preparatory work for the priesthood in St. Charles College in Maryland, graduating in 1892. He took his theological course in St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore, and in 1897 was ordained at San Francisco by Archbishop Riorden. His studies were concluded in 1899 with a post-graduate course in the Catholic University at Washington, District of Columbia.

Father Sullivan's first pastoral work was in San Rafael, where he remained one year. For thirteen years he taught at St. Patrick's Seminary in Menlo Park, where under his direction The Greek Tragedies, Antigone, and Oedipus Rex were produced in the original tongue—the former in 1911 and the latter in 1912. Following that he was pastor in East Oakland and in 1916 was called to his present duties as pastor of

historic Mission Dolores, including the Modern Mission Church and also the old Mission Dolores, which was founded a century and a half ago and has been one of the most famous shrines on the Pacific Coast. This old mission, adjacent to the modern Mission Church, was slightly damaged by the great earthquake and fire, and a notable accomplishment of Father Sullivan has been the restoration of the old mission so as to render it safe for another hundred years. He started the work in 1917 and only recently it was completed, involving the construction of a steel frame. the restoration of the roof and the plastering of the outside, but retaining all the essentials of the structure which dates from the first permanent occupation of the shores of San Francisco Bay.

After the San Francisco fire Father Sullivan was associated for several months with Archbishop Riorden, having been appointed to assist the archbishop in his office. During the World war Father Sullivan was a member of the Home Relief for the Red Cross, was a lecturer in various organizations and had an active part in the sale of Liberty bonds. He is affiliated with the K. of C. and the B. P. O. Elks.

Marshall B. Woodworth, former United States attorney at San Francisco, has for the most part specialized in practice before the Federal Court. He grew up in San Francisco, prepared himself for the law while earning his own living, and has achieved a notable measure of success.

While his youth was spent in comparative poverty, Mr. Woodworth's grandfather was one of the wealthy men in his day in the west. His grandfather was Joseph Woodworth, a pioneer of the great mining district of the Grass Valley in Nevada County, California. He was largely interested in the famous Ophir Mine and achieved both wealth and prominence. His son, Charles Woodworth, father of the San Francisco attorney, was born in Pennsylvania and had every advantage of education, going abroad to finish his schooling at Heidelberg, Germany. While in Stuttgart he met and married Rose Borel, a native of Switzerland. After returning from abroad he became connected with the Bank of California in its branch at Virginia City, Nevada. He died when his son Marshall was very young.

Marshall B. Woodworth was born at Gold Hill, Nevada, December 18, 1874. He had only the advantages of the primary schools, and at the age of eleven, went on his own resources. His first position was that of cash boy in a San Francisco dry goods store at wages of two and a half dollars a week. Two and a half months later he became office boy for Milton Andros, then dean of the legal fraternity at San Francisco. No law offices were then equipped with telephones and the office boy carried messages and ran on errands that are now handled chiefly by telephone. During the four years of his employment his mind and ambitions were set upon the law as a possible profession. Leaving the Andros office, he became an attaché of the Federal Court of San Francisco under Judge Ogden Hoffman, then United States district judge of San Francisco. Upon the death of Judge Hoffman in 1891 Judge W. W. Morrow succeeded him on the bench, and the latter made Marshall his secretary. Along with this work Mr. Woodworth took the regular course in the Hastings Law School of the University of California and was graduated LL. B. in 1894.

Mr. Woodworth during the McKinley administration in 1898 was appointed first assistant United States district attorney at San Francisco,

Wm. M. Garland

and three years later, in 1901, was appointed United States attorney, serving out his term until 1905. While United States attorney he took part in a large amount of important litigations, and was particularly active in representing the government in breaking up the Federal Salt Trusts. Since retiring from office he has had an extensive private practice, chiefly in the Federal Courts, his offices being at 519 California Street.

Mr. Woodworth has served on the Republican State Central Committee, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Cercle de L'Union and the First Congregational Church. He married, February 15, 1902, Miss Charlotte Schrage, a native of Kansas City, Missouri. They have one son, Marshall B. Woodworth, Jr.

William May Garland. While loyalty to and enthusiasm for California are common characteristics of practically all native and adopted sons, William May Garland, of Los Angeles, has achieved distinction even in the exercise of these qualities. He has performed a signal service for his home city both individually and through his cooperation and leadership in organizations that have the welfare of the Southern part of the state as their primary object.

Mr. Garland is a veteran of thirty years experience in the real estate business at Los Angeles. He was born at Westport, Maine, March 31, 1866, son of Jonathan May and Rebecca (Jewett) Garland, both representing old families of New England. His mother was a daughter of Moses H. Jewett, of Westport, Maine. Jonathan May Garland was a Methodist minister and filled a number of pulpits in Maine. Later he moved to Florida, where he conducted an orange grove until his death in 1908, at the age of sixty-six. During the Civil war he was in the hospital service under the United States Christian Commission. His wife died in New York when about sixty-seven years of age. They had a family of two sons and one daughter. The oldest, George Erastus Garland, was a graduate of Colby University and of Union College of Law of Albany, New York, and died in Maine at the age of twenty-one, just before being admitted to the bar. The only daughter is Miss Olive Rosamond Garland, graduate of Smith College and the New York College of Law, who for fifteen years practiced law in New York City.

William May Garland after finishing his course in the high school at Waterville, Maine, spent about a year as an employe of J. H. Pierce Robertson & Company, a wholesale crockery business at Boston. He was then in Florida, assisting in his father's orange groves and in helping operate a stage line out of Daytona. For several years Mr. Garland lived in Chicago, and when he came to Los Angeles, in the winter of 1890, he resigned as receiving teller in the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. In Los Angeles he became an auditor of the Pacific Cable Railway Company, and in 1894 engaged in the real estate business. The W. M. Garland & Company, realtors, is one of the oldest firms in the city. It was Mr. Garland who in 1896 began the development of the Wilshire Boulevard Tract, being largely responsible for making it one of the finest residence sections of Los Angeles. He is a specialist in down-town business property and has handled some of the largest deals for the transfer of property. He is also a director of the Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank, formerly the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank.

Mr. Garland served three terms as president of the Los Angeles Realty Board and two terms as president of the National Association of

Real Estate Boards. He represented the National Association as a dollar-a-year man at Washington during the World war, serving as a government negotiator and expert on real estate. Mr. Garland has been responsible for a great deal of publicity for Los Angeles. He has carried on his own advertising, and has been instrumental in installing electric signs carrying the prediction that the population of the city in 1930 will be one million five hundred thousand.

In 1923 Mr. Garland was the Pacific Coast delegate with two other Americans, to the International Olympic Committee that went to Rome and secured for 1932 the celebration of the Olympiad in the United States. This great event in the athletic world will be held in the Coliseum recently built at Exposition Park by the Community Development Association, of which Mr. Garland is president. This building is three times as large as the old historic Coliseum in Rome which Mr. Garland visited while there.

Mr. Garland is a former member of the Los Angeles Board of Education and the Public Library Board. From 1906 to 1910 he served as colonel on the staff of Governor Gillett of California. A republican in politics, he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1900 which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt, and was a member of the notification committee that officially informed William McKinley at Canton, Ohio, of his nomination. Was also a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1924 at Cleveland, Ohio, which nominated Coolidge and Dawes. He is a member of the California Club, of which he was president in 1908, and for the past six years has been president of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, for the past four years president of the Bolsa Chica Gun Club, has served ten years as president of the Crags Country Club, and is a member of the Los Angeles Country Club, the Midwick Country Club, both of Los Angeles, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco and the Union Interalliée of Paris, France.

He has for twenty-five years been an active member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. By this latter institution, in conjunction with the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the Los Angeles Clearing House, and the Los Angeles Realty Board, in February, 1923, he was presented a watch and awarded the honor and recognition as the most useful citizen of Los Angeles during 1922.

Mr. Garland married Miss S. Blanche Hinman at Dunkirk, New York, October 12, 1898. She is a daughter of Marshall L. and Amanda M. Hinman. Mr. and Mrs. Garland take a prominent part in philanthropic activities, especially in behalf of the Children's Hospital and the Community Chest of Los Angeles, of which they are liberal patrons. Mr. and Mrs. Garland have two sons, William Marshall Garland, who graduated A. B. from Harvard College in 1923, and John Jewett Garland, now a senior in Yale University.

Robert Harmer Countryman, whose ancestors came from Holland, England and Scotland, his Dutch forebears locating in New York more than three centuries ago, is himself a native of Philadelphia, but for forty years has been a resident of San Francisco. In California he has been identified with the profession of the law, and his reputation and attainments place him in the first rank. A successful lawyer who has not needed politics as a resource in his career, he has been urged by a fundamental public spirit to varied participation in the life and affairs of his home community and state.

Mr. Countryman was born in Philadelphia September 11, 1864. The first of the Countryman family came from Holland and settled at New York about 1621. During the War of the Revolution there were eight Countrymans in one New York company. Mr. Countryman of San Francisco had as his Revolutionary ancestors his great-grandfather, John Countryman, who was a lieutenant under George Washington, participating in the New Jersey campaign and being one of the soldiers who crossed the Delaware River with Washington and spent the dreadful winter in Valley Forge. After the Revolution he settled in Philadelphia. His son Christian was a soldier in the War of 1812. The wife of Christian was an English Quakeress, thus introducing the English into the ancestry of Robert H. Countryman. George Countryman, father of R. H. Countryman, was a native of Philadelphia, and spent his life there. He was a tobacco merchant and manufacturer. Three of his brothers were killed in the Civil war while fighting for the Union. George Countryman married Margaret Goodsman. She was born in Scotland, at one of the old seats of her family. Her ancestors were of the Scotch nobility and for hundreds of years have been distinguished in Scottish history, furnishing many members to the Scottish bench and bar. The Countryman family has also had many of its members represented in the professions of the church and the law. The coat of arms of the Goodsman family shows three birds without feet on a shield (Mac Gill clan) surmounted by a phoenix, a horse on one side and an ox on the other, with the words, "Sine Fine."

Robert Harmer Countryman was reared and educated in the East, and in April, 1885, about the time he was twenty years of age, came to San Francisco. Here he became a student in the law offices of Jarboe, Harrison & Goodfellow, and he also attended the law department of the University of California, graduating with the LL. B. degree in 1888. The volume of his practice has been not only profitable but congenial and a medium of the highest class that could be rendered. He has participated in cases not only in the highest California courts, but also has appeared before the Supreme Courts of Oregon.

Numerous calls have been made upon him for public service. The service of chief importance and the one no doubt from which he takes the greatest satisfaction was rendered as a member of the committee of fifty which had charge of the rehabilitation of San Francisco after the great catastrophe of 1906. He was also appointed to serve on the subcommittee on housing the homeless. In addition to other duties required of him by the community and state at that time, he assisted in drafting the laws which were submitted by Governor George B. Pardee to the special session of the Legislature of 1906 for the relief and rehabilitation of San Francisco.

Mr. Countryman is a republican. He has served on the State Central Committee, has represented his party in county and state conventions, was a delegate to the National Convention of 1904, which nominated Roosevelt, and in 1909 was candidate for the republican nomination for mayor of San Francisco. During the World war he was a member of the Home Guards, and through his profession and as a private citizen gave every measure of assistance to carrying out the patriotic program, having one of his sons in the army service. He is a member of the Union League Club, is a past master of Occidental Lodge No. 22, A. F. and A. M., at San Francisco, a member of the Past Masters Association, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

Mr. Countryman married at San Francisco, June 26, 1889, Miss Jennie A. McWilliams, daughter of William McWilliams, an old time resident of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Countryman for many years have been closely identified with the work of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Mr. Countryman is senior warden, a member of the Church Club and has given regularly of his service for many years as a teacher in the Sunday School. Mrs. Countryman is chairman of the bishop's committee of the church, is a director of the Girl's Friendly Society and a member of the Woman's Athletic Club of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Countryman have two sons: Harmer William and Ralph Harrison. Both graduated from the University of California. Harmer W. specialized in agricultural science, and now has active charge of fifteen thousand acres in Pacific Grove, Monterey County, and in Castroville. Thousands of acres are in artichoke, one ranch at Salinas is in sugar beets, one below Carmel on the Big Sur River is a stock ranch. Harmer W. Countryman married Nellie Leavitt.

The younger son, Ralph Harrison, left the University of California to enter the army during the World war, held the rank of captain, and before being released from the service after the armistice was drowned at Camp Lee, Virginia. He left a widow, Mrs. Grace E. Countryman, and two children, named: Robert Harmer II, and Barbara Jane.

Frederick W. Zimmerman. Born in San Francisco, February 2, 1869, within two blocks of where he now lives, Frederick W. Zimmerman has had more than a native son's pride and participation in the life and affairs of his native city and of the Golden West. His activities have brought him many noteworthy connections with business and affairs. His father was a pioneer butcher of San Francisco, and the son has followed that business more or less continuously, spending four years of his early life as a cowboy on various ranches in Nevada, Idaho and Wyoming. Mr. Zimmerman has for many years been a close observer of California's affairs, and one of its most ardent students of history. Many years ago he began the collection of books descriptive of the history of California and the great west, and continued collecting until he became owner of a library of 10,065 volumes, more than 5,000 volumes of which were devoted to California. Some years ago, when he constructed and moved into the smaller house which he now occupies, he was forced to dispose of his large library, though he still retains some of the rarer publications.

His father was John Zimmerman, who was born at Worms, Germany, and came to the United States in the early '40s. In 1850, by the isthmus route, he arrived in San Francisco and established the new world market at the corner of Leidesdorff and Commercial streets. His slaughter house was at Washer Woman's Bay at the north end of Van Ness Avenue. This later was moved to Pacific Street hill and still later to Potrero and Eleventh. He made this final move to south San Francisco in 1869, and remained there until his death in about 1910. Soon after coming to California John Zimmerman drew lots with his partner, Ernest Voight, as to which one would stay with the meat business and which would follow the mining excitements. John Zimmerman won the choice of the mines, and had an eventful life in the various camps, becoming known from one end of the state to the other. After the abatement of the gold fever he returned to the meat business. John Zimmerman possessed a particularly powerful physique, and he was keenly interested in local politics. At one election a well known prize fighter, Yankee Sullivan, hired for the

occasion, attempted to challenge his right to vote. After John Zimmerman got through with his challenger no further opposition was made to his voting. He bought cattle from all parts of the Pacific Coast. During 1853-55 he ran these cattle at Half Moon Bay.

In San Francisco John Zimmerman married Lena Widman. She was born at Württenberg, Germany, and came with her parents to the United States during the '40s. Her father, John Widman, and her brother, Adolph Widman, in 1846 crossed the plains to California. Meeting General Sutter, they became close friends, Sutter being also a native of Southern Germany and in consequence sought to persuade the newcomers to settle near him. However, they drifted into Sonoma County, where they witnessed the raising of the Bear Flag. Soon after that event they went back to Cincinnati to get their families and outfitted and crossed the plains from St. Joseph, Missouri, arriving in San Francisco in 1849. The Widmans took up land in Contra Costa County and engaged in farming and stock raising. Adolph Widman was a mining engineer, and installed the machinery in the San Francisco mint, becoming its first assayer.

Frederick W. Zimmerman secured a public school education in San Francisco. As a boy he worked in Butchertown for his uncle, Henry Zimmerman, then in the wholesale butcher business. Following that he went to Los Banos with the state surveyors who were running a line for a canal from Tulare Lake to Martinez, on a project which contemplated making the lake the impounding reservoir of the mountain waters and to run a canal for boats and irrigation to Martinez. This project was defeated through legislative action.

Then followed the four year period mentioned above, during which Mr. Zimmerman worked on cattle ranches in Nevada, Wyoming and Idaho. Returning to San Francisco, he engaged in the butcher business and was employed as an inspector for the San Francisco School Department and later became a deputy internal revenue collector. He was serving in that position up to the beginning of the Wilson administration. For a time he was employed by the Shell Company, then became president and general manager of the California Cooperative Meat Company, resigning this position to return to Butchertown, where he is now engaged in slaughtering and a general wholesale meat and cattle business. He is also the founder and at present the auditor of the Bay View Building and Loan Association, which was organized in 1911 and now has over three quarters of a million dollars loaned out in its district. He is secretary and director of the Bay View Community Club and has a large amount of property interests in the Bay View district.

Mr. Zimmerman has long been a leader in the republican party, having represented the party in state and county conventions and on the central committees. He has held minor positions in the offices of the county clerk, auditor and sheriff. Many years ago, during the Indian insurrection in South Dakota, he was one of the volunteers who went to Pocatello, Idaho, and through their efforts succeeded in keeping the red men on their reservation. On July 4, 1883, he and some boy friends inaugurated the fire display on the peak of Glacier Point in the Yosemite, a feature that has been intermittently followed ever since, and of late years has been one of the picturesque sights enjoyed by the campers in the famous National Park. Mr. Zimmerman was one of the charter members of the Butcher's Union, and became identified with the old Labor Council in San Francisco. He is historian of the South San Fran-

cisco Parlor No. 157, Native Sons of the Golden West, and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He married, December 21, 1912, at San Francisco, Miss Martha Belz, a native of Chicago. Her father, Henry Belz, is a retired business man of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman have a son, Fred W., born October 21, 1913, attending grammar school.

Harry William Hutton. With an acknowledged supremacy in maritime law ranking him with the ablest authorities on that subject in the United States, Harry William Hutton, of San Francisco, is in addition a man of most interesting personal achievement and experience. He has earned his own way since he was ten years of age, largely educated himself while following the sea, and has been a leader and fighter, a man of undaunted convictions and a real source in the life and affairs of his home city.

He was born at Tring in Hertfordshire, England, September 23, 1857. His father, John Hutton, also a native of England, brought his family to California in a sailing ship in 1870. He was a marine engineer, machinist and mechanic, and was affiliated with the I. O. O. F. The mother of Harry W. Hutton was Ann (Cato) Hutton, a native of England.

Harry William Hutton, becoming dependant on his own resources and efforts at the age of ten, had to get his education in night school, but his real education proceeded under the inspiration of an ambition that kept him constantly working until he had measured up to the very highest attainments. As a boy and youth he worked in a cracker bakery, newspaper office, job printing offices, soda water factories, etc., developed skill as a machinist, a mechanical draftsman and a marine engineer. He was at sea about seven years, going through the various grades of service from oiler to chief engineer. From the port of San Francisco he made the coast run to Panama, also over the Pacific to China and Japan and also to Australia.

For one year he studied law at the Hastings Law School, and with that start continued his readings while at sea. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, and the following year, engaged in practice. His practice has been general, but largely in the law as affecting the maritime industry and its workers. Probably no lawyer in the west has as large a practice before the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Hutton has established some important precedence in maritime law. He conducted the case of the seamen against the mate of the "Rolph" sailing from New Castle to Chili, securing heavy damages for his clients and sending the mate to McNeill's Island for a number of years for his brutality. This particular case established the fact that a ship having a known brutal mate was classed as unseaworthy. Other questions bearing upon maritime law have been definitely interpreted by the courts in cases conducted by Mr. Hutton.

Mr. Hutton was one of the organizers of the present labor council, and still retains his association with some of its members. Nominally a republican, he has been at all times a fearless fighter and in California politics has antagonized what is referred to as "the machine" and has put himself on the side of better civic government. He represented his party in various state conventions. In 1925 he was candidate for Congress at special elections to fill a vacancy caused by the death of one of the veteran congressman of California. He received a very flattering vote, though all the city papers favored the election of the wife of former

William C. Crittenden

Congressman Kahn. Mr. Hutton was police commissioner of San Francisco during 1901-03.

He has been active in Improvement Clubs at San Francisco, including the Central Civic Council, the Federation of Improvement Clubs, the Golden State Improvement Club and the North Beach Improvement Association. In the course of forty years of active practice Mr. Hutton has accumulated a considerable fortune, largely represented in real estate holdings. These include a number of apartment houses, the Stuart Arms on Polk and Market streets, the Franklin Apartments on Franklin Street between Fulton and Grove, the St. Inez Apartments on Franklin between Mason and Taylor, the Byron Apartments on Franklin between Broadway and Vallejo streets and other properties on Pacific Avenue.

By his marriage to Miss Viola Keeler in 1912 Mr. Hutton has one son, Richard, a student in the San Francisco grammar schools.

William Clark Crittenden is a native Californian, had a boyhood of comparative poverty, yet displayed a brilliance of mind and a degree of courage and enterprise that justified the prophecy of fame for him in the future, and unlike some brilliant youths, who have attained at best only comfortable mediocracy, his position today is that of one of the prominent capitalists and men of large affairs in California. He is a lawyer by profession, but his time is taken up with the management of enormous holdings that represent the earnings of his own efforts.

He was born on a ranch near Modesto, California, his father being likewise a native of California. His grandfather was the Alexander Crittenden, a prominent attorney of San Francisco, who was shot and killed by Laura D. Fair, her trial being one of the notable cases in California fifty years ago. Alexander Crittenden came to California in pioneer times and drew up the first draft of the constitution of the state. The mother of William Clark Crittenden was Mary C. Clark, a native daughter of the state. Her father, William A. Clark, came west about 1850 and had an active part in the stirring events of those days. He was a Virginian and a lineal descendant of the Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expeditions of the Pacific Coast.

William Clark Crittenden attended public schools at Modesto, the Lowell High School in San Francisco, spent three years in the University of California and subsequently went as a Rhodes scholar to Oxford, England. He had come to San Francisco in 1901, a poor boy in ill fitting clothes. Owing to slights put upon him by his schoolmates, because of his rustic appearance, he determined to excel in his studies, and gained one of the best records of scholarship in the Lowell High School. As a result, in 1904 he won the first Rhodes scholarship to Oxford University awarded to the State of California. In high school he was president of the School Athletic Association, and made himself a real leader among his fellow students. When the San Francisco Examiner launched a contest, the prize of which should be a trip around the world, William C. Crittenden was elected as the representative of the Far West. Mr. Hearst awarded a prize for this trip to one student from the east, one from the middle west and one from the far west. At the same time England and France sent representatives around the world in competition east and west by both the Siberian Railway route and the Suez Canal Route to determine by which route the fastest time could be made. Young Crittenden was given ten thousand dollars to wear in a belt around his body, a letter of credit and a ticket to Hongkong, and started on the

journey by way of the Suez Canal. Two of the Americans beat all their foreign competitors, the boy from Chicago making the fastest time by the Siberian Railway route while Crittenden, who traveled about 5,000 miles further by Suez, was about a day later, his time being sixty days.

As a Rhodes scholar he studied three years in Oxford, graduating in the honor schools with the A. B. degree. His extensive travels took him to practically every country in Europe. On returning to California in 1907 he began the practice of law, and followed that as a profession until 1921, when his personal interests had grown so large as to demand all his attention.

Mr. Crittenden has made his great financial success largely through land speculation. He has approximately seventy thousand acres of land in the northern Sacramento Valley, in twelve different non-contiguous ranches. This land is used for the production of cattle, sheep, grain and fruit. He is associated with his uncle, Edward H. Clark of New York, manager of the Hearst estate, in the ownership of the magnificent Insurance Exchange Building on California Street. He also owns the controlling interest in the Jewelers Exchange Building in Los Angeles, is the largest stockholder in the Hotel Senator at Sacramento, built the Weinstock-Lubin Building in Sacramento and at one time was the owner of the Physicians Building, the Wells Fargo Building, the California Title Insurance Building, all in San Francisco, and the American Railway Express Building in Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Crittenden is president of the Insurance Exchange Building Company, the Los Angeles Jewelers Building Company, the Sacramento Building Company, the Express Building Company of Portland, the Securities Land & Improvement Company, the Sacramento Land & Development Company, the Garden Highway Orchard Company, the Garden Highway Mutual Water Company, the Northern Counties Land & Cattle Company, the Monarch Electric Saw Company and various other organizations, these indicating the wide diversity of his holdings and interests.

Mr. Crittenden is a democrat in politics, is a member of the Bohemian Club at San Francisco and is an Episcopalian. He married, June 1, 1917, Miss Margaret Clark. She was born in California, daughter of Fred Clark, of the Hearst estate. They have three children: Peggy L., Mary Crittenden, Wilbur C. Crittenden, Jr.

Paul Stinchfield. Those outside the pale of Christian Science have no adequate idea of the scope and influence of the public practitioners of this belief, but they do realize that the world has become a better and more enlightened place since Divine Love has been more thoroughly understood, and new recruits are being added each day to the almost countless numbers who conduct their lives according to the teachings of Mrs. Eddy. One of the upright men and good citizens of San Francisco who is devoting himself to the public practice of Science is Paul Stinchfield, of 166 Geary Street.

Paul Stinchfield was born at Antioch, California, January 4, 1885, a son of Edwin Hovey Stinchfield, and a descendant of John Stinchfield, the American founder of the family, whose advent into the American Colonies occurred in 1732, first settling in Gloucester, Massachusetts. He and three other men were sent into the wilderness of Maine by the proprietors of Gloucester, Massachusetts, to build the Block-home that had been destroyed by the Indians and re-establish the settlement of New

Gloucester, Maine. The trip across the Atlantic Ocean in those early days, made as it was in sailing vessels, was a matter of weeks, and John Stinchfield found time and opportunity during his voyage to the New World to make the acquaintance and win the love of a fellow passenger, Miss Elizabeth Burns. Their marriage followed their landing, and together they took up the problems of life amid the most difficult of surroundings. Six children were born to the Stinchfields, and two of their sons established the Town of Leeds, Maine, which they named in honor of their father's birthplace. Two of their sons and a grandson were Revolutionary soldiers under Colonel Wadsworth, and members of the family participated in the War of 1812, while there were a number of the name in the war of the '60s.

The paternal great-grandfather of Paul Stinchfield operated the first fulling mill at Farmington Falls, Maine, was selectman and moderator of the town, and a prominent factor in its development. From Maine one branch of the family moved to Michigan and became prominent in the lumbering industry; another representative went to Wisconsin, and a third, Jeremiah Stinchfield, grandfather of Paul Stinchfield, traveled west to California in 1849. He, with others, brought a boatload of lumber as a commercial venture from Boston, Massachusetts, to San Francisco, traveling around the Horn. In the meanwhile gold had been discovered, and soon after he landed he went to the mines in Tuolumne County, California. Two years later he returned to Maine to visit his wife, then went back to his mining, and after a second visit to his family in Maine his wife and son joined him by way of the Isthmus of Panama in 1857. He continued in the mining industry until his death, which occurred at Antioch.

Edwin Hovey Stinchfield, father of Paul Stinchfield, was born at Gold Springs, Tuolumne County, California. For many years he was manager of the Dry Goods store of L. M. Lasell & Company, a leading concern of Martinez, and he was prominent in his community, serving as president of the school board for a long period. Both he and his wife are living in comfortable retirement at Martinez. Prior to her marriage she was Pauline Kennedy, and she was born in Minnesota, of Revolutionary stock, and Scotch-Irish descent.

Paul Stinchfield attended the public schools of Contra Costa County and the Antioch High School. When only twenty years of age he experienced the call to take up the work of Christian Science, and while engaged in various mercantile pursuits, was a close student of the religion. He worked as a salesman in his father's store and later for the White House of San Francisco, and finally became manager of a mercantile house at Stockton, California. In 1908 he joined The Mother Church at Boston, Massachusetts, and for the past ten years has been engaged in the public practice of Christian Science. Of this period five years were spent at Stockton, where he served as first reader, and five years at San Francisco, where he has served as director and president of the Third Church of Christ, Scientist. The year 1918 he spent at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia, when he was sent as a war relief worker for The Mother Church.

Mr. Stinchfield is a member of the California bodies of the Scottish Rite in Masonry, and he also belongs to Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. While at Stockton he was chaplain of its Blue Lodge, and he is now a member of Mount Davidson Lodge, A. F. and A. M. He is also a member of the Board of Managers of the California Society. of the

Sons of the American Revolution, and he belongs to the Commonwealth Club. In politics he is a republican.

On June 31, 1912, Mr. Stinchfield married, at San Francisco, Miss Flora Foeller, a native of San Francisco, a daughter of the late Edwin Foeller, a native of New York, who for many years was associated with Bradstreet's Commercial Agency.

H. Fred Suhr. A notable San Francisco business concern that has been described as "linking science and sentiment in the service of mankind," is the H. F. Suhr Company, Inc., at 2919 Mission Street. As undertakers and general directors this firm has been in existence in San Francisco for over forty years, and three generations of the Suhr family have contributed to its personnel.

The founder of the business was the late Herman Fred Suhr, who was born in Oldenburg, Germany, December 28, 1851, and died March 5, 1921, at the age of seventy years. He was educated in his native town and coming to America, arrived at New York City August 30, 1865. He had ten years of experience in the grocery business in New York before coming to San Francisco in 1875. In this city he was identified with the grocery trade for about ten years. The Suhr family have therefore been pioneers in business in San Francisco. They have been Americans first, last and all the time, and have also had a dignified appreciation of their heritage from the great fatherland. As a family they were active in the upbuilding of the German Lutheran Church at San Francisco, being strong supporters of the Revs. J. M. Buehler and J. Schroeder, the pioneer pastors of the local German Church in San Francisco in connection with the Missouri Synod.

In 1884 Herman Fred Suhr entered the business which has made the Suhr name best known in San Francisco, and even beyond the San Francisco Bay district. Mr. Suhr some years ago expressed the viewpoint of his business as follows: "In every thing there is an ideal, in business as in all other things, and in our business we have sought this ideal." Recently the H. F. Suhr Company, Inc., completed its magnificent new funeral home, perhaps the finest institution of its kind in the west, and this building exemplifies in every way the ideals of its founder. The building presents both a beautiful exterior and interior, and in its furnishings and facilities has avoided every note of suggestiveness to those who gather there in their grief. Here the material surroundings and the studied perfection of service combine to tranquilize the emotions always uppermost on the occasions of death.

In realizing the present stage of achievement the late Herman Fred Suhr had a long and difficult task, beginning in a modest way without experience or precedence to guide him. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of his business his records show that he had conducted 9,225 funerals, averaging more than one a day. Before the fire and destruction of San Francisco he was located at Mission Street, near Fifth. From there he moved to Mission between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth.

Herman Fred Suhr married, August 5, 1876, Miss Anna Ulrich. Three sons were born to their marriage: H. Fred, Adolph F., now deceased, and George L. Inheriting the conscientiousness and sympathetic nature of the father and practically reared in the business, the sons of Mr. Suhr are past masters as funeral directors.

H. Fred Suhr, now the active head and proprietor of the business of H. F. Suhr Company, was born at San Francisco, April 27, 1877. He

was educated in public schools, and his first employment after school was in the old Meusdorffer Hat Company as errand boy. After four or five years with that firm he joined his father in the undertaking business, and has made himself master of both the technique and art of the profession. In 1908 his father sold his interest to Mr. Nelson, H. Fred Suhr, then becoming manager for the latter. In 1923, upon the death of Mr. Nelson, H. Fred Suhr acquired the full ownership of the business. Soon afterwards he incorporated H. F. Suhr Company with a larger capitalization. The business, with its funeral home recently completed, now represents an investment of $500,000. Since Mr. Suhr became the sole owner the facilities have been doubled.

H. Fred Suhr has also made a name for himself in San Francisco public affairs. He was twice elected supervisor of San Francisco, receiving at each election the highest vote on the republican ticket. He became supervisor during the reconstruction period, after the great fire, when the supervisors had the responsibility of looking after many large and costly projects, including the election for the first Hetch Hetchy bonds, the bonds for the new City Hall and the bonds for the extension of the municipal railway tracks on Market Street to the ferries. During the last four years of his service as supervisor he was a member of the Finance Committee. Mr. Suhr has been keenly interested in politics, being a member of the County and State Central Committees, and repeatedly represented his party in State and County Conventions. Mr. Suhr has membership in twenty-four fraternal orders, being a York and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner; a past president of Golden Gate Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, and delegate to state conventions for the past sixteen years; member of San Francisco Lodge No. 3, B. P. O. Elks; all branches of the Foresters; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Woodmen of the World; the Maccabees and Eagles. He is a former member of the Olympic Club.

Mr. Suhr married at San Francisco, September 25, 1900, Miss Edna B. Anderson, a native of San Francisco, and daughter of Captain Peter Anderson. She is a graduate of the high school of her native city. They have two children, the son, Herbert F., now associated with H. F. Suhr Company. The daughter, Miss Winifred A., is a junior in the University of California. Both children have local reputations as tennis players. Miss Winifred Suhr has earned a national reputation in that sport, ranking second to the famous Helen Wills, national champion in 1924. Miss Suhr is a leader in the junior sororities at the university.

William T. Hess. Hess is a name that has been conspicuously identified with Bay City journalism, the moral forces of law and order and business and professional affairs in and around San Francisco for more than seventy years.

The Hess family came to California in 1851. They originated at Coblentz, Germany. The late Frederick Hess was born at Coblentz and was a child when his parents came to America. As a boy he sold newspapers on the streets of New York. He was with his parents when they made the journey around the Isthmus of Panama to California. In San Francisco Frederick Hess happened to apply for a position on the German newspaper, the California Democrat. Until its suspension during the World war this was the oldest daily newspaper west of the Rocky Mountains. Frederick Hess went to work as printer's devil, rapidly learned the trade and a few years later, when the paper became insolvent and was

sold by the sheriff, Frederick Hess was the highest bidder, securing title, and continued its publication steadily for fifty-seven and a half years, until his death in 1914.

Frederick Hess was one of the strong and resourceful men in San Francisco from the pioneer days of the city. He was identified with several of the vigilant committees, being active in the committee which executed the notorious characters Casey and Cora. He was a captain in the Citizen's Vigilant Committee Company in 1879 which quelled the disturbances of the notorious sand lot politician Dennis Kearney. Frederick Hess was not a politician in the sense of being a candidate for office, yet in every worthy movement during those years having for its object the building up and improvement of the city he made himself a part, using effectively his personal influence and the influence of his newspaper. In his character was exemplified that happy union of love for native land and affection for his adopted home and country, so that he was prominent among the German-Americans of California, but none the less loyal to San Francisco and the Golden West. Among institutions which are indebted to him in part for their existence are the German Hospital, now know as the Franklin Hospital; the German Old People's Home at Fruitvale; the San Francisco Bank, formerly the German Savings & Loan Society. He was one of the founders of the San Francisco Verein, now know as the Argonaut Club, and was an honored member of it as long as he lived. He served for a time as director, and for several years prior to his death was the only Christian member left in the organization. Frederick Hess in 1875 printed in his paper the first panoramic view of San Francisco, generally conceded to be a work of art. While during the early years of his California residence his home was in Alameda, he subsequently moved to San Francisco.

Frederick Hess married at Napa, Miss Ellen Schuetze. She was born in St. Louis, her father, William Schuetze, being one of the early pioneers of California. William Schuetze was an uncle of the William Schuetze, a distinguished officer of the United States Navy who at the command of the government made the search for the ill fated Jeanette and found the bodies of the members of that expedition to the north. Captain Schuetze afterwards made two trips to the northern seas with gifts of all kinds from the United States Government to the Eskimoes as a reward for their assistance.

Mrs. Frederick Hess, who died in 1918, is survived by four children: Fred Hess, Jr., who for some time published the California Demokrat under the direction of his father and continued the paper until the World war; William T. Hess, a prominent California attorney; Ella, wife of John McPeak, secretary of the Union Oil Company, with offices in Los Angeles; and Carola, wife of Clinton B. Alsopp, traffic manager of the American Bell Telephone Company in the New England States.

William T. Hess, attorney, with offices in the De Young Building at San Francisco, is a native Californian, and was born at Alameda, September 6, 1869. That was the day his father went out as one of the committee to welcome the first overland trains that passed through that city. William T. Hess was educated in San Francisco public schools, and was one of the founders and president of the Washington Grammar School Association, composed of former pupils who have been away from the school for thirty-eight years and upwards. In 1888 he graduated from the Boys' High School, and was a member of the class of 1893 in

Faithfully
Marshall Stedman.

the University of California. He took his degree in law at the Hastings College of Law in 1894.

Mr. Hess has been a member of the San Francisco bar for over thirty years. He engaged in practice at San Francisco with Isidor Harris, under the name of Harris & Hess. This partnership is still in existence after thirty years, and is the oldest firm of attorneys in the city. They handle a general law practice but specialize in probate work. Mr. Hess has a fluent command of the German language, is well versed in its literature and has a large German clientele, representing many residents abroad who have interests in the United States and also many in California who have interests in Germany and elsewhere.

Mr. Hess, like his father, has not been an aspirant for political honors. However, during Mayor Phelan's administration he served on the Democratic City and County Central Committees. He is a director of the California Home Building Loan Company, and is secretary and director of the German General Benevolent Society, owning and controlling the Franklin Hospital. He owns and conducts a 327-acre ranch in the mountains above the Napa Valley, where he has a large vineyard and a fine country home.

Mr. Hess had a notable part in the scenes following the great San Francisco fire. He was among the first to break through the lines with seven trucks which he had commandeered. When the first shipment of foodstuffs arrived from Los Angeles and interior points he took the seven truckloads of food to the Pacific Heights District and thereafter directed this fleet to other districts where needed. He was untiring in his efforts to see that the people, particularly the women and small children, were well cared for following this catastrophe.

Mr. Hess married at San Francisco, January 21, 1903, Miss Katherine Keys. She was born in Toledo, Ohio, and is a graduate of the University of California. Her father was the late J. B. Keys, a prominent coffee broker at San Francisco. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Hess are: William T., Jr., and Katherine, both students in the University of California, and Fred, attending high school.

Marshall Stedman, actor and poet with a national reputation, has had many years of experience on the legitimate and movie stage and as a teacher. He is founder and head of the Marshall Stedman School of Drama and Elocution, located in Culver City, California.

He was born at Bethel, Maine, August 16, 1874, and was christened with the name of his father, Edward Marshall Stedman, a captain in the United States Navy. His mother was Lila P. Rice, of Boston. Marshall Stedman acquired a liberal education in the South Division High School and the Harvard Preparatory School at Chicago, and the Colorado College at Colorado Springs. His career since early youth has been the stage. For two seasons he played juvenile lead with E. H. Sothern, and was also identified with the Empire Theatre success, "Sowing the Wind." In connection with the old actor, J. H. Gilmore, he conducted the dramatic department of the Chicago Musical College before coming to Los Angeles, where he joined as a member of the faculty the Egan Dramatic School. He retired from that at the beginning of 1924 to establish his own school, the Marshall Stedman School. In pictures he was an actor of leading parts with the Essanay Studio, was studio manager for the Selig Company, and later manager of the Selig Company in Canon City, Colorado, and Prescott, Arizona, during which time he wrote and directed some of

the pictures. Later he was with the Bosworth Company and finally director.

He is a republican and a member of the Episcopal Church. He married for his first wife, in Chicago, Myrtle C. Lincoln. At Los Angeles he married Rieka Krulaars, who is of old Holland Dutch ancestry. Mr. Stedman has a son by his first marriage, Lincoln Stedman, who has made a name for himself in pictures.

Randolph V. Whiting. Among the men of professional and civic prominence in San Francisco is Randolph V. Whiting, a leading member of the San Francisco bar, and official editor of the decisions of the Supreme Court of California and the District Court of Appeals. Mr. Whiting not only enjoys the distinction of being a native son of the Golden State, but can claim a direct ancestral line back to Colonial Virginia and to patriots of the Revolutionary war.

Randolph V. Whiting was born November 30, 1870, at Quincy, Plumas County, California, son of Fenton Berkley and Martha J. (Mastin) Whiting, the former of whom was a lineal descendant of Robert Carter, Colonial governor of Virginia prior to the Revolutionary war. Fenton Berkley Whiting was born in Virginia in 1828, and was but nineteen years old when he crossed the plain to California by ox-team. In the early days of 1850 he followed mining, but in the meantime studied law and later was admitted to practice in the California courts, and during the rest of his life followed his profession, mainly in Plumas County, of which he was county clerk for many years. His death occurred in June, 1898. He married in California Miss Martha J. Mastin, who survives and lives comfortably retired in her home at Burlingame, California. Mrs. Whiting was born at Aberdeen, Mississippi, of an old southern family of English descent and Revolutionary stock. Her father, accompanied by one of his sons, came to California in 1849, and subsequently she and another brother came also to this state by way of the Isthmus of Panama. From the height of her eighty-two years she can look over an interval of marvelous development and wonderful growth.

Randolph V. Whiting attended the public schools and completed his preparation for college at Bowens Academy, a preparatory school, prior to entering the University of California. He entered the latter institution in the Mining College with the class of 1893, but afterwards changed to the law course, graduating from Hastings Law College in 1895 with the degree of LL. B. During this time he was engaged also in educational work, being an instructor in Bowens Academy at Berkeley, preparing pupils for admission to the University of California and other institutions. In May, 1895, he opened his law office in the City of San Francisco, where in honorable practice he has become well and favorably known. From 1900 to 1906 he was assistant district attorney of San Francisco, and since then, as mentioned above, has been the official editor of the decisions of the Supreme Court of California, and a recognized authority in the realm of jurisprudence.

Mr. Whiting married, May 29, 1900, Miss Mary Bowens, of Berkeley, California, daughter of Thomas Stuart Bowens, formerly proprietor of Bowens Academy at Berkeley. Both Mr. Bowens and his father, the latter a clergyman, were graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. Mrs. Whiting is a member of the Episcopal Church and deeply interested in its many benevolent enterprises, is a director of the Infant Shelter, and is also a director of the Y. W. C. A.

In political life Mr. Whiting is a democrat and long has been an influential factor in city, county and state organizations, at present being chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee of California. During the World war he was active in all patriotic movements and served one year and nine months as chairman of a local draft board. He is president of the Legal Aid Society of San Francisco, a member of the Board of Directors of the Regional Plan Association and of the Council of Social and Health Agencies. In the Masonic fraternity he is a member of King Solomon Lodge A. F. and A. M., California Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a past president of Niontic Parlor, N. S. G. W., and belongs to the San Francisco Commercial Club, the San Francisco Golf and Country Club, the Bohemian and the Commonwealth clubs, and to the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of Colonial Governors

Chester Willard Evans, president of C. H. Evans & Co., engineers and machinists, is one of the practical business and professional men of San Francisco, who is using his abilities and money to forward steamboat building and similar activities, and his firm, one of the old ones in this line, is recognized as a leader in such undertakings on the coast. He was born at San Francisco, a son of Chester Hepburn Evans, and a grandson of Chester Burke Evans, of Albany, New York. The Hepburn family came to the American Colonies from Scotland in 1773, and its members were soldiers in the American Revolution.

Chester Hepburn Evans was born at Elmira, New York, January 11, 1847, and died at San Francisco December 21, 1921. He came to California in 1861 by way of the Isthmus of Panama, accompanying his mother, Clara Hepburn Evans, to join her father, Dr. James Hepburn, the latter having come to the state in 1847. He had been in business at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, owning the first iron foundry in that state, and he had built the Croton Dam for New York City. During the twenty-six years he lived in California he was engaged in mining in the vicinity of Mokolumne Hill. Chester Hepburn Evans lived at San Francisco for many years, and became head draughtsman for the Fulton Iron Works, which position he held until 1878, when he bought the interests of Mr. Parker, of the firm of Thomson & Parker, engineers and machinists, which had been established in 1875. In 1885 John Thomson died, and the business was continued by Mr. Evans under his own name until June, 1888, when John Thompson was taken into partnership, and the present name was adopted. The business was incorporated in 1901, but no change was made in its caption. In 1913 Mr. Thompson retired, turning his interest over to Mr. W. W. Fairchild.

The firm of C. H. Evans & Co. has built practically all the river steamers used around the bay; is the manufacturer of the Thomson and Evans fly wheel pumps; the Evans steam steering gear, and does a general marine and machine work business. Mr. Evans was a republican and was active in civic affairs, taking so deep an interest in them that it was almost a religion to him to work for community uplift. Very active in fraternal and social life, he was a past grand of Pacific Lodge, I. O. O. F.; belonged to Mission Lodge Number 169, A. F. and A. M.; Golden Gate Commandery Number 16, K. T.; Golden Gate Chapter, O. E. S., and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He was also a member of the Mechanics Institute and the Union League Club.

On December 28, 1875, Chester Hepburn Evans married Mrs. Margaret Wallace (Craib) Smith at San Francisco, and she was born in Canada. Mrs. Smith had two children by her first marriage, namely: Edward Wallace Smith and Harry L. Smith. She and Mr. Evans had one son.

Chester Willard Evans received his eduactional training in the public schools of San Francisco and at Cornell University, and was graduated from the latter in 1903, with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. Returning to San Francisco after his graduation, he began assisting his father, and when the latter passed away he took over his interests.

During the World war Mr. Evans became an ensign in the United States Naval Reserves, Twelfth Naval District, and was stationed at San Francisco as enrolling officer. After the armistice was signed he was transferred to the United States ship Sequoia, on which he served for a few months.

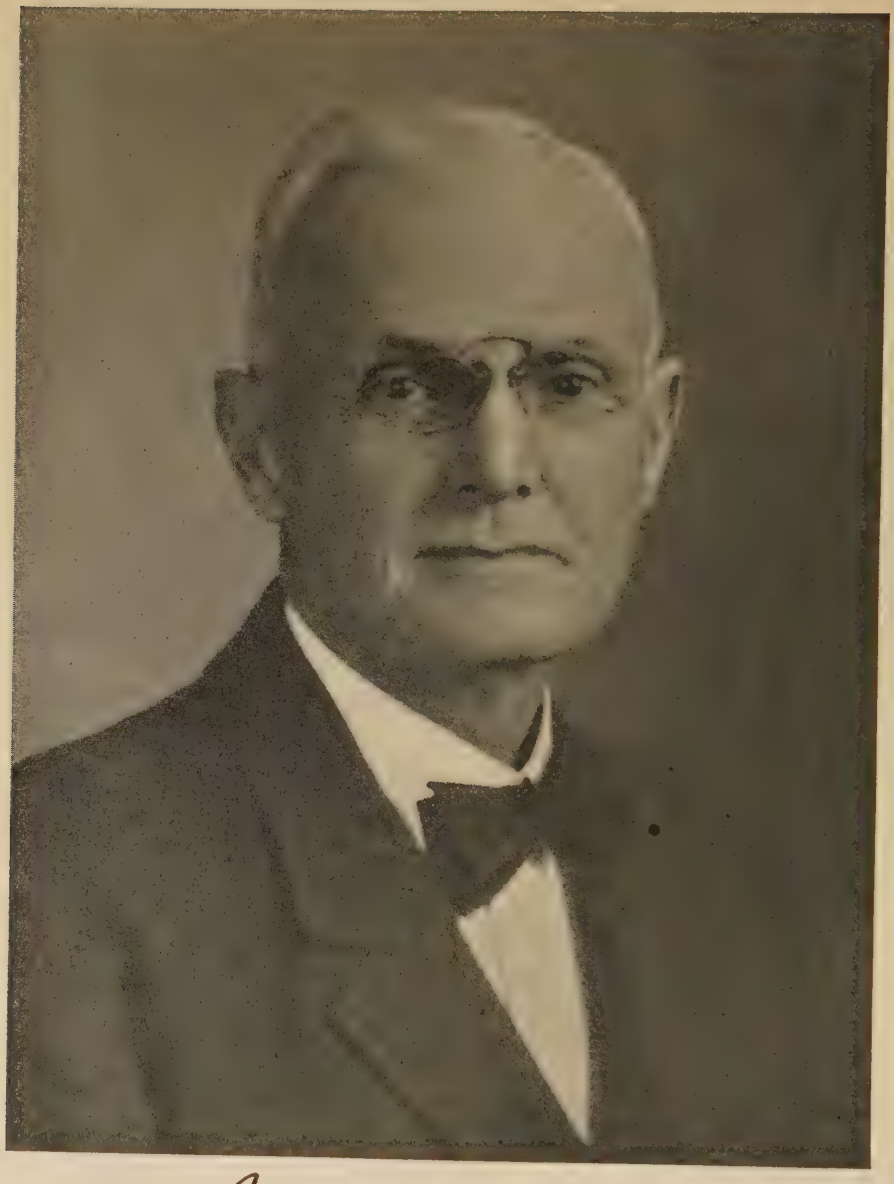
Mr. Evans is a member of Mission Lodge Number 169, A. F. and A. M.; Pyramid Number 1, A. E. O. Sciots; Ithaca, New York, Lodge Number 636, B. P. O. E.; the California Camera Club; Golden Gate Post Number 40, American Legion; Military Order of the World War; the Lions Club; and the Sons of the American Revolution.

On July 8, 1910, Mr. Evans married, at San Francisco, Sadie Marguerite Fritch, a native of Oakland, and a daughter of J. Homer Fritch, a coal and shipping merchant of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have two children: Margaret Willis Evans and Lois Hepburn Evans, both of whom are attending school.

Hon. Tallant Tubbs. While old traditions, old names and old landmarks are cherished by the average Californian, a matter of real pride is brought to light when, in a younger generation, in a bearer of an old and honored California name, is found one thoroughly worthy of public confidence and deserving of the esteem that this hospitable people so generously bestow on occasion. Few old pioneer names are better remembered in San Francisco than that of Tubbs, representing on the Pacific Coast for many years the acme of New England thrift and commercial integrity. From such stock came Hon. Tallant Tubbs, a native Californian, a veteran of the World war, and senator of the State of California.

Senator Tubbs was born at San Francisco, California, May 8, 1897, son of Austin C. and Anne (Tallant) Tubbs, on both sides of English ancestry and of Revolutionary stock. The early members of the Tubbs family came to the Golden State in 1849, making the long and dangerous voyage around Cape Horn out from Massachusetts Bay, and in 1856 Alfred L. Tubbs established the Tubbs Cordage Company, the only rope manufacturing concern on the coast. For nearly seventy years this plant has been in operation at San Francisco, and its product finds its way to all parts of the coast and the Pacific Islands.

Austin C. Tubbs, father of Senator Tubbs, was born in San Francisco and spent his life in this city, and at the time of his death, in 1901, was president of the Tubbs Cordage Company and one of the substantial, reliable business men of this section. He married Miss Anne Tallant, daughter of D. J. Tallant, who was one of the pioneer bankers of this part of the state, long being at the head of the Tallant Bank Company, which later was absorbed by the Crocker National Bank. The Tallants were Virginia people of English descent and large planters at one time in what is now West Virginia.



Geo. C. Edwards

Tallant Tubbs spent his boyhood and received his early education in the public schools of his native city, where he was prepared for college and then entered Yale University. He was a student in that historic institution in 1917, when the United States became involved in the World war. Putting all personal ambition behind him, he laid aside his books and enlisted for military service, making choice of the aviation branch of the army. He prepared in the training school at Berkeley and later, as a second lieutenant, was stationed at San Diego, where he was on duty at the time the armistice was signed.

Following his honorable discharge from the army Mr. Tubbs returned to San Francisco, and in a practical, matter of fact way made his presence known in the offices of the Tubbs Cordage Company, in which he is a director. He accepted a position with the old family house and performed his duties faithfully until called to still larger responsibilities. A young man of education and culture, with favorable social environment, since reaching manhood he has cherished high ideals of citizenship, and on more than one occasion has proved a stalwart champion for public welfare. In his election to the Upper House of the California State Legislature August 26, 1924, the confidence and approval of his fellow citizens were definitely proved by a vote of two to one in his favor. His predecessor was a man who had represented the Nineteenth Senatorial District in the Senate for twelve years. Senator Tubbs is a republican and is the youngest man ever elected to the California State Senate. He is a member of the Yale Club, the Pacific Union, Presidio Parlor N. S. G. W., the United Veterans of the Republic and the American Legion.

Colonel George Cunningham Edwards was a member of the first class at the opening of the University of California, after graduation returned as an instructor, and gave nearly half a century of active service to the institution. Since his retirement he has continued to live in the university community at Berkeley, with home at 2546 Dana Street.

Colonel Edwards represents the distinguished Edwards family, one of the most remarkable in America from the point of intellectual and moral character. He is a descendant of the New England Divine Jonathan Edwards. His father was John Edwards, who graduated from Princeton College with the A.B. degree in 1848 and from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1850. He was then sent by the Board of Missions to old Indian Territory, and remained there until the unsettled conditions during the Civil war drove him out. He then came to California and taught Latin, Greek and mathematics in the old City College at San Francisco. Many years later the Board of Home Missions appointed him to duty at Gilroy, where he spent four years, followed by four years at Visalia and some time at San Juan, California. He was regarded as perhaps the outstanding authority on the Choctaw Indian language in America. Under the auspices of the Board of Missions he was eventually called back to the old Indian Territory, where he continued his service ten years. After retiring he returned to California, where he died in 1905.

Colonel George Cunningham Edwards was born in Indian Territory, now the state of Oklahoma, June 18, 1852, son of John and Rose (Hill) Edwards. He received his early education at Visalia and in the California Military Academy in Oakland, an institution then conducted by Rev. Dr. David McClure. On September 24, 1869, he entered the University of California, when that institution first opened its doors.

He was one of a class of twenty-five Freshmen. During the year the university adopted three Seniors, five Juniors and two Sophomores from the College of California, making the enrollment that year thirty-five students. It was then the smallest college in the world, and Colonel Edwards has lived to see it become the largest of the world's universities. He was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy in 1873. After a brief visit to his home at San Juan he took up his duties as instructor of mathematics and commandant of cadets at the university. After ten years he was made assistant professor of mathematics, later associate professor and finally professor of mathematics, and held that chair until his retirement in 1918.

Colonel Edwards is a member of the Faculty Club, the University Club of San Francisco, the Athenian Nile Club, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Mathematical Society, Sierra Club, Save the Redwood Club, has been a member since 1878 and is vice president of the California Academy of Science, is member of the Board of Trustees and vice president of Mills College, is a trustee and vice president of the Mount View Cemetery Association, and the San Francisco Fly Casting Club. In the university he was a member of the Zeta Psi, being initiated in 1872, belonged to the Golden Bear, Big C, Scabbard and Blade and Skull and Keys societies.

Colonel Edwards married Marietta Harmon, daughter of A. K. P. and Marietta Harmon. They are the parents of three children: Harmon Edwards, who married Sarah Given, of Pittsburgh; George C., Jr., who married Mae Schultz, of Ukiah, and has a son, Raymond Harmon; and Miss Marietta Rose Edwards.

Percy V. Long. One of the able attorneys practicing at the bar of San Francisco, Percy V. Long had a somewhat varied career as a public official, and is one of the most dependable citizens of the city in which he has resided for so many years. He was born at Sonora, Tuolumne County, California, March 26, 1870, a son of William Giles Long, a native of Saint George, Maine, who came to California in 1850 as first mate of a sailing vessel that made the trip around Cape Horn. He arrived at San Francisco in March of that year, and went immediately to Tuolumne County to engage in mining, becoming the owner of the ditch that ran from Jimtown to Camp Sego, Poverty Hill and Quartz Hill, now known as Stent. His partners in this enterprise were P. B. Smith and W. W. Trailer, and they operated under the name of Smith, Trailer & Long.

In the '50s Mr. Long returned to Maine, where he married Miss Mary Jane Linekin. Purchasing a number of vessels, he was engaged in the Atlantic coast trade, but later sold them, and, with his wife, returned to California, making the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama, Mrs. Long riding across the Isthmus on a mule.

In young manhood Mr. Long had been training officer, with the rank of captain, on a transport during the Mexican war, and when war broke out between the North and the South he became a member of the Sonora Home Guards. Later on in life he was very active politically, serving in 1874 and in 1884 as a member of the California State Assembly, and for four years was United States marshal under President Harrison. When John Sedgwick was made internal revenue collector Mr. Long became one of his assistants. Very zealous as a Mason, he was deputy grand master of the order in his district. His death occurred in 1912,

he having survived his wife a year. They had the following children: Robert L., who is a mining superintendent of Kern County, being connected with the Twin Peaks Tunnel of San Francisco as superintendent, and is interested with his two brothers in the development of the North Summee Gold Mine in Kern County; Charles S., who is engaged in the mining business in Kern County, and in fruit growing and agriculture in Tuolumne and Alameda counties; Percy V., whose name heads this review; Jennie A., who is the wife of Frank Doughty, a civil engineer and a member of the firm of Haas & Company; and Mrs. Wilietta Fairbanks, who is a resident of San Francisco.

Percy V. Long attended the public schools of Haywards and the Oakland High School. He was admitted to the bar of California, at Los Angeles, October 10, 1892. From 1891 to 1895 he was deputy clerk of the Supreme Court of the state, and from 1901 to 1903, served as a justice of the peace in San Francisco. From 1903 to 1906, and again from 1907 to 1918, he was city attorney of San Francisco, and has made a record second to none, especially during his last term, as city attorney, which period embraced the rehabilitation following the great fire, in which he accomplished a great work. He is a republican, and has taken an active part in politics, having served on the State Central Committee for many years, and with Mr. Requa had charge of the Cooldige campaign in California during 1924. In addition to his practice Mr. Long is assistant general counsel of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. He belongs to the Bohemian Club, the Commonwealth Club, the N. S. G. W., the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

On May 30, 1900, Mr. Long married Miss Emma B. Sexton, a native of San Jose, California, and a daughter of William Sexton, who came to California in 1852, and became one of the prominent men of Placer County, which he served as sheriff, and from which he was twice elected to the State Assembly as its representative. Mr. and Mrs. Long have two children: Nettie Sexton, who is pursuing her studies in Switzerland; and Mildred Sexton, who is a student of the Girls' High School of San Francisco.

Henry Blossom Mills. Among the business enterprises of the Pacific Coast, the importing and exporting firm of Rolph, Mills & Company occupies a position of marked commercial importance, its many dealings carrying its honorable business name far and wide and adding to the prestige of San Francisco, its home.

Henry Blossom Mills, of the firm of Rolph, Mills & Company, prominent in civic affairs and in business and social life at San Francisco, was born in this city, December 13, 1886, son of Edward T. B. and Eveleen (Blossom) Mills. In Great Britain the name of Mills for many years has represented such intelligent and loyal citizenship that on many occasions it has won great favor from the crown, and among his English ancestors Henry Blossom Mills, sturdy American that he is, is glad to be able to claim the distinguished Sir John Mills of Gramercy Hall. The father of Mr. Mills was born at Grahamstown, South Africa, while his father was serving in a post of honor and responsibility as representative of the British Government. In the early '50s Edward T. B. Mills came from South Africa to San Francisco with the jute and bag firm of Neville & Company, and became a citizen of prominence and usefulness in California. In those early days he was a member of the Vigi-

lance Committee, and was one of the founders of the early order of Commercial Travelers and at one time was president of that organization. He belonged also to the Bohemian Club and was a prominent in Masonry, master of California Lodge Number 1, A. F. and A. M. His death occurred in 1921. The mother of Mr. Mills was born in New York and belonged to an old settled family of the Empire State, of English descent. Her brother, Prof. Thomas Blossom, a very prominent mining engineer, at one time was a member of the faculty of Columbia University.

Henry Blossom Mills has practically spent his life in his native city. He was educated in Trinity School and Bates University, and when ready to enter business life became connected with the Pacific Coast Coal Company, later with the shipping and commission firm of Williams-Dimond & Company, and still later with the firm of W. R. Grace & Company. Mr. Mills then organized the firm of Rolph, Mills & Company, in partnership with Thomas Rolph, importers and exporters of iron, steel, coke, glass and metals. They are also representatives on the Pacific Coast of Eastern manufacturers of iron and steel.

Mr. Mills married at San Francisco, September 22, 1909, Miss Mary Arline Metzner, who was born at San Francisco. Her mother, Mrs. Josephine (Prior) Metzner, belonged to the James K. Prior family, long prominent in this city. They have two children: Arline and Henry Knight Mills, both of whom are still in school. Mrs. Mills is a member of the Forum and Woman's Athletic clubs and other representative organizations, and is an active worker in the Presbyterian Church and in the cause of charity.

In political life Mr. Mills is a republican but has never been a seeker for public office. As a loyal party man he has assisted in many local campaigns and has been outspoken on many questions of great civic importance. He is a member of the Commercial Club and since 1918 has been a member and vice chairman of the Playground Commission. He is a past master of the California Lodge Number 1, A. F. and A. M., and belongs to the Masonic Club, also to the Bohemian and the Presidio Golf clubs, and is a life member of the San Francisco Press Club.

Lee F. Randolph. Among the men of national and international distinction in the field of arts and letters attracted to California and doing their productive work in the state is the director of the California School of Fine Arts at San Francisco, Lee F. Randolph. Mr. Randolph gained some of the honors coveted by all artists in the great art centers of the world before coming to California to take the direction of the School of Fine Arts.

The California School of Fine Arts was founded by the San Francisco Art Association in 1874, and since 1893 has been affiliated with the University of California. On the University of California faculty Mr. Randolph is professor of painting, drawing and anatomy. This school, devoted to the cultivation of the fine arts, has a brilliant record of achievement, having numbered among its students many prominent in the art world today. The school has an enrollment of over eight hundred and at times a daily class attendance of five hundred and sixty.

Mr. Randolph was born at Ravenna, Ohio, June 3, 1880, son of Rev. Reuben F. and Clara N. (Lee) Randolph. His mother, a native of Virginia, was a distant relative of the Robert E. Lee family. Rev. Reuben F. Randolph, of the noted Virginia Randolph family of Revolutionary

John W. Vaughn

stock, whose ancestors came from Scotland two centuries ago, was born in Chautauqua, New York, and became a Methodist minister in Western New York and Pennsylvania. He was a noted lecturer, possessed wonderful magnetism and scholarship, and spent some time abroad as a student in Berlin and other European centers.

Lee F. Randolph was educated in public schools of Ohio, and at the age of seventeen, in 1897, entered the Cincinnati Art Academy, where he remained for years, continuing his work with the Art Students League of New York. For thirteen years he was abroad in Europe, two years with his father at Berlin. For four years he attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris, the Atelier Leon Bonnat and the Julien Academy and Academie Colorossi in Paris. Four years were spent in study at Rome and Florence. He exhibited at the Paris Salon and the international exhibits in Rome, and several of his etchings are in the collection of the Luxembourg Museum at Paris.

After his return from Europe Mr. Randolph came to California, in February, 1914, and two years later, in 1916, accepted the position of director of the California School of Fine Arts. In addition to his duties as directing head of the institution he is teaching drawing, painting and anatomy. Mr. Randolph is known for his work as a figure, portrait and landscape painter and etcher. In this country his work has been exhibited at the Art Institute of Chicago, the Cincinnati Museum and the San Francisco Museum of Art, and he was awarded a medal for a painting at the San Francisco Exposition of 1915.

He is a member of the Bohemian Club, the San Francisco Art Association, Chicago Society of Etchers, and California Society of Etchers. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Randolph married, July 15, 1910, Miss Marion Willson Ellis, who was born at Hollister, San Benito County, California, daughter of Frank W. Ellis, a business man and rancher of that city.

John W. Vaughn, who is treasurer of the Occidental Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles, has been a resident of Southern California nearly forty years, and has made himself well known, at first in the drug business, later in real estate, and finally in insurance.

Mr. Vaughn was born in New Jersey and was educated in the Pennington Seminary. He is a graduate of pharmacy, and was a pharmacist and druggist for a number of years. On coming to Los Angeles in 1886 he engaged in the drug business at the corner of Fourth and Spring streets, in the heart of the downtown section. He was in business there nearly fifteen years. He took up real estate in 1900, and handles many important transactions in city and farm lands.

Mr. Vaughn was one of the organizers of the Occidental Life Insurance Company, and since its organization has devoted most of his time to his duties as treasurer and vice president. The majority of investments made by the company have been made under his supervision, and they have been attended without a single dollar's loss. Mr. Vaughn is also a director in several companies in Los Angeles, and is the owner of a large amount of real estate, including ranches as well as city properties. He has given generously of his time and means to the promotion of the community welfare. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, is a Knights Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and a life member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

Mr. Vaughn married Miss Stella Hutchinson, of Los Angeles. She was born in the State of Maine and came to Los Angeles as a child in 1885, finishing her education in Los Angeles and in the Baptist College. She is a member of the Woman's Club, the Ebell Club and the Friday Morning Club. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn have one daughter, Audrey, wife of Justis J. Schmidt, of Los Angeles, and their two grandchildren are Mary Jane and John Vaughn.

Audrey, the daughter, is a graduate of the Girls' Collegiate School of Los Angeles, and studied French in Paris, France, one year. Justis J. Schmidt, who was with the Marines during the World war, was born in Los Vegas, New Mexico. He is a graduate of Stanford and also graduated in law, and now has charge of a department in the Commercial National Bank.

Arthur Fisk, music publisher at 908 Market Street, San Francisco, has contributed much to the general advancement of the musical art in California, and on the score of his individual attainments deserves to rank with that brilliant company of talented men and women who for two generations have contributed to the fame of San Francisco.

Arthur Fisk was born at Elko, Nevada, January 14, 1877, a westerner by birth, but a cosmopolitan through the experience of his later years. His father, also Arthur Fisk, was born in New York, of Revolutionary stock and English descent, the first Fisk coming to this country in 1632. One of the family was a chaplain and another a private soldier in the Continental forces during the Revolution. Arthur Fisk, Sr., went to Nevada in the early days, making his home at Elko, and as an attorney acted as the legal representative for some of the large mining companies that centered there. Arthur Fisk, Sr., married Eloise Ingalls, who was born in New York and now resides in Denver, Colorado. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames, tracing her ancestry direct to the Mayflower. Through her mother she is a descendant of Laban Bates, who was a private soldier under Captain Jesse Holbrook in the Revolutionary war, his official record including enlistment on April 19, 1775, and discharged on August 7, 1780.

Arthur Fisk, the musician, was educated largely in the east. He was carrying fourth grade subjects when only six years of age. He studied in Pennsylvania for a time, was also a cadet in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and during the Spanish-American war, while in Arizona, enlisted in the First Volunteer Cavalry and saw active service in Cuba under Colonel Theodore Roosevelt with the "Rough Riders." After that war he went to Bowlder, Colorado, and studied civil engineering at the University of Colorado. He was awarded the degree Civil Engineer, but followed the profession for only a comparatively brief time. For fifteen months he was engaged in engineering work in Sonora and Chihuahua, Mexico.

The supreme gift conferred him at birth was musical talent. He is one of those few persons who have that delicate perception of tone values known as "actual pitch." He began playing the violin when six or seven years of age, and however attractive the opportunities have been in other fields for his varied talents he has followed the profession of music as his overmastering enthusiasm. After his work as an engineer in Mexico and on his return to El Paso he became a member of the Olympia Opera Company, with which he traveled. He was also with the West Minstrel Show, going to Nome, Alaska, in 1901. On breaking with West he and

the harp player went to Australia and saw a great deal of the world before returning to San Francisco. Mr. Fisk was the leader for Halahan & Getz, who opened the first theatre after the great fire. He was arranger for the Jerome H. Remick Music Company and is now western arranger for that firm.

Recognizing the possibilities for sheet music, in 1918 he engaged in the music publishing business for himself, publishing his own and the compositions of others. As a composer he has several big hits to his credit, which he sold outright, including the familiar compositions, "Broken Hearts," "Poppy Jade," "Lucky Rabbit Foot," "Sweethearts," and others. Mr. Fisk was the only individual music publisher who weathered the depression on the Pacific Coast following the hoof and mouth disease epidemic. At the same time he has kept up his work as violinist and for some years has conducted classes and given individual instruction in harmony.

He is a member of the Musicians Union, the Veterans of the Spanish-American War, is a Knights Templar Mason and Shriner, an Elk, member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and has been active in local politics, serving on the County Central Committee of the republican party.

Mr. Fisk married at Santa Cruz Miss Helena McDermott, a native of San Francisco. She is an accomplished actress, being for a number of years with the Bishop Company and with Billy Ellerford. Her mother was on the stage for some years.

THOMAS HERBERT MEANS. The work of Thomas Herbert Means as an agricultural and irrigation engineer should make his name long and favorably known in California. He is one of the outstanding authorities today on most of the problems involved in agricultural and irrigation engineering in this state.

Mr. Means was born at Waterford, Virginia, November 15, 1875, son of Samuel C. and Rachel Ann (Bond) Means, his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Virginia. She was a descendant of Quaker stock, her family having been in the colonies since the early part of the seventeenth century. Samuel C. Means was a flour miller by occupation, was of Irish descent and of Revolutionary stock. During the Civil war he was a captain of border scouts and participated in much fighting against Mosby and other southern gorillas.

Thomas Herbert Means grew up in the city of Washington, attended public schools there and Columbian, now George Washington, University. He took his A. B. degree in that school in 1898 and in 1901 the university awarded him the degree of Master of Science. On graduating he entered the service of the federal government, serving in the Department of Agriculture, and since 1900 has been identified with the United States soil survey, becoming engineer of soils in the United States reclamation service in 1904 and in 1910 was made project engineer of the United States reclamation service. This brought him in touch with the reclamation and irrigation projects of the west, covering not only California but other states on the Pacific slope. He was the first engineer in charge of the Newlands project in Nevada, involving 200,000 acres adjacent to Reno. Since coming to San Francisco in 1910 he has given his time almost entirely to agricultural engineering and irrigation development. Mr. Means was connected with the Tule & Baxter Creek projects in Lassen County. He was the engineer who carried out the construction of the tunnel to Eagle Lake through which water was brought to irrigate

25,000 acres of land at Susanville. He built part of the Anderson Cottonwood irrigation district and the Happy Valley irrigation district in Shasta County, involving about 45,000 acres. He built the Los Molinas irrigation project in Tehama County, involving ten thousand acres. He built the Corcoran irrigation district in Kings County, affecting 50,000 acres, and built the Banta Corbona in San Joaquin County, involving 15,000 acres. A dozen or more other irrigation districts and enterprises have had some of his service and counsel as an irrigation expert.

Mr. Means is a consulting engineer in San Francisco. He is individually owner of a ranch in the Sacramento Valley. Mr. Means as a youth served as a cadet in the National Guard in the District of Columbia. He is a republican, a member of the Masonic fraternity at Berkeley, belongs to the University and Engineers Club of San Francisco and to the American Society of Civil Engineers. He prepared as author a number of reports on irrigation and agricultural engineering published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Means married, November 6, 1900, Miss Constance Adams, of Washington, D. C. Her father, Crawford W. Adams, was a supervising inspector of the customs service. Mr. and Mrs. Means have two children: Miss Alice, a graduate of the University of California, and Thomas Moore Means, a student in the University of California.

Very Rev. John Rogers, whose consecrated services to the Church of California over a period of more than thirty-five years have received appropriate recognition in papal grief conferring upon him the title of Monsignor as the chief monument to his labors in the restored and wonderfully beautiful downtown church in San Francisco, St. Patricks.

Father Rogers was born at Enniscorthy, Ireland, September 12, 1863, son of James and Mary (Mansfield) Rogers. His father was identified with mercantile business in Ireland. Rev. John Rogers acquired his early education under the Christian Brothers in Ireland, in Rockwell College under the Fathers of the Holy Ghost, in St. Peters College at Wexford and the Foreign Missionary College at All Hollows, Dublin.

Ordained a priest June 19, 1887, and coming to California in September of the same year, he was appointed assistant rector of Holy Cross Church in San Francisco. On January 1, 1892, he was appointed rector of the missionary parish of Tomales, comprising an area of 120 miles north and south on the Pacific Coast. In this district during his labors he built five churches and a parish residence. After twelve years he was appointed assistant rector to St. Rose Church in San Francisco, and following that, rector of St. Brendans. On August 15, 1905, he was appointed administrator of St. Patricks Parish, and on the death of Rev. Peter Gray succeeded him as rector of the parish. This is the smallest parish in the United States, located in the business district of the city, its area being four blocks one way and five blocks the other. An oasis of religious inspiration in the heart of a great city, a magnificent program has been conceived and is in process of being carried out by Father Rogers. In connection with the church is planned a high school, a social center building, a day home for children for working men and also a hostel for men out of work. It was in 1919 that Father Rogers was made a member of the Papal Household, with the title of Monsignor.

Father Rogers had been identified with St. Patricks Parish only a brief time before the great fire, which left nothing standing of the old building but the shell. In less than twenty years the work of restoration

Brother N. Gregory

has been carried out until Ralph Clam, the great authority on Gothic architecture, pronounces it the only church in San Francisco the lines of which are pure Gothic.

In this church Father Rogers through many years of self-sacrificing labor has realized the great ideal of making it an enduring manifestation of the apostolic spirit of the Irish people, an expression in stone and architectural lines of Erin's heritage from the past, her "lightning spirit," the love of learning and the artistic bent, which expressed itself in poetry and metal work. The accomplishment of this ideal has entailed thousands of miles of journeying, repeated crossing of the Atlantic, visits to France for the Caen stone of St. Patrick's own fatherland, a five years search for the translucent green marble of Connemara, conferences with artists, talks with his own parishoners.

The donor of the beautiful altar was William H. Leahy, a memorial to his mother, who used to worship at St. Patricks. On the gospel side is the figure of St. Patrick, on the epistle side stands St. Brigid, while on one of the flanking towers is that Columbanus which carried Irish culture into the heart of Italy, and on the other is St. Columkhille, who evangelized Northern Britain.

The stained glass windows of the apse reveal the figure of the apostle of Ireland, the archiepiscopal crozier in his hand, the four Evangelists and the Saints of Erin. Told in all the beauty of stained glass are the visions of St. Patrick. The methology of ancient Ireland is set forth in the windows of the clerestory, showing Tiernanog, the land of the ever young, and Tirfaton, the land beneath the sea; also the legends of Diarmuid, the hero who fought with a monster that long devastated the land; and the story of the Children of Lir, a king of Erin whose witch wife changed their children to swans. According to the symbolism of Gothic architecture, the pillars of the church represent the apostles, while on the floor in a four fold dream is a mosaic representation of the river of life. These and many other art treasurers will combine to make St. Patrick a church which all will love for its beauty and the Irish will cherish as a monument of their race.

St. Mary's College, at Oakland, is an institution that for more than half a century has supplied intellectual, moral and religious training to the youth of the San Francisco Bay district. It was founded in San Francisco in 1863. The college was removed to Oakland in 1889. The State Board of Education conferred upon it corporate powers in 1872, permitting it to confer degrees and other privileges accorded to universities.

The object of St. Mary's College is to give a liberal education under the most approved methods and in an environment which recognizes the safeguards of religion. While it endeavors to meet all the demands of modern training, no department is given exclusive prominence in its course of study. The end of the various courses is to familiarize the student with the principles of knowledge and their application, and to develop a broad and vital culture which finds its outlet in efficiency.

The Brothers of the Christian School, otherwise known as the Christian Brothers, are in charge of St. Mary's College. The Christian Brothers are a body of lay religious teachers founded in the seventeenth century. Of French origin, this teaching congregation spread rapidly through practically all parts of the civilized world until it numbers

today some 20,000 Brothers. About 1200 of these are engaged in educational work in the United States and our territorial possessions.

The Christian Brothers came to California in 1868, at the urgent request of Archbishop Alemany of San Francisco, and assumed the direction of St. Mary's College. They now conduct many other schools on the Pacific Coast.

The president of St. Mary's College is Brother U. Gregory, who was born at San Francisco in 1877, son of Arthur J. and Elizabeth (O'Neill) Mallon. He was educated in Sacred Heart College, in the Christian Brothers Junior College, and in the Christian Brothers Training School at Martinez, where he prepared for normal work, remaining there until 1894. From 1894 to 1900 he taught in the parochial schools at Oakland and was then assigned to his former school, the Sacred Heart, as teacher in the high school department, where he remained from 1901 to 1910. From 1910 until 1917 he was president of Sacred Heart, and in the latter year became president of St. Mary's College at Oakland.

The dean of St. Mary's College is Brother Lawrence Sixtus. He was born in Chicago in 1875, son of John Dalton and Sarah Bannigan. He was educated in the Chicago Brothers School, and in the Christian Brothers College, at St. Louis, which conferred upon him the Masters Degree in 1902. In 1910 he became president of the Christian Brothers College at St. Louis, serving there until the institution was burned in 1916. After that he was head of different Brothers Schools in the St. Louis province, including such cities as Duluth, St. Paul, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis and Memphis. In 1925 he came to his present post as dean of St. Mary's College of Oakland.

Edward Jenkins Pringle, a native son of California, has practiced law in San Francisco for over thirty years, and his father was one of the pioneer members of the California bar.

Mr. Pringle is descended from one of the most distinguished Colonial families of South Carolina. The Pringles were Scotch Presbyterians, who with other Scotch Protestants formed a special colony in South Carolina, being granted a tract of land in 1732. Robert Pringle, who came over about that time, became a prominent merchant in Charleston. He was the father of John Julius Pringle, who served on a special mission to France during the Revolution and after that war was for a brief time United States district attorney by special request of President Washington and subsequently was attorney general of South Carolina. He was offered but did not accept the post of attorney general of the United States from President Jefferson. One of the historic landmarks of the city of Charleston for many years was the Pringle house on King Street.

Edward J. Pringle, father of Edward Jenkins Pringle, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, was educated for the law, practiced for a time in New York and in 1853 came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and steamer to San Francisco. He resumed his law practice on the Pacific Coast and was a member of the famous old law firm of Whitcomb, Pringle & Felton, his partners being A. C. Whitcomb and John B. Felton. At the time of his death, in 1899, he was serving as a commissioner of the Supreme Court.

Edward J. Pringle married Cornelia Johnson, a native of New Orleans, and now a resident of San Francisco. Her father, Sydney L. Johnson, was one of the first Code commissioners in California. The

ancestors of the Johnson family were English and among the first settlers in Connecticut. Edward Jenkins Pringle has two brothers, S. J. and Covington Pringle, both engaged in the real estate business at San Francisco.

Edward Jenkins Pringle was born at San Francisco, January 29, 1870, and acquired his education in the public schools of Oakland and in the University of California, where he graduated with the degree Ph. B. He continued his education in the Hastings Law College, was admitted to the bar in 1894 and has enjoyed a successful general practice since that date.

His only important commercial interest is as a director in the California Sea Products Company. This company, which was formed to rejuvenate old whaling interests on the Pacific Coast, owns four whaling boats and conducts two stations, one at Moss Landing in Monterey County and one at Trinidad in Humboldt County. All parts of the whale caught are used for some commercial product. In 1923 the catch was about 450 whales, and in 1924 about 225, the low figure that year being due to unfavorable weather conditions. The boats range only in a radius of seventy or eighty miles.

Mr. Pringle is a republican and has been active in his party, particularly in state conventions under the old election laws. He is a member of the San Francisco, California and American Bar Associations, and belongs to the Pacific Union Club, Commonwealth Club and Public Spirit Club. He married, January 15, 1900, Mariam Moore, daughter of A. D. Moore, of the Moore, Smith Lumber Company. Mr. and Mrs. Pringle have one daughter, Frances P., wife of R. G. McDonald, of the McDonald Lumber Company at San Francisco.

Edward J. Talbott, of the San Francisco bar, has in a period of twenty years achieved recognition as one of the leading lawyers of the state in probate and corporation work. He had seldom appeared as counsel in a criminal case, and his activities are therefore not as well known to the public as those of some lesser lights of the bar.

A native son of California, he was born at Lompoc in Santa Barbara County August 9, 1878, son of William L. and Amelia (Irwin) Talbott. His mother's ancestors included several noted jurists. His grandfather, James Matthew Talbott, was a California forty-niner, making the trip by way of the isthmus. Subsequently he returned to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and in 1851 brought out his family. James M. Talbott was engaged in mining, later was in the pottery industry and finally gave his declining strength to farming. William L. Talbott, father of Edward J., was three years of age when the family came to California in 1851. He has been a prominent citizen of Santa Barbara County, a farmer and stock grower, and is now serving his second term as a county supervisor, while in 1893 he was a member of the State Legislature.

Edward J. Talbott was educated in the grammar schools at Lompoc, completed his high school course in the spring of 1896 and in August of the same year entered the University of California. He took the scientific course, graduating with the degree Bachelor of Science in May, 1900. It was only at the close of his college career that eh fully determined upon the profession of the law. Then entering Hastings College of Law of the University of California, he remained a diligent student two years and in May, 1902, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of California as a qualified attorney. Mr. Talbott from the first has engaged in practice at San Francisco. His partnership with William

J. Herrin continued until Mr. Herrin's death in 1913. Since that date Mr. Talbott has practiced alone. His office is at 704 Market Street.

During the past ten years Mr. Talbott has been one of the attorneys in the litigation over the estate of Thomas Bell. Mr. Bell at one time was the wealthiest man on the Pacific Coast, his property aggregating some $20,000,000 in value. He lost it chiefly through unwise investments until at the time of his death, in 1892, his estate was worth about $200,000 with outstanding debts of twice as much. On lands owned by the estate oil was subsequently discovered, and the administrators, taking advantage of this, built the estate until today its value is approximately $5,000,000. Mr. Talbott is one of the administrators. The litigation over the estate has been one of the longest drawn out and hardest fought cases in California's legal history. The case has been in the Probate Court for twenty-three years, and several years will probably lapse before the various claims to the property are adjudicated.

As a probate lawyer Mr. Talbott has been an attorney in other cases involving large estates. He is general counsel for a number of corporations, including the San Francisco Sulphur Company, which handles the bulk of the business of the import and export of sulphur through San Francisco. Mr. Talbott is interested financially in this corporation and in other companies.

He is a republican in politics, although he has never sought political honors. His profession is his hobby as well as his vocation, and he has found little occasion for the social organizations, though he is a member of the B. P. O. Elks and the National Geographic Society. Mr. Talbott married in 1906, at San Francisco, Lillie V. Rose, a native of Minnesota and daughter of Ephralim S. Rose. They have one daughter, Lillie Irene, now a student in high school.

Joseph Albert Brown, San Francisco attorney, with offices in the De Young Building, is well and favorably known in professional circles and through his civic and social connections.

He was born at San Francisco, January 5, 1883. His father, A. J. Brown, was born in London, England, representing one of the old English families. For many years he was a teacher in English schools and universities, and after coming to California followed his profession in the schools of San Francisco until his death. A. J. Brown married Flora Beck, a native of Germany.

Joseph Albert Brown grew up in San Francisco, attended public schools in that city and finished his literary education in the University of California. During his twenty odd years in law practice he has specialized in corporation law and has represented a clientele of very important interests.

He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine, belongs to all the branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a member of the San Francisco Lodge No. 3, B. P. O. Elks, the Masonic Club and the Commonwealth Club. He has served on the central committees of the republican party.

Mr. Brown married, February 10, 1912, Miss Genevieve McKinley, who was born at Visalia, in Tulare County, California. Her father, J. B. McKinley, a relative of President McKinley, has been a prominent hotel man in Tulare County and a large property owner there. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have three children, all attending school: Genevieve Ailsa, Joe and Patricia.

W. A. Rouse

WARREN A. ROUSE, a man whose sterling attributes of character found expression in all of the relations of his long and worthy career, was for many years one of the representative business men of Oakland, and was here a veteran figure in the commission business at the time of his death, which occurred September 13, 1925.

Mr. Rouse was a native of the state of Michigan and was a scion of a pioneer family of that commonwealth, as is attested by the date of his birth, which there occurred, at Gun Plain, August 27, 1846. He was a son of Jonas and Sarah (Downing) Rouse, whose marriage was solemnized January 1, 1829, and whose devoted companionship of nearly half a century was severed by the death of Mr. Rouse April 16, 1878.

Jonas Rouse was a man of strong and fine personality and large achievement, and he resided during various periods in the state of California, his death occurring in Plainwell, Michigan, his wife having survived him a number of years. Jonas Rouse was born at Bennington, Vermont, July 3, 1808, and such were the financial circumstances of his parents that at the age of eight years he was indentured, or "bound out," to a man who soon afterward removed to the western part of the state of New York. This man utterly failed to observe the terms of the indenture agreement, and thus the boy not only received very limited educational advantages but also suffered under the discipline inflicted by a hard and unkind taskmaster. Jonas Rouse endured this life of drudgery and ill usage for a period of seven years, in Seneca County, New York, and he then apprenticed himself in a machine shop at Troy, New York, where he became a skilled mechanic and won advancement, besides having gained a circle of loyal friends. In 1836 Mr. Rouse invented and patented a machine for making wrought-iron table hinges, and this machine scored a remarkable success in its initial operation—in fact, the same type of machine continues in use to the present time, the accuracy and efficiency of Mr. Rouse's invention having made the device one that did not require later improvements. Like many other young inventors, Mr. Rouse did not receive appreciable financial returns from his invention.

In 1837, the year that marked the admission of Michigan Territory to statehood, Mr. Rouse removed with his family to the new state, where, in the Gun Plains district, he eventually became the owner of a well improved farm estate, he having reclaimed much of his land from the virtual wilderness. He continued to work at his trade at intervals, and it is a matter of record that he constructed the first steam engine used in navigating the Grand River in Michigan, besides having built machinery for several pioneer woolen mills in that state.

In 1853 Jonas Rouse came to California, partly for the benefit of his health but more insistently for the purpose of meeting what he considered a personal financial obligation that he had assumed in behalf of a man who had here failed in business. He was not legally responsible for this debt of $3,000, but he worked in a machine shop at Sacramento until he had earned enough to pay the amount, he having thus avoided the use of funds that he might have raised in Michigan, but to obtain which under such conditions he felt might handicap the members of his family. Mr. Rouse had in his boyhood and youth close fellowship with adversity, and this resulted in creating in him a deep and abiding human sympathy, so that he was ever looking for opportunities to help others. In 1856 Mr. Rouse returned to his home in Michigan, but his

rheumatic troubles returned in full force, with the result that he returned to California before the close of that year and here remained until 1858. From that year until 1867 he continued to reside on his Michigan farm, and in the latter year he there removed to the village of Plainwell, in his home county of Allegan, and resumed his active association with mechanical enterprise. He aided much in the development and upbuilding of the village, served as a member of its first municipal Board of Trustees and finally as president of the board. As chief executive of the village government he was instrumental in giving to Plainwell an efficient waterworks system, he having individually supplied money for the installation of the plant and having superintended this installation.

In the winter of 1876-7 Mr. Rouse made his final visit to California, and when he passed to the life eternal, April 16, 1878, he left to posterity the record of a career of honor and usefulness, the while he had ever commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men. Mr. Rouse was long and prominently affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the Encampment branch, and it is interesting to record that his initiation in this order occurred in California, in 1854, when he became a member of Eureka Lodge No. 22 at Sacramento. Jonas Rouse had worthy pioneer association with California, and this tribute to his memory is consistently entered.

Warren A. Rouse was reared and educated in Allegan County, Michgan, where much of his early experience was in connection with the activities of the home farm. He first came to California in company with his father, and his appreciation of the manifold advantages and attractions of this state eventually led to his establishing here his permanent home. At Oakland he was associated with his brother William H. in establishing the first commission house in the Eastbay district, in 1877. He continued his active association with this important phase of industrial and commercial enterprise many years, and was a resourceful and vigorous figure in the upbuilding of a large and important commission business, the headquarters of which were finally established in the newer wholesale market district of Oakland.

Mr. Rouse achieved substantial success in his business activities, and his appreciation of the civic stewardship that such success involved was shown in his loyal and liberal support of measures and enterprises making for the general advancement of his home city. He was one of the pioneer business men and honored and influential citizens of Oakland at the time of his death, and in every relation of his career he accounted well for himself and conferred honor upon the city and state of his adoption.

In the year 1879 was solemnized the marriage of Warren A. Rouse and Miss Carrie E. Grabner at Sacramento, California. Mrs. Rouse was born in January, 1858, and is a daughter of the late George F. and Minnie (Knapp) Grabner, honored pioneers of California, as well as of Nevada and Iowa. Mrs. Rouse was born at Waterloo, Iowa, where her father was engaged in the cutlery business until 1861, when, with his family, he crossed the plains to Nevada and established himself in the same business at Virginia City, removal having later been made to California, where he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives. Mrs. Rouse still maintains her residence at Oakland, where she retains the attractive home at 705 Thirty-fourth Street. As the popular chatelaine of this beautiful home she has long made it a center of

gracious hospitality and connection with the representative social activities of Oakland. Mr. Rouse is survived likewise by five children: Mrs. Charles Lee, who has two children, Myrtle and Hazel; Mrs. L. W. Rollins, whose two children are Lorraine and William Rouse Rollins; Mrs. George J. Beecher; William H., who is prominently identified with business interests in his home city of Oakland, his children being three in number, Willa, Warren and Jean; and Mrs. John F. Moore, of Santa Barbara, whose one child, Faxon, is deceased.

Clyde Leroy Seavey, member of the State Railroad Commission, with offices in the statehouse at San Francisco, has been a Californian about thirty years, and has earned some high distinctions, based on important service in public positions.

He was born at Dixon, Illinois, October 10, 1874, and is of English ancestry and Revolutionary stock in the paternal line, being a descendant of William Seavey, who landed in Massachusetts in 1630. His father, Fletcher Seavey, a native of New Hampshire, was a farmer, long prominent in the community of Northern Illinois, where he lived and held various offices, such as supervisor of Lee County, county assessor, was secretary and manager of the Palmyra Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Lee County, and served two years as a volunteer soldier in the 140th Illinois Infantry during the Civil war. Part of the time he was under the command of General Sherman, but prior to the march to the sea was transferred to the Mississippi. He was a member of the Woodmen of the World and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He died in 1920, at the age of eighty years. Fletcher Seavey married Evelyn Eastwood, of Scotch-English ancestry. She was born in Illinois and died in August, 1895. One of their children was the late Fred Seavey, who, though he died at the early age of twenty-eight, deserves lasting recognition in California. He taught school for some years in Los Angeles County and was commissioner of horticulture for the district of West Los Angeles. His most important contribution was the discovery of the male of the Black Scale, for which horticulturists have for many years been hunting.

Clyde L. Seavey was educated in the public schools of Northern Illinois, and in 1890, at the age of sixteen, came to California, remaining two years. Then he returned to his native state, graduated A. B. in 1894 from the Illinois Normal School and College, and then went into Arizona, working for a mining company one and a half years. Early in 1897 he arrived in California and for a time was in the business office of the Pasadena News, and later in charge of both the business and editorial ends of that paper.

He gave up practical journalism in 1903 to accept an appointment at Sacramento from Governor Pardee as assistant secretary of the State Board of Examiners. This was then the fiscal board of the state and the predecessor of the State Board of Control. Mr. Seavey worked out the details of the legislative program which developed the State Board of Control and which assumed the enlarged functions of the State Board of Examiners. In 1911 Governor Johnson appointed Mr. Seavey first member of the Board of Control. In August, 1913, he was transferred as chairman of the State Tax Commission to make a special study of the taxes of the state, and had charge of this investigation until 1917. Upon the completion of the report he was reappointed to the State Board of Control, continuing his service in that capacity until June 30, 1921.

At this date Mr. Seavey resigned to become first city manager of Sacramento under the newly adopted manager charter. It was largely due to his long and competent experience in public affairs and his individual character that spelled success for that interesting experiment in municipal government. He was city manager a year and a half. He was fortunate and showed good judgment in securing good men as appointees under him, and in reorganizing the city government, put it on a thorough business basis, reducing the tax burden and getting more for money expended than the city had ever been able to do under the former regime. He accomplished all this in the face of considerable apathy and distrust on the part of some of the business interests of the city at the beginning, but in time he had enlisted the support of the business organizations and Sacramento has since remained thoroughly committed to that form and policy of municipal government. The man who succeeded him as manager was H. C. Bottorff, whom Mr. Seavey had appointed as city controller.

Mr. Seavey in January, 1923, was appointed by Governor Stevens as a member of the State Railroad Commission, and served two years as president of that important department of the state government. Individually he is interested in the farm lands of the bean and fruit belt in the Sutter Basin. He is a member of the Commonwealth Club of California, the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce, and its many civic and social organizations.

He married in Illinois, May 11, 1903, Miss Lucile Follett, who was born in Lee County, that state. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Follett, were natives of England, her father being a business man at Dixon. Mrs. Seavey takes an active part in school work and mother's clubs. They have three children: Clyde F. and Wilma, both of whom attended the University of California and the former a student in the Berkeley Arts and Craft School, and Lucile, attending high school.

John Galen Howard, director of the School of Architecture of the University of California, and designer of the Greek Theatre, probably the most admired piece of architecture on the Pacific Coast, has been a resident of California over twenty years, and much of his finest work and best influence as an artist are credited to California.

He was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, May 8, 1864, son of Doctor Levi and Lydia J. (Hapgood) Howard. He was liberally educated, graduating in 1882 from the Boston Latin School and spent three years in studyin the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For five years he received the ground work of his training in the east under H. H. Richardson at Brookline, a suburb of Boston, with the famous firm of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge and under McKim, Mead & White of New York. Going abroad, he spent three years as a student at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. After his return to America he spent one year in private work and then formed the partnership of Howard & Cauldwell in New York City. This firm existed until 1901. Mr. Howard was architect of the Hotel Renaissance, Hotel Essex and several public buildings in the parks of New York, the high school at Newark, New Jersey, the Majestic Theatre at Boston and the Public Library of Montclair, New Jersey. During 1901 he was a member of the Board of Architects of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo and designed the electric tower at the Exposition, for which he was awarded the gold medal.

In 1901 Mr. Howard accepted the position of supervising architect and professor of architecture in the University of California, and since 1913, when the School of Architecture was established, he has been director thereof. In 1902 he established his private offices in Berkeley and subsequently in San Francisco, where he has practiced architecture for over twenty years. In September, 1923, he organized the firm of John Galen Howard & Associates, his associates being Henry Temple Howard, E. Geoffrey Bangs, Henry C. Collins and Charles E. Roeth.

Besides designing the Greek Theatre, Mr. Howard designed all the university group of new buildings. He was advisory member of the reconstructions commission of San Francisco after the earthquake and fire of 1906, served as one of the architects in chief of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of 1913, and was a member of the preliminary advisory board for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. He has been a member of the Board of Consulting Architects of San Francisco since 1912, and was a member of the Architects Advisory Committee on the San Francisco War Memorial in 1923.

Some of his notable work in the west included residences in Tuxedo Park for A. D. Juilliard and others, the Grant Building, Italian American Bank on Montgomery Street, also the Le Conte School of San Francisco, the First National Bank, the Berkeley National Bank and a number of residences in Berkeley, the First Congregational Church in Oakland, the Union Oil Company's Laboratory Building near Los Angeles. He was president of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architecture in 1912-13, is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, in 1910 was made associate national academician, is a member of the National Institute of Art and Letters, is member and former president of the Society of Beaux Art Architects, member of the Architectural League of New York, the San Francisco Society of Architects and Archeological Institute of America.

In the World war he went to France as a captain in the American Red Cross. Mr. Howard is also known in the field of literature, being author of the poem "Brunelleschi," "French Gardens" and other writings. He is a member of the Century Club of New York, the Bohemian, Olympic and Press Clubs of San Francisco, the Faculty Club of Berkeley and the Authors Club of London, England.

On August 1, 1893, he married Mary Robertson Bradbury, of New York, daughter of John H. Bradbury and of English descent and Revolutionary stock. They are the parents of five children. Henry Temple Howard, the oldest son, was born July 15, 1894, graduated with the degrees A. B. and M. A. from the University of California, from the Beaux Arts of Paris, D. P. L. G., and on returning from France spent seven months with York & Sawyer in New York City and then joined his father in practice at San Francisco. During the World war he was for four months with the French army and then joined the first American field service unit from California, taking an active part in several major operations. He was discharged with the rank of second lieutenant of field artillery. Robert Boardman Howard, the second son, is a painter and sculptor at San Francisco. He spent three years as a student in Paris and is a member of the Art Students League of New York. The third son, Charles Houghton Howard, a writer and artist by profession, graduated A. B. at the University of California, studied at Harvard and Columbia and is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi. John Langley

Howard, the fourth son, an artist, studied with the Arts Students League of New York and six months in Paris. The only daughter is Janette Howard, a student at the University of California, majoring in architecture.

Frederick F. Gundrum, M. D., internist, Sacramento (residence 2214 Twenty-first Street, office Capital National Bank Building), born in New Harmony, Indiana, November 3, 1880. His paternal grandfather, Peter, a native of Pirmasens, Bavaria, husband of Mary Vaul, moved to the United States after the failure of the liberal movement of 1848. Mary Vaul's father had been burgomaster of Pirmasens during the French occupation under Napoleon I. Frederick Gundrum, M. D., son of Peter, was born at Pirmasens in 1845, was educated in the University of Michigan, and graduated from Miami Medical College at Cincinnati in 1868. He was interne at Cincinnati Hospital in 1869. Practiced medicine in Ionia, Michigan, 1871-87, moved to San Diego County, California, and practiced medicine at San Diego and Escondido until 1895. He was then three years in Sacramento, 1895-98, and moved to Riverside, where he died in 1902. He was a democrat and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Frederick Gundrum married Ida Fretageot at New Harmony, Indiana, in 1871. Her grandfather held the rank of colonel in the army of the first Napoleon. After the restoration of the Bourbons, Madam Marie Duclos Fretageot, wife of the Colonel, immigrated to America, accompanied by her son Achille. She was superintendent of the school at New Harmony, Indiana, her employer being William McClure. Ida Fretageot was born in 1847 and died in Sacramento in 1918. She had two children, Frederick F. and Eloise.

Frederick F. Gundrum graduated from the Sacramento High School in 1898; A. B., Stanford University in 1903, and M. D., Johns Hopkins Medical School, in 1908. He was interne in Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1908-09, resident physician at the St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, and demonstrator of anatomy at the University of Pittsburgh, 1908-10. He began practice in Sacramento in 1910, and has held the following professional and public positions: Medical visiting chief, Sacramento Hospital, 1910-19; epidemiologist of the State Board of Health, 1910-12; director of the Northern Branch, State Hygienic Laboratory, 1913-15; vice president of the State Board of Health, 1915; vice president of the Board of Medical Examiners, 1913-15; secretary of the Sacramento County Medical Society, 1913-16, president 1924; chairman of the Medical Advisory Board No. 7, 1917-18; chairman of the Medical Section, California Medical Association, 1923.

He is a member of the collegiate social fraternity Theta Delta Chi, the honorary Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Omega Alpha; Masonic Union Lodge No. 58, A. F. and A. M., Sacramento; Sacramento Consistory No. 7 and Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He belongs to the Sutter Club and Del Paso Country Club of Sacramento, and in politics is a republican.

Doctor Gundrum and Elizabeth Adams were married in San Francisco September 3, 1913. Her parents were David Quincy Adams, one of California's pioneers, and Elizabeth Woods. Mrs. Gundrum was a graduate from Miss Head's Academy at Berkeley. They have two children, both born at Sacramento: Frederick, September 2, 1917, and Elizabeth, July 21, 1924.

RAYMOND C. FOY, D. C. Hand in hand with other progress have the discoveries in scientific healing walked along the road of life, and today there are few persons who have not learned of chiropractics even if they have not made a personal trial of its efficacy. Chiropractors are enrolled among the reputable and reliable men of every community of any size, and the results they are accomplishing attract widespread attention. One of these men of science at Santa Barbara is Dr. Raymond C. Foy, with offices at 905 State Street.

Doctor Foy was born at Wabaunsee, Kansas, September 27, 1894, a son of Charles W. and Ella (Jones) Foy. When he was eighteen months old he was brought to California by his parents, who located in Los Angeles County, and there he was reared. Following his graduation from the Long Beach High School he took up the study of chiropractics, and was graduated in 1915, after having taken the complete course, from the Rutledge System Chiropractic School, Los Angeles branch, with the degree of Doctor of Chiropractics.

Opening an office at Santa Barbara, Doctor Foy was in the San Marcus Building for three years, and then took a post-graduate course of six months in the Kansas School of Chiropractics, Topeka, Kansas, of which his uncle, A. C. Foy, is president. It was the success and influence of this uncle that led Doctor Foy to enter his present profession. It was through the efforts of A. C. Foy that Kansas passed the first law protecting chiropractors, and from that initial step has progressed other legislation that now is almost nationwide, and very comprehensive in its scope.

Doctor Foy returned to Santa Barbara after completing his post-graduate work and opened his present offices. He has the distinction of being the youngest man in years and oldest in practice of any of his profession in California. An enthusiast with regard to chiropractics, he fully believes that when the public understands the aims of the science many more people can be benefited. In order to educate those still unenlightened he has entered upon a very intensive program, and is making numerous lectures, which are illustrated. Through them he hopes to put directly before the public the facts of chiropractics without favor or prejudice, and let his hearers judge for themselves as to the truth of his contentions. Another, and very important branch of his work, is the organizing of members of his profession to get them to work together to have other laws passed in behalf of chiropractics. In his efforts he has met with bitter opposition, and twice he has been arrested, being charged with practicing without a license. This charge is false, as he is a licensed physician, and after his first arrest was tried and acquitted. After his second arrest the case was postponed six times, and then dismissed, as his accusers did not appear against him. All pioneers experience similar persecution, but out of it comes public sympathy and recognition. The present law in California enabling chiropractors one examining board was passed by a vote of the people with a majority of 160,000. In his first trial the court ruled that the medical board was without jurisdiction, since the people by a majority of 160,000 decided upon a board composed of chiropractors.

Doctor Foy has a very large practice, his patients being numbered among the most influential in the county. He is a self-made man, as he earned his way through college by working at different vocations, and as chemist in a sugar refining plant, and he is proud of what he has accomplished and anxious to enlarge his field of operation. He is a

member of the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1916 Doctor Foy married Miss Merle Bennett, of Los Angeles, California, and they have one child, Bernard R. Foy, who was born April 4, 1918, at Santa Barbara. This bright little lad is now in the fourth grade at school.

Sargent Shaw Morton. In the death of Sargent Shaw Morton, which occurred February 5, 1916, at his home in Alameda, there passed from life one of San Francisco's earliest settlers and a man who had for many years been prominently and honorably identified with the business and political interests of the city. Although the last fifteen years of his life were spent in retirement at Alameda, Mr. Morton had been one of the foremost upbuilders of the welfare of San Francisco, a citizen who gave his best efforts towards furthering the plans advanced for the development of internal affairs, and for many years, until 1906, was receiver of public moneys in the United States Land Office.

Sargent Shaw Morton was born December 3, 1833, at Standish, Maine. His father, David Morton, was a native of Gorham, Maine, and a soldier during the War of 1812, and his mother before marriage was Salome Shaw, who bestowed the name of her eldest brother upon her son. His paternal grandfather served in the Revolutionary war for the seven years of its duration, participating in many important engagements, among them the battle of Long Island, where General Sullivan was taken prisoner. At the close of the war he was given $1.00 and a drink of New England rum for his seven years of service. Mr. Morton's brother, Reuben Morton, was for years president of the California Street Railway Company of San Francisco.

Sargent Shaw Morton was reared in his native state, remaining at home only until fourteen years of age, when he found employment on a farm in the neighborhood. At the age of sixteen years he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and in the vicinity of that city engaged in blasting for several months and then worked at teaming for two years. In 1852 he was drawn to the western coast by the golden attraction of California, taking passage on the steamer "Cherokee," commanded by Captain Herndon, who was afterwards lost at sea in the wreck of the "Central America," a steamship. He visited Havana at the time of the filibustering and then took passage on the "Eldorado," a steamer bound for the Isthmus. Because of lack of funds the youthful fortune seeker started to walk to Panama, and, putting up for the night at the half-way house in the mountains, resumed his journey in the morning and arrived bareheaded and barefooted in the city of Panama. His hat had been stolen and his shoes had literally worn from his feet. He succeeded in purchasing a hat and a pair of slippers, as his belongings had been sent by a mule train ahead of him. The youth upon his arrival found there were two steamers bound for San Francisco, the "California" that evening at six o'clock and the "Golden Gate" within a few days. He decided to take passage on the former, but a storm came up and carried the rowboat in which he was being taken to the ship five miles beyond, and when they managed to return to the "California" darkness had fallen. The journey was one of extreme trial and peril, Panama fever being prevalent on the steamer and cholera subsequently breaking out on board. Twenty-eight persons died on the journey to San Francisco and were buried at sea. Mr. Morton was accompanied on the journey by one of his brothers, who

was taken with the choleramorbus and whom he cared for several nights. Finally, worn out by the strain and constant vigilance, he fell asleep and when he awakened found his brother missing. He was told by someone with a perverted sense of humor that his brother had died and had been consigned to the sea, but soon found that it was but a grim practical joke, his brother being well on the road to recovery. He also met on this journey an old friend of his father's, who recognized him because of the striking family resemblance. This old friend later passed away with the choleramorbus and was buried at San Diego, California.

Mr. Morton arrived at San Francisco July 28, 1852. He was expecting to meet another brother, who had preceded him, and, not finding him, began making inquiries as to his whereabouts. A certain hackman to whom he made his query stated that he would tell him if young Morton would tell the driver who had been nominated for president. The latter promptly told him: "Scott and Pierce." The exchange of information being made, Mr. Morton eventually found his brother, although at first neither recognized the other after eight years of separation. Mr. Morton first found employment digging for the construction of a church in California Street, and subsequently did teaming for several months. He also tried his fortune in the mines at Stockton, but soon became disgusted with the heavy rains at that time and took passage back to San Francisco, where he secured employment as driver of a team at six dollars per day. With a partner he then went to Mountain View, in Santa Clara County, where he established a hotel and began ranching. The youthful partners raised about 6,000 bushels of grain, but because of an over-supply of crops that year they not only lost their investment but went deeply into debt. Dissolving partnership, Mr. Morton again returned to San Francisco, with $20 of the $700 capital he had at the time of his departure, and again took up teaming, this time as foreman for his brother, with whom he remained until 1854. At this time he met two old friends who were on their way to catch a boat bound for the east, via Nicaragua, and, with youthful impetuosity, mounted a saddle-horse, rode home for another suit of clothes, and returned just in time to catch the steamer. Further adventure awaited the little party. In 1855, at the instigation of American speculators, William Walker, an adventurer and soldier of fortune, went to Nicaragua at the head of sixty-two followers, and in conjunction with a small native force defeated a small native Nicaraguan army of 540 men at Rivas. Mr. Morton and his companions arrived at the camp of General Walker (who later was to become secretary of war and commander-in-chief of Nicaragua and still later, in 1860, was shot after court-martial) prior to the battle above mentioned. Mr. Morton was offered $100 a month for his services in the insurgent forces and 160 acres of land after the close of the war, but neither he nor his companions cared to enlist and accordingly, after spending the night in camp, resumed their journey. Mr. Morton arrived without mishap in New England and there remained until 1856.

Returning then to San Francisco, Mr. Morton engaged in buying scrap iron for the Pacific Roller Mills, with which he remained for four months. He then engaged again as foreman in the teaming business with his brother, and six years later, with John Ruggles for a partner, purchased this business and conducted the same under the name of the Morton Drayage Company of San Francisco. When James G. Blaine was nominated for the presidency Mr. Morton again went east, as an alternate delegate to the Chicago convention. He was ill for a time on

his arrival and when he recovered gave his seat to a nephew. He never met the famous man he so greatly admired, as they passed each other on the road. For about thirty years Mr. Morton remained in the draying business at San Francisco and then sold out and became a candidate for the office of supervisor, to which he was elected on the republican ticket in 1886. Mr. Morton was one of the organizers of the Business Men's Club of San Francisco. He was one of the most conservative and successful business men of his part of California, and while winning financial success for himself always contributed liberally to the general welfare. He was held in profound esteem by all who knew him and was appreciated both for his public spirit and his personal character, which won him many friends.

Mr. Morton was twice married, the first ceremony being performed in 1855, when he was united with Mrs. Harriet Abbott, a native of Worcester, Massachusetts. They became the parents of three children: Belle, who married Frank Butterfield and passed away at Oakland; Frank Herbert, who for seventeen years was employed by the Water Company of San Francisco and then became interested in a hotel, which was destroyed in the great fire and earthquake of 1906; and Hattie, who is now Mrs. Jesse Rogers, of Alameda. On January 16, 1901, Mr. Morton married Caroline M. (Sweeney Morel) Morton, a daughter of Eugene and Rozena (Vogel) Morel. She was born in Algiers, Africa, whence she immigrated to North Carolina, and in 1876 moved to Napa County, California. She retains many loving remembrances of her husband and his sweet disposition. Mrs. Morton is the mother of a beautiful daughter, Ethel Jean Morton, who has inherited her father's many lovable qualities.

M. L. Wurts was a resident of Oakland, Alameda County, California, during a period of nearly forty years, and here his death occurred September 24, 1925. Mr. Wurts became one of the leaders in real-estate enterprise in this county, and through his operations did much to advance the civic and material development and progress of his home city, where his was ever a secure place in the confidence and esteem of the community, for his course was governed by integrity and honor and he exemplified the best in loyal American citizenship.

Mr. Wurts was a representative of a family whose name has been long and worthily identified with American history and the early European history which is of specially interesting order. Mr. Wurts was born on the old homestead farm of his parents in Ulster County, New York, where he was reared to adult age and received the advantages of the public schools. After residing for an interval in New York City Mr. Wurts came, in 1886, to California and established his residence in Oakland, where for a few months he was in the employ of a railroad company. He then turned his attention to the real-estate business, of which he became one of the prominent and successful exponents in Alameda County, he having been for some time a member of the real-estate firm of Dusenberry & Wurts, later having been senior member of the firm of Wurts & Smith, and finally having continued in this line of enterprise in an individual and independent way, he having been one of the veteran representatives of the real-estate business in Oakland at the time of his death.

In the city of Oakland was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wurts and Miss Rebecca Snyder, daughter of the late Andrew J. Snyder, who was one of the sterling and honored pioneers of the San Francisco Bay region

of California. Mrs. Wurts still maintains her home in Oakland, and of the six children five survive the honored father, namely: Andrew Jackson, Myron LeFevre, Harold Conrad, Valentine Elmo and Rebecca. Roy Maurice, youngest of the children, died in infancy, in 1895.

The Wurts family lineage traces back to Austria, but as early as 1072, for political reasons, the family home was transferred to Switzerland, besides which the early history of the family touched also the Netherlands of Europe, where a large family estate is still held by the government of Holland. The original American ancestor of the family was Rev. Johannes Conrad Wurtz, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this memoir. This pioneer ancestor settled in York, Pennsylvania, in 1763, and later he removed with his family to Ulster County, New York. His grandson, Mauritius, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, became a distinguished physician and scholar at New Paltz, Ulster County, and the latter's brother gained distinction as the original discoverer of anthracite coal in this country and as the first to introduce this product for fuel purposes. He made the discovery of the coal on land which he owned near Scranton, Pennsylvania, and he built the Delaware & Hudson Canal, which connected the new coal fields with the state of New York, he having become president of the company that constructed and operated the canal.

John Henry Wurts, son of Dr. Mauritius Wurts, was born October 3, 1821, and for a full half century he was a substantial exponent of farm industry in Ulster County, New York. He married Sarah Anne LeFevre, who was a representative of another influential pioneer family of New York State and who was of staunch French ancestry. John H. and Sarah A. (LeFevre) Wurts were the parents of him to whom this memoir is dedicated, and they continued their residence in the old Empire State until the time of their deaths.

From a newspaper article that appeared in the year 1911 are taken, with minor changes, the following extracts: "The prospect of coming in for a share of a fortune of $180,000,000 is the pleasant possibility that is filling the waking hours of M. L. Wurts, an old real-estate man who for several years has resided at 1417 Telegraph Avenue in the city of Oakland. The money was left by an ancestor, General Wertz, early in the eighteenth century, and is now in the hands of the government of Holland. The Oakland claimant has been busy for some time preparing data to prove that he is a descendant of Johannes Conrad Wirz, who was the first of the family to come to America, and who was a brother of General Wirz, with the result that his descendants are entitled to share in the fortune. * * * In the Wurts home on Telegraph Avenue are many relics from the Pennsylvania home of Johannes Conrad Wirz, established in 1735. Mr. Wurts has also a copy of the coat of arms given to his family by the Austrian government in the eleventh century, and, most important of all, a history of the family written by one of its members. In this production is embodied the history of the family from the fourteenth century, and an account of each of the American descendants. The family has been known by the various names of Wirtz, Werts, Wurtz, Wirz and Wurts. Johannes Conrad Wirz came to America, making his home in Pennsylvania, in 1735. He had four sons, John, Peter, Maurice (Mauritius) and George, and M. L. Wurts is a descendant of George Wirz. General Wertz is believed to have been one of the party that went from Switzerland to Holland in 1734, and his estate in Holland is now placed at a valuation of $180,000,000."

Gilbert Moyle. As one of the interesting literary figures of the present century the name of Gilbert Moyle is closely linked with California, which was his home for the last eight years of his life. He was a lyrist, and some of his work will undoubtedly achieve immortality.

He was born in Brewster, New York, January 19, 1881, and finished his higher education in Europe. He became a clerk in the war department, and spent some time in Cuba and also in the Philippines. He served as editor of the Manila Cable News. After leaving the Philippines he traveled through China and Japan, but finally established himself in New York. There he married Miss Florida Parrish, a concert singer. They were married in 1916 at the Little Church Around the Corner. In 1918 they came to California, locating at Berkeley, and he engaged in business at San Francisco, but the center of his life and his most charming associations were in his home near the university at Berkeley. His home was the scene of many gatherings of literary and musical people. Among his close friends was Charles Wakefield Cadman, the celebrated composer. Mr. Moyle furnished the words for some of Cadman's well known songs. He was author of the words of Cadman's "Love Like the Dawn Comes Stealing," and of the opening chorus of "The Sunset Trail." The Sunset Trail was subsequently expanded into an opera, first produced at Denver. Mr. Moyle was librettist of this opera and of several others. Perhaps the last example of his literary work was the poem "The Road to Arcady." He shared with his wife a genuine enthusiasm for music, and both were interested in various plans and movements for the promotion of musical activities in the west.

Mr. Moyle died at his home, 1538 Hawthorne Terrace, in Berkeley, February 2, 1926. He is survived by Mrs. Florida Parrish Moyle and by two children, Leslie Parrish and Jeanne Gilbert Moyle.

Dorcas James Spencer, of Alameda, a resident of the state seventy years, is especially honored among California women for her work in the cause of temperance. Her name runs throughout the history of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of California. She was the first state organizer, the first W. C. T. U. lobbyist in the State Legislature, and so responsible for the passage of the Scientific Temperance Instruction Law, was state corresponding secretary for a term of eighteen years, the first superintendent of the institute department, the gifted author of the W. C. T. U. state history. These and other positions she has held and filled with ability, grace and infinite tact.

In 1926, during a celebration at Grass Valley, a tablet was placed bearing this inscription: "Commemorating the First Woman's Christian Temperance Union in California, Organized in Grass Valley March 25, 1874." The incentive for organizing in Grass Valley in 1874 was the news brought by mail of the temperance crusade in Ohio, beginning December 23, 1873, and spreading eastward as it did. This inspired the women of Grass Valley to do something to express their interest and sympathy with the movement—hence the organization of the Woman's Temperance Union. This was eight months before the National W. C. T. U. was organized. When the announcement of that appeared in the newspapers they at once placed the all important word in their chosen name and felt themselves a part of it. It had already resolved itself into a prayer meeting. The Legislature convened in January, and a local option bill was passed, as, it was said, "a sop to temperance cranks." The Grass Valley women at once asked county authorities for permission

to hold an election. The women did all the work, canvassed with petitions and conducted a prayer meeting every night but Sundays for twelve weeks. When it was necessary to secure a wider interest a mass meeting was called in the larger church of the Methodists, to be addressed by a woman of Grass Valley. To secure a crowd her name was not given. Curiosity to see who would do it brought out 800 hearers and its publication in the Sunday edition of the Grass Valley newspaper. The election was a triumphant defeat—for it created temperance sentiment. The women took courage and entered upon a juvenile work and carried it five years before the state was organized.

As the sole survivor of that dauntless band who on March 25, 1874, organized the W. C. T. U. in California, at Grass Valley, it was fitting that the celebration in commemoration of the event should center around Mrs. Dorcas Spencer. An account of that celebration was published May 22, 1926, in the Union Signal, the official organ of the national and World's W. C. T. U., published at Evanston, Illinois. From that account are quoted the following paragraphs:

"From more than twenty counties of the state a great motor caravan wound its way over the shining state highways to Grass Valley. Cars bedecked with white ribbons and carrying pennants reading Grass Valley gave publicity to the affair. On Saturday evening, at the Bret Harte Inn, the visiting white ribboners were welcomed at a dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce. The local papers reported it as the largest dinner party in the history of the Inn. It overflowed the dining room and the lobby of the hotel.

"Representative citizens gave their welcomes, and paid tributes to the beauty of Mrs. Spencer's life and its influence on the youth of Grass Valley. Postmaster James C. Tyrrell recalled the days when, dressed in his Sunday best, he went with others of his own age to the Band of Hope where Mrs. Spencer and her associates taught lessons of temperance, obedience and respect for law which have never been forgotten. He closed by saying: 'I believe that the lessons taught in such efforts as these have had a tremendous influence in shaping the characters of the men of this nation.'

"Senator Thomas Ingram brought the Band of Hope badge which he had worn and the faded pledge card which he had signed in those long ago days.

"A striking feature of the evening's program were the letters and telegrams of felicitation which had come from many sources. The loved president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Miss Anna Adams Gordon, in her own inimitable way greeted those who gathered there. 'I am glad I once visited Grass Valley with our beloved Frances E. Willard in the eventful days of California's pioneer temperance activities. It is a privilege to have known the work and workers of those early years and their relationship to the great program of the present electric age.'

"The National president, corresponding secretary and treasurer sent greatly appreciated messages. Mrs. Paul Raymond, of the famous Committee of Five Thousand; the Hon. T. M. Wright, father of the Wright law, California's prohibition enforcement act; and David Starr Jordan each sent gracious and kindly greetings. Governor Friend W. Richardson wrote: 'Your organization has done splendid work in California and I have watched it with much interest, as my mother was one of the pioneers in the movement in San Bernardino County.'

"The special W. C. T. U. service was held at 2:30 p. m. in the Congregational Church, on the site where the Grass Valley 'Woman's Temperance Union' had been formed. To quote from the local press: 'If Mrs. Dorcas Spencer and Mrs. A. B. Dibble felt an uncommon enthusiasm and forward urge, back in 1874, that amounted almost to a divine mandate in the matter of organizing the first Woman's Temperance Union in Grass Valley, their successors of a half century later evidenced scarcely less fervor when on Sunday they dedicated a tablet to mark the spot where the historic event took place. The Congregational Church was filled completely at the afternoon session of the commemorative ceremonies, and a most impressive hush fell upon the assembly when Mrs. Spencer, the personification of a leaf out of the past, arose to unveil the bronze marker. Touched benignly by her eighty-five years, she was, nevertheless, able to address the large audience with a clear and penetrating voice, her address being in part as follows: 'I have no words to express my joy in being here, looking in the faces of old friends, and recalling events long past, harking back fifty-two years to the event we celebrate today. Nothing less than Holy Writ itself seems adequate to the occasion. A prophet of old said, "Your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams." The women of 1874, through dark clouds of anxious care, saw bright visions, now realized in the amazing fact that fifty-one nations of the earth are nationally organized and federated in the impregnable bonds, practical, moral and spiritual, of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, laboring for God and Home and Humanity.' "

Harry L. Harris, who died November 9, 1925, gave his business life to one of the oldest commercial houses in Los Angeles, the firm of Harris & Frank, which was the outgrowth of a pioneer store established by his father, Leopold Harris, when Los Angeles was a pueblo town of Spanish and Indian population.

Leopold Harris was a native of Germany. At the age of nineteen he came to America, and crossing the Isthmus of Panama, arrived in San Francisco. A short time later he traveled south to Los Angeles. In 1856, at the age of twenty, he started on upper Main Street, near the Plaza, then the central feature of the old town, a small store, from which two years later he moved to a larger building at Commercial and Main streets, then in the early '70s to the Downey Block, on the site of the present Federal Building. This third store was called the Quincy Hall Clothing Company. Some ten years later he erected a building of his own at Temple and Spring streets, using it to house the London Clothing Company. From there the business moved to Spring and Franklin streets. In 1906 the firm of Harris & Frank moved to what was then regarded as a magnificent building for mercantile purposes, at 437 South Spring Street. Late in 1925, shortly after the death of Harry L. Harris, a new store was dedicated to the use of the firm Harris & Frank, at 635 South Hill Street, a store which in spaciousness, accommodations and equipment ranks with the best in America and the world.

Leopold Harris died September 5, 1910, and his widow, Mrs. Minna Harris, survives him. They became the parents of four children: Mrs. H. W. Frank, Mrs. Mel C. Adler and Mrs. Alfred Stern, all residents of Los Angeles, and the late Harry L. Harris.

Harry L. Harris was born in 1874, and after completing his education he entered the business established by his father. He was active therein for over thirty years, making its prosperity and progress the dominating

ambition of his life. He was for ten years vice president of the firm, and it was a matter of deep regret that he did not live to see the realization of one of his fondest dreams in the completion of the magnificent new store. Mr. Harris never married. His home was at the Los Angeles Athletic Club. He was a director of the Hellman Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, a director in other business organizations, was a member of the Hillcrest Country Club, B. P. O. Elks No. 99, and a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner.

James P. Donahue. A practical surveyor and engineer, James P. Donahue brought to his contracting business a wide and technical knowledge and experience that made him one of the most successful men in his line of endeavor, and many public improvements at Santa Barbara, in Santa Barbara County, and throughout California are the result of his skill and good management. He was born at Dubuque, Iowa, January 14, 1865, and when but a few months old his parents brought him and an elder brother to California, they being members of a large party who made the long trip to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus of Panama and up the coast, landing at their destination in May, 1865.

It was the good fortune of James P. Donahue to have as an instructor James Drumm, a Presbyterian minister, who eked out a slender stipend as a clergyman by teaching in the Gilroy, California, High School, from which Mr. Donahue was graduated in 1879. Mr. Drumm was an excellent civil engineer, and recognizing the ability of his pupil, he began training Mr. Donahue in this branch personally, with such good results that when he was but seventeen years old he obtained employment with the United States government on survey work in the mountains, and through this practical experience he developed into a first-class surveyor and engineer. For years he did a large amount of surveying and engineering for the early road and railroad construction, and at times, when his services were required, aiding his father on the homestead.

In 1882 Mr. Donahue came to Santa Barbara, and settling at Santa Inez Mission, began raising grapes, farming and, as the occasion demanded, doing a large amount of surveying. With the completion of arrangements for the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad Mr. Drumm, who was by that time one of the men in charge of portions of the work, looked up the whereabouts of Mr. Donahue and secured his services. It was in 1887 that Mr. Donahue began his connection with this road, first having charge of the Chinese laborers, but later being advanced to superintendent of construction of that portion of the road that lies between Los Alisos and Los Olivos.

Having all his life been a very ardent democrat and zealous party worker, recognition of his services was afforded him by his appointment as inspector of customs under the second Cleveland administration, in 1894. In 1896 he was appointed by Governor Budd head of the farm department of Patton Asylum, and it was while he held that office, 1896-1903, that this state property was so beautified. The landscape drives, water systems and reservoirs were designed and completed by him. During both of the President Wilson administrations, and consequently during the war period, Mr. Donahue was chairman of the Santa Barbara Democratic Committee. From 1917 to 1919 he also served as superintendent of streets of Santa Barbara, and during that time did much in the way of improving the city. For years he was a general contractor, and among other contracts of importance may be mentioned the work

he did in the construction of the extension of the street railway to the normal schools; the building of the principal roads, drives and bridges throughout the scenic wonders of Santa Barbara County; the designing and laying out of the beautiful grounds of Saint Francis Hospital, and the wonderful landscape effects to be seen on every side in this marvelous locality. Some idea of his personal popularity and the recognition that is paid to his skill may be gathered from the fact that although he held many public offices, he was a democrat in a strongly republican community.

In 1896 Mr. Donahue married Miss Mariana Cordero, a native of Santa Barbara, a member of one of the aristocratic Spanish families of Southern California. There are five living children: Thomas E.; of Santa Barbara; Inez, of Santa Barbara; and Francis, Rose and Augusta A., all of whom are students of the parochial schools of Santa Barbara. Mr. and Mrs. Donahue were consistent members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Donahue died in Santa Barbara, January 11, 1925, and Mrs. Donahue died April 13, 1925.

D. O. Mills. California and New York City possess many evidences of the late D. O. Mills' philanthropy and achievement. The endowment of the Mills professorship of moral and intellectual philosophy at the University of California and the presentation to the State of California of Larkin Meade's marble group of statuary, "Columbus Before Queen Isabella," are two outstanding gifts. In New York City he organized the "Fresh Air Fund" for sending children of the slums into the country each year; he built the Mills hotels, where poor men may secure clean rooms for a few cents a day, and he gave to the city the nurses' home adjoining Bellevue Hospital.

The Mills Building in Broad Street, New York, and the Mills Building in San Francisco are monuments to his financial genius.

Darius Ogden Mills was born in North Salem, New York, September 5, 1825, and was educated in academies near his home. At seventeen he became a clerk in a New York office, and in less than five years his aptitude for finance resulted in his becoming cashier and partner in a Buffalo bank. In 1848 two of his brothers came to California in quest of gold, bringing with them a stock of goods with which to begin business. D. O. Mills followed them the same winter.

His first venture in the new country was a trading expedition to Stockton. From there he went to Sacramento, where he engaged in general trading until November, 1849, when he returned to Buffalo with a profit of $40,000. With that capital he bought a new supply of goods and returned to California the following spring. He again succeeded in his venture and soon afterwards established the Bank of D. O. Mills & Co.—the oldest bank in California. Because of his thorough knowledge of the banking business and his financial genius the bank became very successful. Everything he touched seemed to turn to money and people spoke of "the blind luck of D. O. Mills." His luck, however, was more truly a shrewd genius for trading.

In 1864, with the ill-fated W. C. Ralston, he started the Bank of California of which he was president for nine years. During that time the bank became one of the largest financial concerns in the country. Two years after Mills retired, leaving the bank with a capital of $5,000,000, its sensational failure occurred. There is an interesting study in contrast between Mills and Ralston. The latter was brilliant and unlucky; the

former was shrewd and fortunate. After the bank's failure Mills again took the presidency and carried the institution through the crisis. After three years, when the bank was again on a sound foundation, Mills resigned and transferred some of his busines to the East.

At Millbrae he had laid out a magnificent estate, which he kept even after his removal to New York. Besides he owned a controlling interest in the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, which led to the Comstock lode, many acres of forest in the Lake Tahoe district and an interest in gold and quicksilver mines throughout the West.—By Eric Howard.

Leon Loeb. During the greater part of his life Leon Loeb lived in Los Angeles and was conspicuous in its business, public and social life. For many years he was consular representative of the French government.

Leon Loeb was born in the city of Strassburg, July 13, 1845, and arrived in Los Angeles in September, 1854, at the age of nine years. Soon afterward he entered the employ of S. Lazard & Company and rose rapidly in the esteem of his employers and fitted himself for independent responsibilities as a merchant. He became a partner in the business when Eugene Meyer left for San Francisco, January 1, 1884. He also succeeded to Mr. Meyer's position as French consular agent. Mr. Loeb assisted in building up the business known as the City of Paris or the Ville de Paris, as it later became known. After fifteen years as French vice consul in Los Angeles the French government bestowed upon him the decoration of an officer of the Academy.

Mr. Loeb lived retired for several years prior to his death, which occurred July 22, 1911, at the age of sixty-six. He was one of the oldest members of Lodge No. 35, I. O. O. F., and was a past grand of that order.

On March 23, 1879, at Los Angeles, he married Miss Estelle Newmark, oldest daughter of the late Harrison Newmark, whose career is sketched elsewhere in this publication. Mrs. Loeb, who survives her husband, is a sister of M. H. and Marco Newmark of Los Angeles, well known wholesale grocers of Southern California. She was born in a small cottage on Broadway, on the site of the old Chamber of Commerce Building, and she has preserved a photograph of the old home and her birthplace. Her education was acquired in Los Angeles and in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Loeb were the parents of three children: Mrs. Herman Levi, whose husband is president of the Capitol Milling Company of Los Angeles; Joseph P. and Edwin J. Loeb, both members of the Los Angeles law firm of Loeb, Walker & Loeb.

Joseph Philip Loeb, attorney and member of the prominent law firm of Loeb, Walker & Loeb, is a native son of Los Angeles, represents two families of unusual distinction in Southern California and fully merits the prominence he has gained.

He is a son of the late Leon Loeb, many years a merchant of Los Angeles, whose sketch precedes this. His mother is Mrs. Estelle (Newmark) Loeb, member of the well known Newmark family. Joseph Philip Loeb was born in Los Angeles, December 11, 1883. His education was supplied by the public schools, including the Los Angeles High School, where he graduated in 1901. He then entered the University of California, taking the A. B. degree in 1905. At the University he was a member of the Golden Bear and Winged Helmet Society and was elected

a Phi Beta Kappa. After his university career Mr. Loeb studied law in the office of H. W. O'Melveny and was admitted to the bar July 17, 1906. He began practice at Los Angeles January 1, 1907, with Edward G. Kuster, under the name of Kuster, Loeb & Loeb. Later he was associated with the firm of Loeb & Loeb, later Lowenthal, Loeb & Walker and now Loeb, Walker & Loeb, with offices in the Pacific Mutual Building. This law firm does a general practice and represents a number of motion picture concerns in Southern California.

Mr. Loeb is a republican, is a past master of Westgate Lodge No. 335, A. F. and A. M.; a member of the Scottish Rites Consistory, the Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine and the Independent Order B'nai B'rith. He is a director of the Hillcrest Country Club, a member of the Jonathan Club, Los Angeles City Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Masonic Club, the Chamber of Commerce; Los Angeles, American and California Bar Associations and the Congregation B'nai B'rith.

At San Francisco, January 24, 1909, he married Miss Amy C. Kahn, daughter of Doctor Samuel S. Kahn. Her grandmother, Cordelia de Young Elkus, was born in the south and was a sister of Michael De Young, prominent in San Francisco as editor of the San Francisco Chronicle. Mrs. Loeb's mother, Ida Elkus, was born at Sacramento. Mrs. Loeb herself is a native daughter of California, was educated in the public schools of San Francisco and graduated from the University of California in 1906. The two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Loeb, both born at Los Angeles, are Kathleen and Margaret.

The Old Southern Colonial Crisler Family of Virginia and Kentucky.

I

Deobold Crisler—(Theobald Christler) Immigrated from the Kingdom of Saxony by the way of England to the Dominion of Virginia in 1717. Died, Culpeper County, Virginia, 1776.

Married, about 1736, Orange County, Dominion of Virginia.

Rosina Gaar—Born August 11, 1713, in Bavaria, immigrated with her parents to Orange County, Dominion of Virginia, in 1732. Died, 1778, in Culpeper County, Virginia.

Children:

Henry Crisler, born, 1737, Orange County, Virginia. Died, 1811.
George Crisler, born, Orange County, Virginia. Died, April 13, 1818.
Adam Crisler, born, Orange County, Virginia. Died, 1819-1822.
Leonard Crisler, born about 1743, Orange County, Virginia. Died, 1824, Boone County, Kentucky.
David Crisler, born, Orange County, Virginia. Died, 1823.
Andrew Crisler, born Culpeper County, Virginia. Died.
Michael Crisler, born, December 17, 1752, Culpeper County, Virginia. Died, November 29, 1836.
Catherine Crisler, born, Culpeper County, Virginia. Died.
Mary Crisler, born, Culpeper County, Virginia. Died.
Elizabeth Crisler, born, Culpeper County, Virginia. Died.
Margaret Crisler, born Culpeper County, Virginia. Died.
Dortha Crisler, born, Culpeper County, Virginia. Died.
Henry Crisler married Elizabeth Weaver, Culpeper County, Virginia.
George Crisler married Anna Magdalene Smith, Culpeper County, Virginia.

Adam Crisler married Elizabeth Crigler, Culpeper County, Virginia.
David Crisler married Elizabeth Wayland.
Michael Crisler married Mary Ann DeBolt, August 10, 1779.
Catherine Crisler married Aaron Crigler, Culpeper County, Virginia.
Mary Crisler married Michael Carpenter, Culpeper County, Virginia.
Elizabeth Crisler married Michael Wilhoit, Culpeper County, Virginia.
Margaret Crisler married Adam Clore, Culpeper County, Virginia.

Deobold Crisler was a planter, and at the time of his death, in 1776, his plantation consisted of 1,051 acres, of which 437 acres were in the Shenandoah Valley, on the south side of the South Fork of the Shenandoah River, in Frederick County, Virginia. The remainder, 614 acres, were at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, on a fork of the Rapid Ann and Robinson rivers, in Culpeper County, Virginia. Of this latter 614 acres, 245 acres comprised the home plantation. The home plantation was first in Spottsylvania County, which was organized in 1722, then in Orange County, which was organized in 1734, then in Culpeper County, which was organized in 1748, and since 1790 it has been in Madison County.

January 28, 1742, with twelve other members of the Lutheran Church in Orange County, Virginia, bearing a certificate from the minister, George Samuel Klug, Deobold Crisler was naturalized and became a subject of Great Britain, in the Dominion of Virginia. He came to Virginia in 1717, and in 1725, with twelve other Lutherans, settled on a fork of the Robinson River in what is now Madison County. This settlement for the time became the advance guard of civilization westward, there being no white settlement between them and the Pacific Ocean. They were armed with gun and cannon by Col. Spottswood, who was then governor of the Dominion, and acted as a buffer between the Indians on the west and the white settlers on the east.

Rosina Gaar was the daughter of Andreas Gaar, born June 14, 1685, in Bavaria, and Eva Seidelmann, born in Bavaria. They were married February 23, 1711, in Bavaria.

The Gaar crest is shown and described in the Gaar Genealogy.

(References, "Hebron Church," History of Madison County by Scott. Virginia Magazine of History, original county records, wills, deeds, etc.)

II

LEONARD CRISLER, born about 1743, Orange County, Dominion of Virginia. Died, 1824, Boone County, Kentucky.

Married about 1766, Culpeper County, Virginia.

MARGARET CLORE, born in Virginia, about 1750. Died in Boone County, Kentucky.

Children:

Michael Crisler, born Culpeper County, Virginia.
Jeremiah Crisler, born Culpeper County, Virginia.
LEWIS CRISLER, born, June 1, 1773, Culpeper County, Virginia. Died, May 19, 1843, Shelby County, Indiana.
Jemima Crisler, born, Culpeper County, Virginia.
Anna Crisler, born, Culpeper County, Virginia.
William Mason Crisler, born, Culpeper County, Virginia.
Allen Crisler, born October 24, 1777, Culpeper County, Virginia. Died, June 27, 1836.
Elizabeth Crisler, born Culpeper County, Virginia. Died in Indiana.

Sally Crisler, born, Culpeper County, Virginia. Died in Indiana.
John Crisler, born in Culpeper County, Virginia.
Margaret Crisler, born, Culpeper County, Virginia.
Silas Crisler, born August 20, 1788, Culpeper County, Virginia. Died, August 25, 1851.
Elisha Crisler, born, Madison County, Virginia.
Michael Crisler married Elizabeth Corn, October 14, 1813, Boone County, Kentucky.
Anna Crisler married Lewis Conner, July 5, 1803, Boone County, Kentucky.
William Mason Crisler married Nancy Marquis, October 17, 1820, Boone County.
Allen Crisler married Fanny Conner, March 23, 1804, Boone County, Kentucky.
Elizabeth Crisler married Abraham Powell, moved to Shelby County, Indiana.
Sally Crisler married Fountain Huffman, moved to Shelby County, Indiana.
John Crisler married Leona Zimmerman, January 14, 1811, Boone County, Kentucky, moved to Randolph County, Illinois.
Margaret Crisler married Thomas Griffing, April 23, 1806.
Silas Crisler married Mary Ann Shafner, September 26, 1808, Boone County, Kentucky.
Elisha Crisler married Elizabeth Rouse, January 1, 1810, Boone County, Kentucky.

Leonard Crisler was a planter and a member of the Lutheran Church in Madison County, Virginia. In 1800 he sold his plantation, consisting of 480 acres on the Robinson River in Madison County, Virginia, and moved with his family to Boone County, Kentucky, where he purchased a plantation consisting of 224 acres on Dry Creek June 15, 1802. After moving to Boone County he became a member of Hopeful Lutheran Church. He remained in Boone County until his death in 1824. Family history states that he was a Culpeper "Minute Man" in the Revolution, but owing to the fact that so many Virginia records were destroyed during the Civil war it has so far been impossible to confirm.

Margaret Clore was the daughter of John Clore and Dorothy Cafer. John Clore was the son of Michael Clore and Anne Elizabeth Clore, and immigrated to Virginia with his parents in 1717. Dorothy Cafer was the daughter of Michael Cafer, who immigrated to Virginia in 1717.

III

Lewis Crisler, born, June 1, 1773, Culpeper County, Dominion of Virginia. Died, May 19, 1843, Shelby County, Indiana.

Married second wife, August 18, 1806, Hopeful Lutheran Church, Boone County, Kentucky.

Mary Zimmerman, born, April 4, 1778, Culpeper County, Dominion of Virginia. Died, January 20, 1857, Shelby County, Indiana.

Children:

Mildred Crisler, born, Boone County, Kentucky.
Cassandra Crisler, born, Boone County, Kentucky.
Nancy Crisler, born, February 11, 1813, Boone County, Kentucky.
Benjamin Allen Crisler, born, February 21, 1815, Boone County, Kentucky. died, October 18, 1896, Chicago, Illinois.
James Sebria Crisler, born, Boone County, Kentucky.

Abraham Lewis Crisler, born, Boone County, Kentucky.
Mary Ann Crisler, born, January 22, 1822, Boone County, Kentucky. Died, June 4, 1900, Knoxville, Iowa.
Mildred Crisler married Smith Campbell.
Cassandra Crisler married Charles Ragsdale.
Nancy Crisler married Ethan Allen Hughes, February 20, 1834, Boone County, Kentucky.
Mary Ann Crisler married Dr. Jedidiah Tingle French, December 19, 1843, Shelby County, Indiana.

Lewis Crisler, of Madison County, Virginia, was a planter, his plantation being located at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains on the Robinson River. In 1800 he moved with his family to Boone County, Kentucky, and there purchased a large tract of land on Gunpowder Creek, where he erected a grist mill and a saw mill. To supply the water power for these mills it was necessary to run a tunnel through a hill, which was considered quite a remarkable feat of engineering in that day. He also built a small stone church on his plantation, which contained a gallery for the negroes. This church with about two acres of land he deeded, as a gift, to the trustees of the Baptist Church, June 18, 1825. In 1834 he sold his plantation in Kentucky and with his family moved to Shelby County, Indiana, where he remained until his death.

Lewis Crisler was first a member of the old Lutheran Church in Madison County, Virginia, and later became a member of the Hopeful Lutheran Church in Boone County, Kentucky, and about 1825 he and his wife became members of the Baptist Church.

His first wife was Catherine Chelf, whom he married in Madison County, Virginia, March 12, 1795, and by whom he had three daughters. (See Gaar Genealogy.)

Mary (Polly) Zimmerman was the daughter of Christopher Zimmerman III and Mary Tanner. (See Zimmerman line.)

IV

Benjamin Allen Crisler, born, February 21, 1815, Boone County, Kentucky. Died, October 18, 1896, Chicago, Illinois.
Married, October 18, 1835, Shelby County, Indiana, Dr. Joseph Monfort, Presbyterian Minister, officiating.
Elizabeth Anne French, born, April 18, 1820, Lebanon, Ohio. Died, November 6, 1899, Chicago, Illinois.

Children:

Daniel French Crisler, born, June 7, 1837, Shelby County, Indiana. Died, June 7, 1837, Shelby County, Indiana.
Louisa Crisler, born, September 15, 1838, Shelby County, Indiana. Died, March 26, 1887, Chicago, Illinois.
Amy Emeline Crisler, born, February 1, 1841, Shelby County, Indiana. (Living at Wilmington, Illinois.)
Mary Asenath Crisler, born, October 26, 1842, Shelby County, Indiana. Died, May 24, 1912, Valley Falls, Kansas.
Elizabeth Anne Crisler, born, May 24, 1844, Shelby County, Indiana. Died, June 23, 1845, Shelby County, Indiana.
Melissa Eleanor Crisler, born, May 17, 1847, Shelby County, Indiana. (Living at Arlington Heights, Illinois.)
Lewis French Crisler, born, June 25, 1849, Kendall County, Illinois. Died, December 10, 1849, Kendall County, Illinois.
Katherine Emily Crisler, born, October 1, 1850, Grundy County, Illinois. Died April 27, 1890, Chicago, Illinois.

Allen Verden Crisler, born, September 15, 1852, Grundy County, Illinois. (Living near Glen Ellyn, Dupage County, Illinois.)
Alice Gertrude Crisler, born, August 18, 1855, Grundy County, Illinois. (Living at Wilmington, Illinois.)
Eugenie Julia Crisler, born, June 11, 1857, Grundy County, Illinois. (Living at Wilmington, Illinois.)
Irenaeus Tingle Crisler, born, February 16, 1859, Grundy County, Illinois. Died, April 29, 1921, Elizabeth County, Colorado.
Louisa Crisler married Charles Isaiah Haynes, September 13, 1866, Grundy County, Illinois.
Amy Emeline Crisler married Adam J. White, February 16, 1864, Grundy County, Illinois.
Mary Asenath Crisler married S. R. Williams.
Melissa Eleanor Crisler married Levi Edward Haynes, February 15, 1872, Grundy County, Illinois.
Katherine Emily Crisler never married.
Alice Gertrude Crisler was a school teacher, never married.
Eugenie Julia Crisler never married.
Irenaeus Tingle Crisler married Marietta Maria Lewis, Chicago, Illinois, October 8, 1884. He was a mining engineer, a graduate of the University of Michigan.

Benjamin Allen Crisler was a Kentucky planter, but moved to Shelby County, Indiana, in 1834. In 1848 he made a trip to Grundy County, Illinois, where he purchased a tract of land on Mazon Creek. The following year he moved with his family to Kendall County, Illinois, and in 1850 to Grundy County, Illinois, where he remained until 1873, when to provide better educational advantages for his children, he moved to Madison, Wisconsin. For the next ten years the family spent part of their time in Madison, Wisconsin, and at Morris, Illinois. In 1883 he moved to Chicago, Illinois, where he remained until his death in 1896. He was a Presbyterian and a ruling elder of that denomination for more than fifty years.

Elizabeth Anne French was the daughter of Daniel French and Amy Tingle. (See French line.) She was a Presbyterian.

V

Allen Verden Crisler, born, September 15, 1852, Grundy County, Illinois.

Married October 10, 1877, New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio, Rev. A. K. Sargent of the First Baptist Church officiating.

Clara Conner, born, November 29, 1848, New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio. Died, May 11, 1918, Los Angeles, California.

Children:

Lewis Allen Crisler, born, August 29, 1878, Morris, Grundy County, Illinois.

Allen Verden Crisler at the present time resides at his country home, "Gray Gables," at Glen Ellyn, DuPage County, Illinois, where he specializes in the raising of thoroughbred horses and cattle. He is a Presbyterian.

Clara Conner was educated at Parker's Academy in Clermont County, Ohio. For many years she was a member of the Lincoln Park Baptist Church of Cincinnati, Ohio.

VI

LEWIS ALLEN CRISLER, born, August 29, 1878, Morris, Grundy County, Illinois.

Married, November 15, 1905, at the First Methodist Church, Los Angeles, California, Rev. Robert McIntyre officiating.

EDNA JUNE COOKE, born, June 23, 1885, Montrose, South Dakota.

Children:

Lewis Allen Crisler, Jr., born, July 13, 1909, Los Angeles, California.

Robert French Crisler, born, May 8, 1921, Los Angeles, California.

Lewis Allen Crisler, only son of Allen Verden Crisler and Clara Conner Crisler, at an early age moved with his parents from Morris, Illinois, to Chicago, Illinois, and then to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he finished his education at Hughes. He came to the west in 1899 and to Los Angeles, California, in 1901.

He engaged in the stock and bond business in 1906, at which time he became a member of the Los Angeles Nevada Stock Exchange and in 1909 became a member of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, on whose Board of Governors he served for a number of years.

Mr. Crisler is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of California, of the Society Sons of the Revolution in California, of the Society of the War of 1812 in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and of the Masonic bodies in Los Angeles, California, including Consistory No. 3 and Al Malaikah Temple. He was a member of the Jonathan Club and Los Angeles Athletic Club.

He is a descendant of a large number of the first families of Essex, Spottsylvania, Frederick, Augusta, Orange, Culpeper and Madison Counties, Dominion of Virginia, also some of the old New England Colonial families.

Edna June Cooke while quite young moved with her parents from Montrose, South Dakota, to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where she received her early education at All Saints Episcopal School for Girls. In 1901 she came to Los Angeles, California, with her mother and finished her education at Girl's Collegiate. She is a Methodist.

She is the daughter of William Henry Harrison Cooke, born April 1, 1840, Poughkeepsie, New York, died December 18, 1893, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and Alena Margaret Dockstader, born August 31, 1847, Montgomery County, New York, died June 21, 1923, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. They were married September 29, 1863, at Osage, Iowa.

Lewis Allen Crisler, Jr., is a student at Los Angeles High School. (Residence, 1015 Magnolia Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.)

I

ARTHUR CONNER, born, 1738, Ireland. Died, October 27, 1822, New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio.

Married in Ireland.

MARY WYRE, born, Wales. Died, Pennsylvania.

Children:

Catherine Conner, married Thomas McClelland and lived in Indiana.

ANDREW CONNER, born, April 28, 1765, Ireland. Died, August 28, 1850, New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio.

Elisha Conner.

Hugh Conner, married, had the following children, Polly, Ellen, John, Robert, Arthur and others.

Arthur Conner immigrated to America just prior to the Revolutionary war. For political reasons he found it necessary to leave Ireland in such

haste that he had to abandon all his property. His family followed soon after. He was a well educated gentleman and brought a fair sized library with him, amongst which was his family Bible, printed in Celtic, with the records made in the same language. This bible was destroyed in a fire about 1825 at New Richmond, Ohio. He first settled in Pennsylvania, moved to Campbell County, Kentucky, in 1809, and crossed the Ohio River to New Richmond, Ohio, in 1821, where he died one year later. He was a Baptist.

II

Andrew Conner, born, April 28, 1765, Ireland. Died, August 28, 1850, New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio.

Married:

Elizabeth Pike (Lewis), widow, born, Delaware. Died, October 26, 1821, New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio.

Children:

John Conner, born, August 28, 1802, on French Creek, near Meadville, Pennsylvania. Died, November 9, 1885, Clermont County, Ohio.

Elizabeth Conner, born, May 22, 1805, on French Creek, near Meadville, Pennsylvania. Died, February 10, 1885, Princeton, Illinois.

Andrew Lewis Conner, born, November 15, 1811, Campbell County, Kentucky. Died, May 25, 1891, New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio.

Nancy Conner, born, Campbell County, Kentucky. Died, New Richmond, Ohio, when a child.

Andrew Conner was a corporal in Captain William Sebree Boswell's Kentucky detached Militia during the War of 1812. He was a carpenter by trade, but owned and operated the ferry boat between New Richmond, Ohio, and Kentucky. He was a Baptist.

Elizabeth Pike Lewis was the widow of Charles Lewis, by whom she had three children, Harriet Lewis, who married Daniel Light; Ann Lewis, who married Elisha Piper, and one son whose name is unknown.

John Conner was a captain of steamboats on the Ohio River. He married Amanda Jeffries. She was the sister of Mary Chapman Jeffries.

Elizabeth Conner married Newell Edward Walton, November 15, 1827.

III

Andrew Lewis Conner, born, November 15, 1811, Campbell County, Kentucky. Died, May 25, 1891, New Richmond, Ohio.

Married, July 21, 1833, New Richmond, Ohio, Rev. Denham, First Baptist Church, officiating,

Mary Chapman Jeffries, born, March 16, 1816, Auburn, New York. Died, November 18, 1906, New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio.

Children:

Mortimer Conner, born, June 18, 1834, New Richmond, Ohio. Died, March 3, 1837, New Richmond, Ohio.

Deborah Starkweather Conner, born, April 8, 1836, New Richmond, Ohio. Died, March 29, 1919, New Richmond, Ohio.

Mildred Ball Conner, born, April 21, 1838, New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio. Died, April 26, 1887, New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio.

Elizabeth Pike Conner, born, May 1, 1840, New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio. Died, April 30, 1921, St. Bernard, Ohio.

William Wert Conner, born, May 26, 1842, New Richmond, Ohio. Died, September 12, 1845, New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio.

Francis Marion Conner, born, August 5, 1844, New Richmond, Ohio. Died December 31, 1867, New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio.

Daughter, born, September 1, 1846, New Richmond, Ohio. Died, September 1, 1846, New Richmond, Ohio.

CLARA CONNER, born, November 29, 1848, New Richmond, Ohio. Died, May 11, 1918, Los Angeles, California.

Bell Conner, born, May 10, 1851, New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio. (Living at Cincinnati, Ohio.)

Clarence Lester Conner, born, November 14, 1854, New Richmond, Ohio. (Living at St. Bernard, Ohio.)

Harriet Walton Conner, born, January 26, 1857, New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio. Died, September 30, 1857, New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio.

Captain Andrew Lewis Conner was born in a log cabin on one of the Kentucky hills overlooking the Ohio River, opposite New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio. In 1821 he moved across the river to New Richmond, Ohio, with his parents. He was first a cask builder, then a ship builder, later he became a captain and pilot on the Ohio River. He was either captain or pilot of the following boats: Lancaster No. 1, Lancaster No. 2, Lancaster No. 3, Lancaster No. 4, Magnolia, St. James, J. Cheesman, Dunleith, City of Portsmouth and a number of other boats. During the Civil war he took the Dunleith up the Tennessee River with a load of Federal soldiers to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. At the time the Magnolia's boilers blew up, while running between Cincinnati and New Richmond, he was severely injured, but soon recovered and continued on the river until he was well up in the seventies. His last run was on the City of Portsmouth. He was a Baptist.

Mary Chapman Jeffries was born in Auburn, New York, and came with her parents to New Richmond, Ohio, in 1823, at which time she was seven years old. They left Auburn, New York, in the spring in a covered wagon. They drove along the shore of Lake Erie for many days, then turned south through the forests of Ohio and with the aid of Indian guides made their way slowly through an almost trackless country to what is now New Richmond, Ohio, on the Ohio River. She was a Baptist.

Deborah Starkweather Conner, Mildred Ball Conner and Elizabeth Pike Conner never married.

Bell Conner married George Henry Opdycke, November 15, 1876.

Clarence Lester Conner married Emma Kinzle, October 17, 1883.

I.

CHRISTOPHER ZIMMERMAN I, born, Europe. Died, 1748, Culpeper County Virginia.

Married, Europe,

ELIZABETH A., born, Europe. Died, about 1757, Culpeper County, Virginia.

Children:

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, born, Europe, married Ursula Broyle. Died, about 1800, Madison County, Virginia.

Andrew Zimmerman, born, Europe. Died at an early age, in Virginia.

Barbara Zimmerman, born, Virginia, married Leonard Zieglar. Died, Virginia.

Frederick Zimmerman, born, Virginia, married Sarah ——. Died, Virginia.

Christopher Zimmerman II, born, Virginia, probably never married. Died, Virginia, Culpeper County, 1781.
Elizabeth Zimmerman, born, Virginia. Died, Virginia.
Katherine Zimmerman, born, Virginia. Died, Virginia.

Lieutenant Christopher Zimmerman came to Essex County, Dominion of Virginia, with the colony of 1717, bringing his wife, Elizabeth A., and two sons, John and Andrew. The colony of 1717 came from Alsace and environs. He was a cooper by trade. He was one of the founders and a trustee of the Lutheran Church in Madison County. At the first term of court after the formation of Orange County in 1734, he received the appointment of surveyor. In 1740 he was commissioned a lieutenant in Orange County and served in this capacity in the Colonial wars. November 30, 1748, he gave to his daughter Katherine one sorrel pacing horse branded on the near buttock and shoulder *Lt.Z*, which he had ridden during the wars.

Christopher Zimmerman was a planter, his plantations aggregating 1,240 acres, 840 acres in Orange County, at the fork of Stoney Run, and 400 acres on the west side of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the Shenandoah Valley, Augusta County. There is some reason to believe that his wife's name was Elizabeth Aylor.

(W. W. Scott's history of Orange Co., Va., Va. Historical Mag., deeds, wills, original court order books, etc.)

II

John Zimmerman, born, Europe. Died, Virginia, about 1800.
Married.
Ursula Broyle, born. Died, Virginia.
Children:
John Zimmerman, born, Virginia, married Katharin ————.
Christopher Zimmerman III, born, about 1745, Orange County, Virginia. Died, 1832, Boone County, Kentucky.
Mary Zimmerman, born, Virginia, probably never married. (Was living October 19, 1824.)
Dorothy Zimmerman, born, Virginia, married Jacob Tanner. Died.
Elizabeth Zimmerman, born, Virginia, married Jacob Holtsclaw. Died.
Margaret Zimmerman, born, Virginia, married January 26, 1787, Culpeper County, Virginia, Jacob Lipp. Died.
Rosanna Zimmerman, born, Virginia, married Moses Samueal, October 16, 1788, Culpeper County, Virginia. Died.

John Zimmerman was a Virginia planter and a member of the Lutheran Church in Madison County.

III

Christopher Zimmerman III, born, about 1745, Orange County, Virginia. Died, 1832, Boone County, Kentucky.
Married, about 1768, Culpeper County, Virginia.
Mary Tanner, born, Virginia. Died, 1824, Boone County, Kentucky.
Children:
Susanna Zimmerman, born, May 7, 1769, Culpeper County, Virginia. Died.
Joshua Zimmerman, born, August 22, 1771, Culpeper County, Virginia. Died.
Elizabeth Zimmerman, born, November 1, 1773, Culpeper County, Virginia. Died.
Frederick Zimmerman, born, November 30, 1775, Culpeper County, Virginia. Died.

MARY ZIMMERMAN, born, April 4, 1778, Culpeper County, Virginia. Died, January 20, 1857, Shelby County, Indiana.
Nancy Zimmerman, born, January 14, 1780, Culpeper County, Virginia. Died.
Margaret Zimmerman, born, August 1, 1782, Culpeper County, Virginia. Died.
Leah Zimmerman, born, April 16, 1786, Culpeper County, Virginia. Died.
Milly Zimmerman, born, June 14, 1788, Culpeper County, Virginia. Died.
Susanna Zimmerman married Michael House, December 8, 1789, Culpeper County, Virginia.
Joshua Zimmerman married first Susanna Tanner, February 13, 1798, Madison County, Virginia. Second, Mrs. Lucy Snyder.
Elizabeth Zimmerman married George Rouse, July 29, 1794, Madison County, Virginia.
Frederick Zimmerman married Rosanna Crigler, December 17, 1801, Madison County, Virginia.
Mary Zimmerman married Lewis Crisler, August 24, 1806, Boone County, Kentucky.
Nancy Zimmerman married John Rouse, February 16, 1804, Madison County, Virginia.
Margaret Zimmerman married John Beamon.
Leah Zimmerman married John Crisler.
Milly Zimmerman married Carter Taylor, December 31, 1807, Madison County, Virginia.

Christopher Zimmerman III was a Virginia planter. He was a Culpeper "Minute Man" and served in the Continental Line in the Revolution. In the fall of 1810 he moved with his family to Boone County, Kentucky, where he spent the remainder of his days. His daughter Mary arrived in Boone County, Kentucky, November 25, 1805, with her brother, Frederick, and his wife Rosanna.

Mary Tanner was the daughter of Christopher Tanner and Elizabeth Aylor.

JOSEPH FRENCH, born, December 25, 1767. Died.
Married, about 1786.
ANNA ROBERTSON, born, February 25, 1768. Died.
Children:
Robert French, born, March 16, 1787. Died.
Samuel French, born, August 18, 1788. Died.
Phoebe French, born, December 28, 1789. Died.
DANIEL FRENCH, born, August 9, 1791, New Jersey. Died, April 9, 1843, Shelby County, Indiana.
David French, born, September 10, 1793. Died.
Mary French, born, August 16, 1795. Died.
Joseph French, born, September 10, 1797. Died.
Anna French, born, May 6, 1799. Died.

ANNA ROBERTSON was the daughter of SAMUEL ROBERTSON (1721-1778) and HANNAH CRANE, and she was the daughter of JOHN CRANE.

JOSEPH FRENCH, SR., died in middle life and his widow later married a man by the name of Vancicle, by whom she had children.

DANIEL FRENCH, born, August 9, 1791, New Jersey. Died April 9, 1843, Shelby County, Indiana.
Married, February 25, 1819, Warren County, Ohio.
AMY TINGLE, born, May 10, 1798, Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio. Died, November 17, 1872, Shelby County, Indiana.

Children:

ELIZABETH ANN FRENCH, born, April 18, 1820, Lebanon, Ohio. Died, November 6, 1899, Chicago, Illinois.

Jedidiah Tingle French, born, April 23, 1823, Lebanon, Ohio. Died, September 24, 1903, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Joseph Robertson French, born, April 27, 1825, Lebanon, Ohio. Died, St. Paul, Indiana.

William Verden French, born, March 17, 1828, Lebanon, Ohio. Died, March 18, 1884, Winfield, Kansas.

James Freeman French, born, May 2, 1831, Lebanon, Ohio. Died, Texas.

Caroline Acenoth French, born, October 29, 1834, Lebanon, Ohio. Died.

Julia Ann French, born, September 23, 1840. Died, November 6, 1897, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Daniel French when quite young ran away from his home in New Jersey and came to Warren County, Ohio, where he lived until about 1841, when he moved to Shelby County, Indiana. He was a Presbyterian.

Amy Tingle was the daughter of Jedidiah Tingle, born May 8, 1766, died April 2, 1827, in Warren County, Ohio, and Elizabeth Reeder, born January 4, 1776, Loudoun County, Virginia, died September 10, 1834, Warren County, Ohio. Dr. Jedidiah Tingle French, married, December 19, 1843, in Shelby County, Indiana, Mary Ann Crisler. She was the daughter of Lewis Crisler and Mary Zimmerman. William Verden French married Sarah Ziegler.

FRANCIS JEFFRIES.

Married,

MARY CHAPMAN.

Children:

JOHN CHAPMAN JEFFRIES, born, Haddonfield, Camden County, New Jersey. Died, New Richmond, Ohio, 1851.

Constantine Jeffries, Elizabeth Jeffries, Hannah Jeffries.

Mary Chapman had a brother, John Chapman, who was an English sea captain. He settled and died in Cuba.

JOHN CHAPMAN JEFFRIES, born, Haddonfield, Camden County, New Jersey, January, 1770. Died, New Richmond, Cleremont County, Ohio, March, 1852.

Married, his second wife, about 1810, Auburn, New York.

DEBORAH STARKWEATHER, born, Auburn, New York. Died, New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio.

Children:

Alma Jeffries, born, Auburn, New York. Died, New Richmond, Ohio, age nineteen.

Laura Ann Jeffries, born, December, 1814, Auburn, New York. Died, April 27, 1891, New Richmond, Ohio.

MARY CHAPMAN JEFFRIES, born March 16, 1816, Auburn, New York. Died, November 18, 1906, New Richmond, Ohio.

Amanda Jeffries, born, April 12, 1818, Auburn, New York. Died, November 28, 1880, Clermont County, Ohio.

Francis Judson Jeffries, born, July 15, 1822, Auburn, New York. Died.

John Chapman Jeffries was in Auburn, New York, in July, 1805, and with him were Thomas Jeffries, Jonothan Jeffries and Christopher Jeffries. He conducted a chair shop on Genessee Street, where Brigham Young was once employed. Four chairs made in this shop are now in the home of a great-grandson, Lewis A. Crisler, at Los Angeles, California. December 7, 1810, he subscribed to build the first academy of Auburn, New

York. In 1823 John Chapman Jeffries and his family moved to New Richmond, Ohio, where he established the first drug store and chair shop. He was the mayor of the village, 1838 and 1839.

His first wife was Mary Higby, by whom he had two children, John Chapman, Jr., and Ann.

Alma Jeffries was drowned in the Ohio River.

Amanda Jeffries married Captain John Conner, brother of Captain Andrew Lewis Conner, May 1, 1837, at New Richmond, Ohio.

Francis Judson Jeffries married Margaret McCormick.

Laura Jeffries married Johnson Tremper, May 21, 1830, New Richmond, Ohio.

(Hall's history of Auburn and family data.)

SAMUEL STARKWEATHER.

Married, Auburn, New York.

HULDA KINNEY.

Children:

Sophia Starkweather, born, Auburn, New York. Married Seth Abbott.

Samuel Starkweather, Lemuel Starkweather, twins, born, Auburn, New York. Lived, Hamburg, New York.

Rebecca Starkweather, born, Auburn, New York. Married Josiah St. John.

Hulda Starkweather, born, Auburn, New York. Married ——— Addington. Lived, Hamburg, New York.

Patience Starkweather, born, Auburn, New York.

DEBORAH STARKWEATHER, born, Auburn, New York. Died, New Richmond, Ohio.

Augustus Starkweather, born, Auburn, New York.

Lucinda Starkweather, born, Auburn, New York.

Harriett Starkweather, born, Auburn, New York. Married Isaac Orcutt.

LINNIE A. CALE, D. O. D. C., who has the distinction of being the only woman dean of a chiropractic college in the United States, is one of the founders of the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic, the largest school of its kind in the West, and has made a remarkable success in her professional career.

Linnie Angeline Facmire was born in Shelby County, Indiana, October 11, 1874, daughter of Elwood and Amanda (Atwood) Facmire. Her father was a farmer of Indiana. Doctor Cale attended country schools in her native state, and finished her literary education in the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, where she met Charles A. Cale, a fellow student. They were married and had four children: Guy L., Ruth Elizabeth, Earl Lemuel and Paul Edward, now deceased. The daughter, Ruth and son, Earl L. show much ability and are following their gifted mother as students in the chiropractic college of which their mother is dean.

Doctor Cale came to Los Angeles in 1900. In 1911 she was one of the founders of the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic and has constantly developed its facilities and standards in advance with the most rigid requirements in the West. Doctor Cale was graduated in 1917 from the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons in Los Angeles, and secured her physician's and surgeon's license from the State of California. Doctor Cale owns a beautiful home on Burlington Avenue in Los Angeles. The office of the College of Chiropractic is at 918 Venice Boulevard.

Mrs. Gertrude Landers Long is a resident of La Jolla in San Diego County. She and her family have resided there since 1912, when they removed from Minnesota, where her husband, the late Franklin B. Long, was for many years prominent as an architect and builder in Minneapolis and was called the "Architect of the Northwest."

Mrs. Long was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, November 25, 1846. Her great-grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers of Chinango County, New York, buying a tract of timbered land on the banks of the Susquehanna River in a locality that for several years was known as Jericho, later as South Bainbridge, and now as Afton. Clearing away the timber, he made a farm and remained active thereon until his death. His son and successor as owner of this farm was Thomas Landers, who was born in Chinango County. In addition to farming he followed the trade of millwright, installed turbin water wheels, equipped flour and grist mills in a number of localities and furnished power for all kinds of mills, though he always kept his home on the farm. He married Polly Long, of Bennington, Vermont.

John F. Landers, father of Mrs. Long, was born at Afton in Broome County, New York, and as a young man lived for several years at Worcester, Massachusetts, where he followed his business as a building contractor. He then returned to New York State with his brother and bought an improved water power and an island in the Susquehanna River in the locality known as Middlebridge, so called since it was midway between North and South Bainbridge. John F. Landers was not only an excellent mechanic but an inventor, and in reconstructing the mill he added machinery that partly represented his own inventive genius. Besides general milling he had a spoke factory. From Middlebridge he moved to Bainbridge, and his later years were spent at Binghamton, New York. He married Mary Cushing, a lineal descendant of Matthew Cushing, who was born in England, and who came to America in the ship Diligent in 1638, landing at Boston and settling at Hingham, Massachusetts. One of his descendants was William Cushing, an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, who administered the oath of office to George Washington at his second inauguration.

Mrs. Long had three sisters and one brother, Emily Elnora becoming an artist, Ada and Ida, who were twins, and John C. Mrs. Long was eight years old when her parents returned to New York State. She attended school at Middlebridge, at Bainbridge and at Binghamton. She was well educated and for many years has been interested in the art of painting, and a number of her pictures adorn the walls of her home at La Jolla. On January 7, 1869, she became the wife of Franklin Bidwell Long.

Mr. Long was born at Afton, New York, in 1842, son of Lewis and Julia (Bidwell) Long. He acquired a good education and soon after his marriage removed to Chicago, where he became a building contractor. He also studied architecture under one of the most eminent architects of the city at that time. On account of ill health he sought a change of climate and went to Minneapolis when that was a city of only twelve thousand. He was architect of the Hennepin County Court House at Minneapolis and of many other prominent business blocks in the city. About 1900 the Long family began spending their winters in Southern California. Later they purchased land and in 1912 they erected the commodious home on Prospect Street at La Jolla. This home commands a broad view of both mountain and ocean scenery. Mr. Long planned

and supervised the construction but did not live to enjoy the residence, since he died in 1912.

The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Long are Louis and Jessie. Louis Long became an architect, and lived in Minneapolis until his death at the age of fifty-five. His wife was Cora L. Curtis, a collateral descendant of Robert Fulton. There were three daughters, Francis, Lorraine and Bettie H. Mrs. Long's daughter, Jessie, became the wife of T. S. McLaughlin, and they have three children, named Margaret, Catherine and Theodore. Theodore McLaughlin is now a student in the Roswell Military Academy in New Mexico. Margaret McLaughlin married Sibly Selow. Catherine McLaughlin is the wife of Stewart Johnson and has a daughter, named Margaret Ann.

THOMAS LANGLEY BARNES, M. D. A notable pioneer of California, coming west in the fifties, was the late Doctor Thomas Langley Barnes, who resided in the state for more than forty years, was a capable doctor and was prominent in public affairs in the northern part of the state.

He was born of Irish and Welsh parents in Burke County, North Carolina, March 12, 1812. At the time of his death he was the last survivor of the Blackhawk Indian war. He was one of twelve children. About 1826 his people removed to Clark County, Indiana, in the extreme southern part of that state, and in 1829 went to another portion of the frontier around old Fort Dearborn or Chicago, then a very small village. From his home Doctor Barnes, a youth, went to Fort Dearborn to purchase supplies with an ox team. He was unable to purchase shoes and accordingly returned home barefoot. A post trader offered him 160 acres of land along the water front in Chicago for his team of oxen, but he refused. A studious lad, while his chances for schooling were few, he mastered the books at his command and the subjects taught in frontier district schools, and on reaching his majority he graduated from the Missouri State Medical College at St. Louis. In the meantime he had enlisted with the volunteers for service in the Blackhawk Indian war of 1832. After peace was declared Chief Blackhawk visited Doctor Barnes at his home and they became warm friends. At the time of his death, on November 15, 1901, Dr. Barnes was the last survivor of that war on Uncle Sam's pay roll.

Doctor Barnes' home as a professional man for a number of years was in Southern Illinois at Carthage. In the early forties came the crisis with the Mormons who had settled and founded the town of Nauvoo near Carthage. Doctor Barnes was an officer in the military company known as the Carthage Grays, and this company was called out for duty as a guard to the jail where Joseph Smith, the Mormon leader, was imprisoned. Shortly afterwards several of his followers were killed, and the members of the Carthage Grays were included by the Mormons among those held resposible for the death of their leader. Doctor Barnes performed the autopsy on the body of Mr. Smith and for years had in his possession the lead slug which had killed him.

In 1852 occurred a great cholera plague in Southern Illinois and Doctor Barnes came into prominence for the faithful service he rendered to the people, for months being in the saddle almost constantly in riding his professional rounds. In 1854 a large train of emigrants going through Illinois to California persuaded the Barnes family to accompany them. In his immediate party were three friends who settled at Ukiah in Mendicino County, California, S. W. Haskett and wife; J. H. Carruthers,

Sr., and T. L. Carruthers, the latter only a boy. The party had no adventures until they reached the country around Salt Lake. The Mormons, who in the meantime had settled in Utah, had not forgotten the part Doctor Barnes had taken at Carthage. In passing through their country Doctor Barnes exercised extreme caution to avoid the hostile Mormons, but one evening in purchasing a stock of supplies at a small trading post he overheard some conversation that showed that he had been recognized and indicated that his party was to be attacked that night. A hurried return was made and all through the night a forced march was kept up until the party was beyond danger. Without further incident they reached California and settled at Petaluma, where Doctor Barnes immediately engaged in practice.

He also became active in Sonoma County politics and in 1856 was whig candidate for state senator, being defeated by Jasper O'Farrell, the democratic candidate. Later he served as justice of the peace at Ukiah. For over forty years he was a member of the Masonic Order. He kept up the practice of Medicine until about ten years before his death, when he retired.

Doctor Barnes married Lorinda Burbank. Their children were: Marinda, who married S. W. Haskett, of Ukiah; Mrs. Josephine Tustin, of Texas; Mrs. E. Davis, of Altura, Modoc County, California; Mrs. D. G. Swinnerton, of Stockton, whose son became a famous artist; and E. M. Barnes, of Nome, Alaska.

The first American ancestor of Doctor Barnes was Brindsley Barnes, who came to this country in 1773. He was of Scotch Irish ancestry. He was a patriot in the Revolution, furnishing sundries for the militia in North and South Carolina and in Virginia, and served with the Third troops of the North Carolina Light Dragoons under Captain Tazewell. He died in North Carolina in 1790.

Delia Haskett, a daughter of Mrs. S. W. Haskett, and a granddaughter of Doctor Barnes, was born at Ukiah, was educated there and married J. G. Phillips. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips moved to Santa Ana in Southern California, where he became a merchant. They had three children: Don Phillips, Mrs. Dale Fuller and Doctor Guy A. Rawson, Doctor Rawson being a son of Mrs. Phillip's second husband, A. M. Rawson of Chicago.

Dale Phillips was educated at Ramona College and attended Mills College at San Francisco. She was married to Mr. H. C. Fuller. Dale Fuller in 1917 entered motion pictures as a comedienne with Mack Sennett. She is now under contract with the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation and has been doing the leading character parts in "Foolish Wives" by Eric Von Stroheim, "Merry-Go-Rounds," "Greed," "Souls for Sale," "The Merry Widow" and many others. She is a member of the Southern California Athletic Club and the Eastern Star, and her address is 5657 Sunset Boulevard.

Ned Ransom Powley is vice president and general manager of the Southern California Telephone Company. He has been identified with the telephone industry practically since his college career.

Mr. Powley is an eastern man, and was born at Clarkson, Monroe County, New York, a son of William and Mary (Ransom) Powley. His father was a native of Westmoreland, England. N. R. Powley was educated in public school and college, graduating from the high school

of Wilson, New York, in 1904, and taking his B. A. degree at Amherst College in 1908.

In addition to his position as vice president and general manager of the Southern California Telephone Company at Los Angeles, Mr. Powley is also vice president, general manager and director of the Home Telephone & Telegraph Company of Pasadena, the Ontario & Upland Telephone & Telegraph Company and the U. S. Long Distance Company of Los Angeles, and is general manager in Southern California for the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Mr. Powley is a republican, a member of the Chi Psi fraternity, the Jonathan Club, Advertising Club of Los Angeles, Optimist Club of Los Angeles, Electric Club of Los Angeles, City Club, Casa del Mar Beach Club. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

At San Francisco, July 12, 1919, he married Miss Hazel E. Bone. Her father, Walter H. Bone, of Sidney, Australia, is a well known journalist, writer and illustrator. Mr. and Mrs. Powley have two children, June Frances, born in 1920, and Ned Ransom, Jr., born in 1922.

Wythe Family. Members of five generations of the Wythe family have lived in the San Francisco Bay district. Individually and collectively they have contributed to the accessible fund of knowledge, to the enrichment of opportunities and culture and to the general betterment of their social environment.

The first of the family in California was Joseph Henry Wythe, who was born at Manchester, England, March 19, 1822. In 1832 the Wythe family arrived in Philadelphia, where his father engaged in business. He had a brother, Dr. William Winsor Wythe, who became known as a minister, physician, surgeon and scientist in Pennsylvania and New York. Joseph Henry Wythe after his early schooling became bookkeeper and accountant for his father. He had an insatiable appetite for knowledge, and spent his evenings in reading and study. A quaker physician, Doctor Warrington, did much to direct his studies and encouraged him to persevere in learning. He studied chemistry with a local druggist, Greek and Hebrew with a clergyman, and to facilitate his study of astronomy he made his own telescope. At the age of nineteen he joined the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and after four years of study was ordained an elder. He also studied medicine at the Philadelphia College of Medicine, graduating in 1850. In surgery his instructor was the professor of anatomy of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, whose inspiration accounted much for his later success as a surgeon. A few years after graduating he was elected assistant professor of physiology and hygiene in the college. As a relief from the heavy routine of duties at Philadelphia he accepted the position of physician and surgeon to three collieries in the anthracite coal region. This gave him an outdoor life and enabled him to put into practice his medical and surgical knowledge. He was practicing at Mauch Chunk when the Civil war broke out.

He helped recruit a company with which he reported to Governor Curtin, and on the governor's advice he went to Washington to be examined for special medical executive service. After a week of severe tests, written, oral and clinical, he and two others of a class of thirty were able to pass. He was made assistant surgeon of volunteers and later surgeon with the rank of major, and assigned to a special group known as Lincoln's Corps Surgeons, for executive duty in the vicinity of Wash-

ington, D. C. In the course of his duties he was put in charge of Camp Banks, near Alexandria, Washington, a field hospital with three thousand sick and wounded soldiers to be cared for with very meager equipment. He brought such order out of chaos that Chief Justice Chase and his daughter Kate presented a flag to the camp in token of its organization and efficiency. Later Doctor Wythe served on the staff of the Epiphany and Trinity hospitals in Washington.

In the latter part of the war he was transferred to California, coming out with his family by way of Panama, being chased by the privateer Alabama, but not captured. He was first stationed at Camp Union, Sacramento, and a year later at San Francisco in charge of the soldiers on Angel Island. After resigning his commission in the army he was transferred from the Philadelphia to the California annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was appointed to First Church, known as the Powell Street Church, at the time the largest in the city. Two years later he was appointed to the church in Salem, Oregon, and recommended for the presidency of Willamette University. The college was given a new impetus and the medical department organized in 1867. This was one of the pioneer medical schools on the Pacific Coast. After three years Doctor Wythe went to the Taylor Street Church at Portland and a year later returned to California, occupying pastorates in Sacramento, Santa Clara and again the Powell Street Church in San Francisco. During the '70s he was invited to lecture in the medical department of the University of the Pacific on his special scientific subjects—Histology and Microscopy. This medical department became Cooper Medical College, now the medical department of Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Doctor Wythe was a member of the faculty many years and the emeritus professor at the time of his death. In surgery his particular skill was in the removal of tumors.

From 1875 to 1879 he was presiding elder of the San Francisco district, making his home at Oakland. For a term he was a member of the City Board of Health of Oakland. On the death of his son William Thomas in 1880 he arranged for a nominal appointment in the California conference and devoted most of his time to the practice of medicine in order to provide for his son's family. As a supplement to the educational advantages for his grandchildren he installed in the back yard of his home at Oakland an eight-inch reflecting telescope, an instrument which after his death was presented to Mills College, of which at one time he was a trustee. Doctor Wythe was a delegate to the International Medical Congress held at Washington in 1887, and in the histology section presented a paper on his microscopical researches. He received the honorary degree of M. A. from Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Doctor of Divinity from the University of the Pacific, and LL. D. from Willamette University. His contributions to papers and periodicals were numerous and varied. His first book, published in 1849, was a poem, "The Spirit World," which was recast about thirty-five years later as "The Lifted Veil." He wrote a book for young people, "The Curiosities of the Microscope." In 1852, what is believed to be the first book of its kind in America came from the press, entitled "The Microscopist." From this time to 1883 the book was enlarged, passing through four editions, and was much used as a text book of microscopy. From the '60s for over twenty-five years his "Pocket Dose Book" for physicians was kept revised by the publishers. An essay on "The Pastoral Office" was printed in 1853 in book form for the use of Methodist ministers. About 1873 "The

Agreement of Science and Revelations" was written and used as a text in the course of study for Methodist ministers. At the request of Dr. John H. Vincent, founder of the Chautauqua, Doctor Wythe wrote "The Science of Life" "Easy Lessons in Vegetable Biology" and the outline entitled "Biblical Biology." As a lecturer in Cooper Medical College he published a series of four books, "Outlines of Histology," for the use of his students. His last important literary work was "The Physiology of the Soul," which set forth his ideas of psychology. It was published in 1889. His lectures on Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress were published under the title "The Way of Salvation."

He was a member of the Oakland Lodge of Masons and the Scottish Rite bodies, Admiral Quarter Post, G. A. R., Berkeley Club, California Astronomical Society, American Medical Association, San Francisco Medical, San Francisco Medico-Chirurgical Society, California State and Alameda County Medical Associations, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco Microscopical Society, Royal Microscopical Society, London, and Victoria Institute, London.

His was a varied, eventful and useful life. He passed away October 14, 1901. In January, 1845, he married Sarah Anne Orme, a relative of the famous Doctor Priestly. She died of tuberculosis six or eight months after their marriage. On July 9, 1846, he married Jane McHenry, of Philadelphia. In July, 1896, they celebrated their Golden Wedding, and Mrs. Wythe, though in frail health, was able to enjoy the presence of her family at that time. She passed away two years later, much beloved as a faithful wife and mother. They reared two sons and three daughters: Dr. William Thomas; Sarah Jane, deceased, who married Dr. James B. Williams; Mary Louisa, deceased, wife of Rev. E. E. Dodge; Joseph Henry, Jr., a resident of Los Angeles; and Margaret, who holds an M. D. degree and is assistant director of health development in the Oakland public schools.

William Thomas Wythe, the oldest son of Dr. Joseph H. Wythe, was born in 1847. He attended the Williamsport Academy in Pennsylvania, the City College at San Francisco, and graduated in medicine in 1868 from Willamette University at Salem, Oregon. Shortly after being graduated he became a contract army surgeon and was sent with the first troops to Alaska after its purchase from Russia. This was an arduous and dangerous mission, involving a shipwreck and the exposures and hardships of existence through a winter in the far north. Upon the expiration of his contract he returned to Portland, Oregon, and for several years he practiced medicine at Sacramento, being one of the early secretaries of the Sacramento County Medical Society. After a post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania he resumed practice at San Francisco. For a time he was a lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics and afterwards was assistant professor of Anatomy in what became Cooper Medical College. His death in 1880 interrupted a career of eminent usefulness. He was a brilliant student and a fine diagnostician. He was also a gifted musician and had served several churches as organist.

William Thomas Wythe married in the fall of 1869 Laura Belle Willson, second daughter of Dr. Joseph and Chloe (Clark) Willson, pioneers of Salem, Oregon. To their marriage were born two sons and three daughters: Alice Belle, who married Frank J. Girard, Willson Joseph, K. Grace, Stephen and Margaret Wilhelmina. These children were reared by their grandfather, Dr. Joseph H. Wythe. The daughter K. Grace has

been a missionary in Japan for some years and the youngest daughter, Margaret Wilhelmina, is assistant curator of birds in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at the University of California.

The older son, William Joseph Wythe, was born November 5, 1871, and died at Oakland March 12, 1926. He graduated Bachelor of Science in the civil engineering course from the University of California in 1895, and in his training as an architect he had the advantage of residence and periods of study in New York and abroad, where he made a special study of cathedrals, which was the basis of his success in building churches. About fourscore churches in California have been built from his plans and many residences. For nearly twenty years he was a member of the faculty of the University of California, teaching mechanical drawing and applied mathematics. At the time of his death he was on the Official Board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Oakland. He was a charter member of the Orpheus Club of Oakland, belonged to the American Institute of Architects and was a member of the Masonic bodies at Oakland. He married Eleanor Tillman in 1910. Their two children were Louisabelle and William Willson.

Stephen Wythe, the younger of the two sons of William Thomas Wythe, was born at San Francisco, December 16, 1874, and died at Oakland, December 5, 1923. He was graduated from the Cooper Medical College in 1895, and during the Spanish-American war was a contract surgeon in the United States army, a part of the time in the transport service to the Philippines. He became a specialist on the eye, ear, nose and throat, and had a large clientele in that field at Oakland. He also taught in the Oakland College of Medicine and assisted in the large clinic there, later becoming a member of the staff of the Merritt Hospital at Oakland and physician to the Deaf and Blind School at Berkeley. During the World war he was in charge of his specialty at the Bethlehem Steel Company Clinic in Alameda. He was a member of the Nile-Athenian Club, Orpheus Musical Society, Live Oak Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite, and a member of the vestry of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Oakland. He is survived by his wife, Harriet P. Wythe, and twin sons, Richard Gaillard and Donald McHenry.

Joseph Henry Wythe, Jr., prominent in the Methodist ministry of California for over half a century, was born at Salem, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1853, and was nine years of age when he came to California. He attended public school at San Francisco, the preparatory department of Willamette University in Oregon, the Portland Academy, Sacramento High School, and in 1873 was graduated from the University of the Pacific with the B. A. degree, and later received the degrees M. A. and D. D. He joined the California annual conference on probation at Monterey, but in 1874 went east to continue his studies in the Drew Theological Seminary of New Jersey. There he accepted the opportunity to develop his talents as a musician, studying pipe organ. In 1875 he re-entered the California conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for forty-one years was on the list of effective ministers, serving many churches in the state. During the last fourteen years he acted as agent of the Conference Claimants' Endowment Board. His work in this position can best be commended in the words of a resolution adopted by the California Conference: "A position he has filled with rare fidelity and success for fourteen years, during which time at least $100,000 in values has been added to the assets of this board, including twenty-five claimants' cottages. * * *

This Conference places on record its grateful appreciation of the tireless industry, the fine business ability and self-sacrificing devotion that have planned and achieved the wonderful results above mentioned. His work and ministry have so commended this work to the favor and so laid it upon the hearts of our people that a foundation has been laid, as we believe, for the securing of a cash endowment of a quarter of a million for our Conference Claimants in the very near future. As Doctor Wythe lays down the work to which he has so long given the full measure of his devotion, he bears with him into the coming years the love, gratitude and the prayers of the beneficiaries of his labors and of the entire ministry and laity of the California Conference."

In November, 1882, he married Harriet A. Hills, of San Jose. On account of her failing health he retired from the conference. She passed away June 27, 1920. She was the mother of two sons and four daughters: Frederick S., in the non-theatrical film service in New York; Anna Belle, of Sacramento, wife of Rev. William H. Hermitage, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church; Mary Bushnell, a teacher in the San Francisco public schools, who died of influenza January 12, 1918; Joseph Hills, a rancher near Hollister and a World war veteran; Charlotte Jane, of Palo Alto, wife of Ransom Rideout, a writer; and Harriet Ruth, of Mill Valley, wife of Emile Crapuchettes, an artist.

During the World war period Doctor Wythe assisted in the organization of the School Garden Army. After the death of his wife he removed to Los Angeles, and subsequently married Hannah M. Ball, a friend of his sister for many years. She is a member of the supervisoral staff of the Los Angeles public schools.

Margaret Wythe, as educator and medical director, has rendered a noteworthy service in the Oakland schools for upwards of half a century. She is a daughter of Doctor Joseph Henry Wythe and was born at Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, coming to California by way of Panama and reaching San Francisco in January, 1862. Her home for a few years was in the parsonage of the Powell Street Church, where her father was pastor. In 1865 the family moved to Oregon, where her father became president of Willamette University, and she lived at Salem and attended the Portland Academy. In 1869 the family returned to California, living for a time at Sacramento, and then at Santa Clara, where she was a student in the University of the Pacific. From 1872 to 1875 the Wythes again made their home in San Francisco, where she was a pupil in the Denman Grammar School under Charles Denman, principal, and the Clark Institute on Mason and O'Farrell streets.

Margaret Wythe has been a resident of Oakland since 1875. She graduated from the Oakland High School in 1878, then attended the San Francisco Normal School six months, and in 1879 was elected a teacher for the Oakland schools, and was first assigned duty in the Lafayette School on Twelfth and Jefferson streets under Abbie F. Aldrich, principal. In 1889 she became assistant in the science department of the Oakland High School, and for many years successfully taught the subjects of botany, zoology, physiology, hygiene and physical geography.

During the weeks following the great earthquake and fire of 1906, Margaret Wythe's time and energies were fully taken up with organization and relief work under the auspices of the First Methodist Church, of which she has been a member since girlhood. Later she spent several months in Los Angeles, and there for the first time regularly took up the

study of medicine, an ambition she had cherished for many years. During 1907 she was abroad traveling in England, and on returning to Oakland resumed work as a teacher in the Oakland High School. In 1910 she obtained permission to do half time teaching and devoted the rest of her time to her medical studies and later was granted full leave of absence. She graduated from the Oakland College of Medicine in 1915. She was then elected by the Oakland Board of Education to the position of assistant director of the health development department, and this is her work at the present time. For fourteen months she was acting head of the department. The Oakland schools are fortunate in having a woman of such character and ideals as Doctor Wythe in this position. Her work is largely caring for the health of high school girls and examining applicants for teachers. Doctor Wythe is not only a teacher of unusual ability, a student of science of keen insight and careful training, but an excellent executive as well. This was evidenced not only by her activity during the earthquake disaster, but in the great influenza epidemic. At that time she acted as liaison officer with the Board of Health of Oakland and directed the work of nurses and volunteer workers, assisted the Red Cross and handled scores of cases that were assigned to hospitals or to district nurses. Doctor Wythe has taught classes in the school conducted by the First Methodist Church of Oakland, and has been much interested in world service work and is a member of the church's committee on religious education.

Henry Austin Adams, well known writer and playwright, has been a resident of San Diego since 1907. The city first appealed to him as a health resort. The new environment brought him perfect health, the leisure and surroundings a successful writer is always seeking and seldom finding. His presence in return has increased the reputation of San Diego as a home for many poets, novelists, short story writers and other artists.

Mr. Adams' later success in the literary field has been different from the career he planned. He was born at Santiago, Cuba, in September, 1861. This branch of the Adams family settled in Maryland in 1683. His father, William Newton Adams, was a native of Virginia, and when a young man went to South America, subsequently becoming prominent in the sugar business in Cuba. He returned with his family to America, settling in New York, where he became a partner in the well known firm of Moses Taylor & Company. The mother of Henry Austin Adams was Maria del Carmen Michelena, a descendant of a noted family of Venezuela. This branch of her family had come from Spain to America in the sixteenth century.

Henry Austin Adams, during his youth, chose the ministry as his vocation. He was educated in New York by private tutors and in private schools, and in 1882 graduated from the General Theological Seminary of New York with the degree of S. T. B. Trinity College of Hartford bestowed upon him the Master of Arts degree in 1884. After his ordination to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church he was for two years first assistant to the rector of the famous old Trinity Church of New York, following which he was rector of St. Paul's Cathedral Church at Buffalo, his last charge being the Church of the Redeemer of Park Avenue, New York.

He left the pulpit to go on the lecture platform, where he found a still larger audience, and for some years his services were in great demand. As a lecturer he traveled all over the country and appeared on the

platform in most of the large cities of the country. This proved to be very fatiguing work, and it was during the period of ill health that he heard of the environment of San Diego, establishing there what has proved to be his permanent home.

Though already well established in public favor, Mr. Adams since locating at San Diego has done some of his best and most creative work. His early venture in the field of writing was as a teller of tales. From that he began the writing of plays, and in this field his triumph was especially brilliant. He wrote many which won fame for producers and performers. One of the most notable was "'Ception Shoals," in which Madame Nazimova was starred. From this play was produced the "Out of the Fog" photoplay. In New York, a center most dramatists avoid until they have won success elsewhere, Mr. Adams had a play which was accepted not only by the public but by the critics, "God and Company," produced by the New York Stage Society. His other plays well known to the public included "The Bird Cage," "Who Knows," and "The Locked Door," which Mr. Adams regards his strongest play.

Mr. Adams has also written a masterpiece of personal biography, "The Man John D. Spreckels." It is an illuminating portrait of one of the most virile individuals in the West. In his preface Mr. Adams states that he won the reluctant consent of Mr. Spreckels to write the book only because his beloved brother, Adolphe Spreckels, had urged Mr. Adams to write it. The biography is described as a "series of character studies of the man himself, viewed from many angles, and revealing various aspects of his many-sided personality." United States Senator Samuel M. Shortridge wrote the foreword. The book was published in 1924. Any man would be proud to say "That is my life story."

Mr. Adams is frequently called "The Sage of Coronado." His home is in Coronado. There he is sought out by a great many visitors, not only eminent personalities in the field of letters and art, but by the thousands of readers and admirers of Mr. Adams' literary productions. Recently the entire city of San Diego gathered at Balboa Park to pay honor to Mr. Spreckels on his seventy-second birthday. Unable to appear, Mr. Spreckels delegated Mr. Adams to represent him before the vast throng, and his address on that occasion was a memorable one.

Mr. Adams has been a student of economics and politics and has interested himself in political and civic movements in his home city and county, but has never appeared as a candidate for office. He has been twice married. His second wife was Miss Gertrude Desch, of Baltimore. The children of his first marriage are Mrs. T. N. Faulconer, of San Diego; Mrs. J. German, of New York City; and two sons, F. L. and J. H. N. Adams. By his second marriage Mr. Adams has one son, Percival Henry Adams.

Mrs. M. Z. Ellison has had a remarkably successful business career as buyer and manager and is now proprietor of a steadily growing business of her own in the exclusive Westlake district of Los Angeles, at 1928 West Seventh Street.

She was born at Van Wert, Ohio, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Zimmerman. Her father was a wholesale grocer. Mrs. Ellison, who came to California about six years ago from St. Paul, Minnesota, acquired her early business experience with the firm of Crow & Whitmarsh in Cleveland. Her first position as buyer was with the Burch Brothers at Waterloo, Iowa, where she assisted in opening a chain of five stores.

Subsequently she acted as buyer or department manager for Younker of Des Moines, J. L. Brandies of Omaha, Atkinson at Minneapolis, Macey at St. Paul. She came to Los Angeles through the persuasion of the owner of the Broadway Department Store that she take over the section of lingerie, porch dresses and kimonas. After a year and a half she decided that she had worked long enough for others, and with her knowledge and experience and limited capital she started a business of her own on a modest scale on West Seventh Street. In three years she has had to greatly increase her space and stock, and in addition to the original line of gowns she handles lingerie and practically all wearing apparel for women. Mrs. Ellison is a woman of sound judgment, and her experience has taught her that to make a success of business it is necessary to forget selfish interests and go into the game whole-heartedly. Her work has attracted much attention in recent years through various style shows which she has originated and carried out, which have been notable events in the department of women's affairs in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Ellison's most important assistant in her business is her daughter, who is a graduate of the Harcourt Place School for Girls at Gambier, Ohio. Mrs. Ellison has her store in a section devoted to the most exclusive shops and cafes. She is a member of the Westlake Business and Professional Club, whose membership is made up of people interested in the best interests of this district. She also belongs to the Soroptomists and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Louis Herman Horn. While his body finds its last resting place in the soil of southern California, Louis Herman Horn was never a resident of this state. His widow died recently, and their son is the well known Los Angeles business man, Carl F. Horn.

Louis Herman Horn was for many years prominent as a business man and citizen of St. Joseph, Missouri. He was born at Columbia, Missouri, November 26, 1842, son of John A. and Amelia L. (Hornung) Horn. His mother was a native of Westport, Missouri, when that place was larger and more important than Kansas City. John A. Horn was a native of Germany and was the pioneer baker of St. Joseph. Louis Herman Horn was educated in public schools at Columbia, Missouri, and at St. Joseph, and was still a youth when the family moved to the latter town on the Missouri River. Indians were frequent visitors at that pioneer outfitting post. When the Civil war came on he served as a quartermaster sergeant in the Forty-second Missouri Volunteers. During 1870-1871 he acted as a mail carrier in St. Joseph, Missouri. For over twenty years before his death he was associated with the Herald Publishing Company of St. Joseph as bookkeeper, cashier and assistant manager. He died in St. Joseph January 17, 1896. He was a republican, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Turnverein, and the German Lutheran Church. A cousin of Louis H. Horn owned a house on LaFayette Street in St. Joseph. This house became notorious and for many years was pointed out to visitors. This distinction came from the fact that it was rented by Jesse James, the famous bandit, who lived there under the name of Doctor Howard. One of the Younger Brothers band shot and killed Jesse James while he was entering that house.

Louis H. Horn was a volunteer fireman of St. Joseph and was captain of one of the early day companies of volunteer firemen. He met his wife at a firemen's ball.

This firemen's ball was celebrated not long after the Civil war and after Mr. Horn had returned home from service. On February 10, 1868, he and Johanna W. Labastian were married, beginning the companionship which was continued for nearly thirty years, until his death. Johanna W. Labastian was born in Niederneisen, Germany, November 27, 1838, daughter of William and Catherine (Class) Labastian. When she was about six years of age she was brought by her widowed mother to America, and she grew up in Cincinnati. During the Civil war she acted as an army nurse, gaining the personal friendship during that time of President Lincoln, General Grant and General Burnside. During 1867 she was connected with the Pinkerton Detective Agency, and this work took her to St. Joseph, Missouri. Mrs. Horn lived many happy years in Los Angeles. She was a woman of great charity, of constant kindly exertion, and thoroughly enjoyed the love and affection of her children. She died June 27, 1925. She was the mother of seven children, the two survivors being Carl F. Horn, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Lillian M. Meyer, also of Los Angeles.

John A. Horn, father of Louis H., at one time owned 360 acres of land at St. Joseph, a tract subsequently known as Horn Heights. Louis H. Horn and his wife conducted the first confectionery store at St. Joseph. John A. Horn, the oldest brother of Louis H. Horn, was head cigar maker for Sensenbrenner & Sons of San Diego, California, and died in that city about eight years ago. A number of years ago the body of Louis H. Horn was brought from the east and was buried in Inglewood Cemetery, where Mrs. Horn was also laid to rest. Their son, Gustavus A. Horn, who died in Los Angeles December 14, 1920, had been a resident of Southern California over twenty years and was a director of Horn's Military Band of Los Angeles.

Carl Frederick Horn for the sake of an ideal did some pioneer work for several years in building up and maintaining a dancing academy operated under strictly artistic and cultural influences and environment, and has found his early enterprise, undertaken at considerable financial risk, endowed eventually with all the success and prosperity that every business has for its ambitious goal.

In Los Angeles his name is widely advertised as Carl F. Horn School of Dancing, with a beautiful academy and hall at the corner of West Seventh and Francisco streets. Mr. Horn was born at St. Joseph, Missouri, October 18, 1878, son of the late Louis Herman and Johanna W. (Labastian) Horn. A more complete biography of his father is published in the preceding sketch. Carl F. Horn spent his early boyhood at St. Joseph, attending school there, and as a youth took up dancing as a profession and art. While in St. Joseph for several years he conducted what was known as Carl F. Horn's School of Dancing.

Arriving in Los Angeles in November, 1904, he organized Carl F. Horn's Novelty Orchestra, which furnished music for many social occasions, including in its clientele many of the prominent state societies. He also opened dancing classes in the Fraternal Brotherhood Hall, 845 South Figueroa Street; at Buck's Hall, Forty-eighth and Vermont Avenue, afterwards at Mercantile Place, where the Arcade Building now stands; then moved to Fifteenth and Main, and after outgrowing those quarters opened a school of dancing at Eighth and Spring, and in 1921 had a building especially constructed for his use at Seventh and Francisco streets. He has recently built another school, not yet in operation, at Pico and Norton

streets, across from the Forum Theatre. Mr. Horn has never hesitated to invest capital representing all his present and all his earnings for a number of years in the future to improve his business. He has proved his contention that dancing academies will be generously patronized by people who demand decency and refinement as prerequisites of their enjoyment.

Mr. Horn served as a bugler in Company C of the Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American war and is a member of Roosevelt Camp No. 9 of Spanish-American War Veterans at Los Angeles. He is an independent in politics, a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Club and Commercial Board.

On January 11, 1922, at Santa Barbara, he married Meryle Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Davis, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Horn has one child, Billie Baker, born at Pittsburgh, now eleven years of age.

Agnes Emmons Howe, for many years a leader in normal school education in California, is a resident of San Jose and has the distinction of having been the first woman elected president of the California State Teachers Association.

An account of this branch of the Howe family in America, taken from a manuscript in the Boston Historical Society, is as follows: One John Howe, Esq., son of John Howe of Hadinhall, who was related to Lord Charles Howe, Earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Charles I, disappeared and is supposed to have come to America. Possibly he was identical with the John Howe who lived in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1638, was selectman of the town in 1642, and in 1656 became the first settler at Marleborough and the first land owner. Heads of the successive generations beginning with this John Howe were: John Howe; Josiah Howe, born between 1649 and 1653; Daniel Howe, born in 1681, of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, known as Captain Daniel; Jotham Howe, born in 1728, of Shrewsbury; Gardner Howe, born in 1759, of Dover, New Hampshire; Gardner Howe, born in 1792; Lafayette Howe, born in 1824; and Agnes E. Howe, born in 1854.

Lafayette Howe was born at Elyria, Ohio, and married Mary J. Tisdale, who was born in New York in 1831. Both were educated in public schools in Ohio, and Lafayette Howe was a carpenter. He served as a private in Company E of the First Minnesota Volunteers in the Civil war. He was a republican in politics and both he and his wife were Baptists, and later he joined the Methodist Church, after the death of his wife. Lafayette Howe died at Independence, Iowa, in 1908, and his wife, at Ventura, California, in 1891.

Agnes Emmons Howe was born at Rockford, Illinois, October 17, 1854, and she taught her first school in Iowa at the age of fifteen. Practically her entire life has been identified with school work, with incidental activities and leadership in the suffrage movement. In 1897 she graduated A. B. from Leland Stanford University, and in 1913 received the Master of Arts degree from the University of Wisconsin. In July, 1897, Miss Howe became teacher of history, civics and economics in the State Normal School at San Jose, and was head of that department until January, 1914, also attended summer school at Teachers College, New York. She was then appointed principal of the training school, serving until January, 1918, when she resigned to become county superintendent of schools of Santa Clara County. She was in that office four years. She

has also taught in summer schools in the University of Nevada, San Jose State Normal School and San Francisco State Teachers College, and has been rural school supervisor in Trinity and Lake counties.

During her long service with the State Normal School at San Jose she made two trips to Europe, each time with a year's leave of absence, and divided the year between six months of travel and six months of study. She was founder of the State Federation of School Women's Clubs and has been an institute lecturer and conductor in California and Nevada, a worker in Woman's Clubs, Parent-Teachers Associations, W. C. T. U., and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and Order of the Amaranth. She is a Unitarian in religious belief. During and after the World war she was active in the Red Cross and a regular contributor for five years or more to the French Children's Relief and Near East fund. She is a member of the National Geographic Society, for many years, of the National Historical Society, and since 1898, of the National Education Association, in which she held the office of vice president one year.

Paul Osgood Hardy, a native son of California, is a noted linguist and historian, and is now assistant professor of history at Occidental College, Los Angeles.

He was born in San Bernardino, California, June 9, 1889, son of William Prescott and Lill Jane (Adams) Hardy. His father graduated from Dartmouth College in 1887, came to California in 1888, and is now the oldest active Congregational minister in the state. He was born at Nelson, New Hampshire, son of George Hardy, who died during the Civil war, and great-great-grandson of Noah Hardy, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary army and was present when Washington received Andre's papers at West Point. Lill Jane (Adams) Hardy is a granddaughter of the Cutter who was proprietor of the famous Cutter tavern in Jaffrey, New Hampshire. The first members of the Hardy and Cutter families came to Connecticut about 1634. The Cutter genealogy is said to go back to Alfred the Great.

Osgood Hardy was educated in grammar school at Los Angeles, was graduated from the Hollywood High School in 1906, took his B. A. degree at Pomona College in 1910 and his Master of Arts at Yale University in 1911, and was given the Doctor of Philosophy degree by the University of California in 1925. As a scholar he has had a most varied and interesting experience. He acted as quartermaster and interpreter for the Yale-Peruvian Expeditions of 1912 and 1914-15 under the auspices of Yale University and the National Geographic Society, with Senator Hiram Bingham as director. During 1916-18 he acted as instructor in Spanish at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. From 1921 to 1923 he was teaching fellow in history at the University of California. He came to his duties as assistant professor in history in Occidental College in 1923.

Mr. Hardy in 1916 was regimental supply sergeant of the Tenth Connecticut Field Artillery, and on October 1, 1918, was inducted into the United States army at Fort Slocum, New York, and detailed to continue work at the American Geographic Society, New York City, as research assistant in the Colonel House Inquiry. He was mustered out in January, 1919, and from 1919 to 1921 was connected with the Mercantile Bank of the Americas in the publicity department at New York City and Lima, Peru.

Mr. Hardy is a republican. His college fraternities are the Phi Kappa Epsilon of Yale, Alpha Tau Omega of Occidental, Pi Epsilon of Occidental, and Phi Beta Kappa of Yale. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club and the Congregational Church.

Mr. Hardy married at New York City, November 25, 1918, Miss Amy Berlin Mead, daughter of Ralph W. Mead and a descendant of John Mead who settled in Connecticut in the early years of the seventeenth century. A number of his descendants were soldiers in the Revolution, and a great many members of this family still live at Greenwich, Connecticut. Mrs. Hardy's family arrived in California by way of Iowa and Deming, New Mexico, where Amy Mead was born October 6, 1888, being three years of age when brought to California.

Maria Teresa Tommasini Piccirillo is instructor of Italian language in the University of California and has been the chief means and instrument in promoting one phase of the teaching activities of a great university into a distinct department, representing not only the fundamentals of teaching a foreign language, but all the great wealth of literary and other culture identified with Italian language and people.

Maria Teresa Tommasini was born at Lanciano, Italy, daughter of Camillo Tommasini. Her father came to California at the time of the San Francisco fire and became associated with the Italian newspaper published in that city.

While in Italy she graduated from the normal school of Chieti in Abruzzi, and a few months later came to California, being then eighteen years of age. She entered the University of California, and while a student she overcame the handicap of lack of knowledge of the English language. After two years she graduated, taking honors in Italian and French. Shortly after she graduated she was requested to teach in the Italian department. She displayed such ability as a teacher and proved such an inspiration that the number of students enrolled for courses in Italian increased from fifteen or twenty to numbers making it necessary to divide classes. In 1922 Miss Tommasini won the Master's degree, and she continued in the department of instruction in Italian, with assistants added to her staff.

It was Miss Tommasini that brought to the attention of prominent Italian-American citizens the disproportionate lack of facilities in the Italian department at the university. She interested the Italian consul, Vincenzo Fileti, and after that San Francisco bankers and other leaders in the Italian colony of San Francisco and California. The movement was started for founding a chair of Italian language in literature. At this writing a fund of more than sixty thousand dollars has been accumulated for that purpose. Miss Tommasini also established the Italian honor society Pi Mu Iota for the promotion of high scholarship and interest in Italian art. At the same time the Italian Club grew in importance and influence. Through the generosity of Marco Fontana, president of the California Packing Corporation, the university library was enriched by the Fontana Library, consisting of Italian classics in history, literature, art and science, this library being dedicated May 30, 1924.

Through the individual work of Miss Tommasini and the activities set in motion by her enthusiasm and effort the Italian department is now strongly established, and there are more students enrolled in its courses than in any other university or college in the United States.

In 1924 Miss Tommasini was married to Mr. Louis M. Piccirillo, of San Francisco, who graduated from the School of Jurisprudence of the University of California in 1922, and who was the first assistant in the Italian department at the university. Mr. Piccirillo is a successful attorney and has been an enthusiastic supporter of his wife in her effort for the advancement of her department at the university. He was the first collaborator with Mrs. Piccirillo in launching the movement for the Italian chair, and founded with her the Italian Honor Society, Pi Mu Iota, and helped to reorganize the Italian Club. He is very prominent in dramatic circles of Berkeley and San Francisco and has written several plays both in Italian and English which have been successfully performed at the university and elsewhere.

Mr. Piccirillo is a member of the War Veteran Society, Native Sons, the English Club and Mask and Dagger of the University of California, a past president of the Italian Honorary Society of the university, Pi Mu Iota, the Italian Club, Italy-America Society, and is president of the Italia-Virtus Club of San Francisco.

Mr. Piccirillo is the son of Prof. Frank D. Piccirillo, a prominent musician of San Francisco, and an early pioneer.

Mrs. Piccirillo is a member of the honorary Italian Society of the university, the San Francisco Woman's Club, the Victoria Colonna Society, the Prytenean Society, the Italian Club of the University of California. Besides her duties as an instructor she is continuing her studies in preparation for the Doctor of Philosophy degree.

Los Angeles Union Stock Yards. The Los Angeles Union Stock Yards, owned by the same interests that control the Chicago Union Stock Yards, were first opened November 1, 1922. The site of the stock yards is a place of historic interest. The yards are built on ground comprising part of the site of the battle of the Mesa, fought January 9, 1847, one of the culminating battles in the Mexican war in the occupation and conquest of California. Under the auspices of the Historical Society of Southern California it has been proposed to mark the site of the battle with a commemorative tablet to be placed at or near the stock yards.

These are the first and only union stock yards on the southwest slope, and they were built to meet the necessities of a situation in which Los Angeles is becoming a great western market for live stock. The grounds owned by the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards Company comprise 330 acres. The yards proper cover twenty-five acres. In the matter of equipment these yards are the last word in such an enterprise. In many respects they represent the full experience gained by the conduct of such great institutions as the Chicago Union Stock Yards. All the stock pens are underlaid with a heavy concrete floor, and the equipment for supplying water and feed, gates and chutes and other facilities for handling stock are a marvel of the inventive genius of men. These were the first large stock yards in the country provided with covered unloading chutes, making it possible to unload stock in any kind of weather.

The stock yards are perhaps the chief feature of what is known as the Central Manufacturing District of Los Angeles. Recently, in September, 1925, this district was supplied with the service of the Los Angeles Junction Railway, which started operations at that time. This railway is patterned after the Chicago Junction Railway, which serves the Union Stock Yards and Central Manufacturing District of that city and provides

connecting facilities for all the transcontinental railways entering the Los Angeles territory.

The president of the Junction Railway Company is Richard Fitzgerald, of Chicago. The executive head of the railway company, with the title of vice president and general manager, is Mr. J. A. McNaughton, who is also vice president and general manager of the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards Company.

JOHN A. MCNAUGHTON, vice president and general manager of the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards, has given more than thirty years of his life to railroad and related transportation facilities and services. He is credited with an important part in the creation of a great western live stock market at Los Angeles.

Mr. McNaughton was born in Chautauqua County, New York, August 8, 1868, son of William Henry and Esther McNaughton. His grandfather McNaughton came from Scotland when a young man, was a farmer and blacksmith and lived at Stockton in Chautauqua County, New York, where he died at the age of fifty-five. William Henry McNaughton was for many years in the railroad service, both in the eastern and middle western districts. His home for a number of years was at Kansas City and his later years were passed at Los Angeles. In both these cities he was active in church interests.

John A. McNaughton grew up at Atchison, Kansas. While in public school he sold the "Atchison Globe," this experience as a newspaper boy being followed by service in the Western Union Telegraph office at Atchison as a messenger. After some years of work in railroad yards, local and general freight offices, he was made in 1895 commercial agent for the Missouri Pacific Railway at Omaha. He left the railroad company to become assistant traffic manager for the Cudahy Packing Company. From 1900 to 1921 he was general traffic manager for that packing corporation. In this position he had much to do with the improvement of stockyard facilities, and was a very capable executive in building up the public side of the service of the Cudahy Company.

On leaving the middle west Mr. McNaughton came to Los Angeles. In addition to his position as vice president and general manager of the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards he is vice president and general manager of the Los Angeles Junction Railway, and is a director in a number of other corporations. Since 1907 he has been a director of the National Bank & Cattle Loan Company at Wichita.

Mr. McNaughton is a director of the Maywood Chamber of Commerce, member of the Executive Committee and vice president of the East Side Organization, is a member of the Agricultural Committee of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Advisory Council of LaSalle Extension University. He is a republican in politics, is a member and director of the Central Manufacturing District Club and belongs to the Los Angeles Athletic Club and Brentwood Country Club.

Mr. McNaughton married at Atchison, Kansas, March 14, 1891, Elizabeth Graham Lindsey, daughter of Robert Fitzgerald and Elvira (Milner) Lindsey. Her mother was a native of Paducah, Kentucky, and died at Newton, Kansas, more than half a century ago. The Milners were very talented people, well known for their devotion to art and music. The Lindsey family came originally from Virginia. The family lived for a number of years near Moundsville, West Virginia. Robert Fitzgerald Lindsey was in the Civil war and for several years after the war was out

on the western plains fighting Indians. He died at the National Home at Sawtelle, California, in 1922. Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton have three children, named Ruth Milner, Elizabeth and John Lindsey McNaughton.

James Henry Barry for many years has been an outstanding figure in California journalism, and not less an aggressive and hard fighting civic leader. The cause of clean, progressive politics, and many other causes, identified with human rights, social and economic justice, have enlisted the full force and enthusiasm of his remarkable character.

James Henry Barry was born in New York City, February 15, 1856, and has lived in California since early childhood. His father, William Barry, was a pioneer in the newspaper profession of the Pacific Coast. William Barry was born in Dublin, Ireland, and was the son of an Irish barrister. While going through college William learned, in the Dublin Freeman office, to become a compositor. For the same journal he later on became an editorial writer, associated with some of the most distinguished Irish patriots of the time. During the terrible famine of 1848 in Ireland he traveled through that country as correspondent for Horace Greeley's New York Tribune, graphically describing conditions as he saw them. The following year he came to the United States, and for several years thereafter was connected with the Tribune. In 1859 he brought his family to California, making the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He had previously for years acted as New York correspondent for the Alta California of San Francisco—long since discontinued, but which was then the best-known journal of the state. After coming to California he continued with the Alta until his death in 1870, at the age of forty-two. William Barry married Mary Ann Harris in New York, although they first met and were betrothed in Dublin. She died in 1862, when only thirty years of age, leaving five helpless children, to whom their aunt, Mrs. Fisher, a widow, who, with her own child, had long been of the household, was as an own mother. William Barry and she were married some years later and two more children were born of that union. The second wife died in 1910, at eighty years of age.

When James Henry Barry had acquired as much education as possible in the primary and grammar grades of the San Francisco public schools, necessity forced him, at the age of twelve, to become a wage-earner. His further education was acquired by private study, by attending night school after working ten or more hours a day, and in what was then probably the best of all schools—the composing room of a first-class general book and job printing office.

With the exception of a few months James H. was employed by only one firm, with which he became a master printer or craftsman, learning every then known branch of the "Art Preservative." For that firm he worked almost continuously from 1868 until 1878. In the latter year, without any capital but a good reputation, he embarked in the printing business for himself, at the age of twenty-two. A few fonts of type bought "on credit," and two second-hand Gordon presses, rented, constituted nearly all his mechanical equipment. He has continued in business ever since. In 1904 he incorporated it as The James H. Barry Company, of which he has always been the president. The company is now one of the largest and best equipped publishing and printing houses in the state of California.

When the company's plant, at the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, was totally destroyed in the conflagration of 1906, Barry

hung up a sign two days later in Berkeley, and did business in a woodshed adjoining a printshop. Six weeks later he returned to San Francisco—the first employing printer to do so—locating in a corrugated iron building erected for him on Leavenworth Street, within a stone's throw of the City Hall ruins.

James H. Barry had long been recognized as a public-spirited citizen—an earnest, able speaker and writer, as well as a clear thinker—when, in 1884, he founded The Star, a weekly journal edited and published by him for thirty-seven years, until its suspension in 1921. His primary reason for founding The Star was due to the fact that the city government—especially the judiciary—was at that time almost completely in the hands of the criminal element, of high and low degree, concerning which he wished to be heard, in language not to be misunderstood.

Primary elections were characterized by ruffianism and infamies indescribable. The same corruptionists controlled both party organizations and conventions—the whole political "machine" of the city, in fact—so that whichever party won an election the people lost. The courts reeked with rottenness. The judges, with several honorable exceptions, were chosen to do the bidding of their political masters, and they generally did so. Decisions were notoriously bought and sold like merchandise, and packed juries gave verdicts as commanded, in civil as well as criminal cases.

Barry, by his fearless and aggressive attitude, brought upon his head the wrath of all the "Associated Villainies." Throughout its whole career his paper was recognized as the most independent, outspoken, progressive democratic journal published in San Francisco. Those who disagreed with Barry never questioned his sincerity of purpose. No man, however rich or influential, could have his support unless he thought it was deserved; and no man, if worthy, was too poor to command that support. It is his pride that he never personally uttered a word, or printed a line in his paper's reading columns, for money or reward, or hope of reward. In brief, he has ever tried to faithfully live up to the motto which he adopted as his own in earliest manhood, and which headed his paper from its very first issue:

"For the cause that lacks assistance,
Against the wrongs that need resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do."

Every effort was made to crush Barry's paper, and his own life was directly threatened more than once. He had some libel suits to defend in unfriendly courts, which nearly swamped him financially, as was intended; but in every instance he was victorious, because he always so conclusively proved all and far more than he had charged that in the face of public opinion neither judge nor jury dared to convict him. Then libel suits against Barry ceased, and another weapon was employed. Barry did not mince words in denouncing the criminals on the bench, but called them such by name. Finally, they entered into a conspiracy to silence him by causing one of their number to cite him for contempt of court—the contempt being a merciless criticism of a decision rendered in an important case, which decision was common property long before it was rendered.

Arraigned before the court, Barry was clearly given to understand that he must apologize or "suffer the consequences." He most emphatically declined to apologize, on the ground that he could not conscientiously do so, having told nothing but the truth, which he was prepared to prove.

He was summarily convicted, after being denied the right of trial by jury, and without being given an opportunity to prove his charges. His accusers were his judges, jurors and executioners. His sentence was five days in the County Jail and a fine of $500.00.

The Free Press Defense Association was at once formed, and the night Barry was released from jail one of the largest mass meetings ever known before or since in San Francisco was held under its auspices, and addressed, aside from Barry, by leading men in every walk of life. Resolutions were there adopted demanding the passage of a law taking away from judges the power to summarily punish their critics for contempt, unless the alleged contempt be committed in the immediate presence of the court and in a manner to interfere with its proceedings. The independent press of the state joined in the demand, which resulted in the Legislature, at its next session, passing what is known as the Barry Contempt Law, which is part of the statutes of the state today.

Many years ago Barry learned the folly of trying to improve conditions by simply fighting public rascals. One set might be put down only to give place to another, and perhaps worse set; or "reformers" might temporarily get into power who, even though personally honest, did little better than the rascals. He saw only after many "hard knocks" just what was the matter, and he determined, instead of fighting individuals, to fight the "System," and for measures that would give the people at least a voice in what was called their government.

The genuine so-called Australian secret ballot law was the first step toward electoral reform in California, which was strongly advocated by James H. Barry from public platforms as well as in his paper. He also appeared before the Legislature, and strongly urged its adoption. He pursued the same course regarding the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. He was one of the first men in the United States to recognize and earnestly support all these measures.

Before they were adopted the public-service corporations, under private ownership, operation and control, were responsible for nearly all the corruption of public servants, as well as for many other "pernicious activities." For that and other reasons Barry advocated public ownership of public necessities, such as the water supply and the street railway, and was instrumental in having a provision for such ownership inserted in San Francisco's new charter.

Years before the Geary Street Railway franchise expired the supervisors were about to secretly grant a renewal of that franchise for a long period of time, and would have done so had not Barry and others with like views discovered the plot, sounded an alarm, and aroused the people, who, at a great mass meeting (a weapon he frequently employed in those days), entered a protest so strong that it could not be disregarded.

Barry at once began to fight for public ownership of the Geary Street Railway when its franchise would expire. That fight was kept up incessantly for many years, until at last, long after that franchise had expired—with every effort to secure its extension thwarted by the power of public opinion—the object was achieved. It was the beginning of the magnificent Municipal Railway System, now extending to nearly every section of the city. It is not only paying for itself on a five-cent fare, but has given better service to the people and paid higher wages to labor than the private corporations. Above all else, it has been free from any suspicion of graft. It requires no prophet to foretell that San Francisco will have similar

experience with her marvelous Hetch-Hetchy Water System, which Barry, in season and out, has always favored.

Barry has ever sought to bring about a better feeling between capital, legitimately employed, and labor, by showing that their interests are identical, the one depending on the other; that ofttimes both, instead of being oppressed by one another, as they think, are equally the victims of monopoly.

He has ever insisted that wage workers have the same right to organize in trade unions as have employers in chambers of commerce, etc., and that whoever would deny labor that right, or oppose "collective bargaining" in this age of progress and reason, is a menace to society and the state. He has always been opposed to "lockouts" on the part of capital, and to "strikes" on the part of labor, save as a last resort, when the aim sought is just and cannot be accomplished in any other way. He has favored "voluntary arbitration" as the proper method for settling disputes between labor and capital, because it tends to preserve and promote industrial peace. It is a weapon of civilization. A "strike" or "lockout" is a declaration of war by one side against the other, he thinks, and, no matter how it ends, bitter feelings are engendered that rankle perhaps long after the strife has ended and is but an unpleasant memory.

The eight-hour day for labor—now so generally recognized as just—was, until not long ago, strongly opposed by nearly all employers, who honestly thought it would ruin them in business. Barry not only championed the eight-hour day, but proved his faith by his works—by voluntarily putting it into effect in his printing and publishing establishment, at the long-hour-pay, years before the Typographical Union demanded it. He found that he could still successfully compete with all his rivals, none of whom would adopt it until compelled. He later was the first to advocate and adopt the Saturday half-holiday, or forty-four-hour week, without any reduction in pay. In this connection we quote a few lines from the report of a speech made in San Francisco several years ago by the late Samuel Gompers, so long honored head of the American Federation of Labor:

"Editor James H. Barry was friend of the labor movement when its friends were few, and he has been a sincere friend to the movement ever since. Mr. Barry has suffered for expressing his convictions, but he is one of those stout minds to whom the whole great world would be a prison if he could not express his thoughts, and who would find liberty in a cage if from his durance he could address the human intellect, setting before it the truth as it appeared to him. * * * Although he has ever been a consistent friend of the labor movement, he has never hesitated to reprove labor when he thought it in the wrong, as it sometimes has been, for 'to err is human.'"

So many other things, good and bad, political as well as economic—all of them affecting some of the people, and some of them affecting all of the people—have received James H. Barry's earnest attention, that we have not space to even enumerate them here. Among a few measures, however, that have had his unqualified support, although a few of them have not yet been enacted into law, are the following: Election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; Equal Rights for Women, and when Susan B. Anthony came to California in the nineties, Barry spoke therefor with her from the same platform; Income Tax Constitutional Amendment, as years before he had supported the Congressional measure providing a similar tax; Federal Reserve Law; Parcel Post;

Minimum Wage Laws for Federal as well as for State and City Civil Service Employes; Sanitation and Housing Laws; Proportional Representation; Immigration Law; Seamen's Law, which makes sailors as free as any other class of labor; the Clayton Law, which declares that "labor is not a commodity or article of commerce"; The National Child Labor Law (declared unconstitutional), and all laws for the protection of children; Workmen's Compensation Laws; Rural Credit Law; and, last but not least, Barry was a pioneer and his paper was the oldest in the world championing the practical application of the doctrines of Henry George, as explained exhaustively in his great book, "Progress and Poverty," for the Author's Edition of which Barry helped to set the type.

While Barry has ever favored the democratic party nationally, he has not hesitated to oppose measures as well as men wearing the democratic label when he knew they were undemocratic. Locally, when no political principle was at stake, he has always tried to be for the best and most capable men, regardless of their party affiliations. Barry was once the democratic nominee for Congress, in the year of the Spanish-American war, and although running ahead of his ticket, was unsuccessful, as were nearly all the democratic congressional nominees that year throughout the whole country.

In 1913, without applying for or wishing that or any other office, he was appointed naval officer of customs (now called comptroller of customs) at San Francisco by President Wilson. This position he held until December, 1921, although he had tendered his resignation from same the day of Harding's inauguration as president, in March of that year. Wilson also honored Barry by selecting him, in 1916, to represent the President and Government of the United States at the great celebration held at San Rafael in commemoration of the arrival of Sir Francis Drake on California shores.

During his term as naval officer of customs Barry was referred to by a large portion of the California press and by many individual friends as "Commodore"—a title that stuck. Commodore John Barry (known as "Saucy Jack" Barry), of Revolutionary fame, is regarded by many as the father of the American navy, and some of the moral and physical courage of that old hero have their counterpart in the "Commodore" Barry of California, who is a lineal descendant of "Saucy Jack."

Mr. Barry is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Press Club, the Commonwealth Club, the Commercial Club, and the San Francisco Literary Society. He is also an honorary member of the San Francisco Typographical Union and of the International Pressmen's Union. He has, at different times, been identified with many fraternal organizations and was for years a director in a number of building and loan societies.

He married, January 11, 1883, Miss Nellie V. Barnum, of Utica, New York. Her father, Henry Barnum, for a number of years was editorial writer for the Utica Observer, and at one time editor of the Pacific Rural Press of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Barry have three children—Mrs. Edith Barry Walthew, William Henry Barry and James Milne Barry—both sons also being married, William being the father of two fine sons. William Henry Barry is manager of and partner with his father in the publishing and printing business. James Milne Barry, who graduated with honors from the University of California as electrical and mechanical engineer, is now an executive of the Alabama Power Company, with headquarters at Birmingham.

L. B. Scranton was a California attorney whose work and influence were chiefly exercised in the Riverside community, where he lived during the most productive years of his life and where his memory is still held in high esteem.

He was a native son of California, born at Lower Lake in Lake County, June 9, 1866, son of Carlos Porter and Alice Slater Scranton. He was educated at Napa College, now known as Pacific College, where he graduated with the class of 1890. One of his classmates was Rockwell D. Hunt, dean of the University of Southern California. They were life-long friends. Mr. Scranton completed his law education in Columbia University of New York, graduating in 1895. He then returned to California and first engaged in practice at Los Angeles.

In 1896 he married Miss Eloise Boone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Boone, of Lakeport, California. P. T. Boone is still living at the ripe age of ninety at Lakeport, and is a wonderfully well preserved man for his years. He was connected with the family of the noted hunter and frontiersman, Daniel Boone. Mr. and Mrs. Scranton had one daughter, Elizabeth Mills Scranton. She was born at Los Angeles, was four years of age when he parents moved to Riverside, where she was carefully educated, graduating from the Riverside High School. She spent four years in Pomona College, graduating in 1919, and had a year of advanced training in her father's old school, Columbia University at New York City. After her return she took up teaching as a profession, and is one of the popular instructors in the Polytechnic High School at Riverside.

The mother of this talented daughter died in 1912. Mr. Scranton subsequently married her cousin, Mrs. Louise (Williams) Fouga, daughter of J. S. and Ella (Boone) Williams. Her mother was born in Missouri. Her father was the first white child born in Sonoma County, California. The famous scout, Kit Carson, was a connection of the Williams family. Louise Williams was educated at Hopland, Mendocino County, California. She was the oldest of eleven children. Her first husband, John Fouga, was for many years a prominent lawyer and jurist at San Francisco, being connected with the United States District Court for twenty-four years. He died in 1909.

During his active career at Riverside Mr. L. B. Scranton in addition to his law practice was connected with the Riverside Tile Company. He was in politics independent, giving his support to the man best qualified for office. He always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his associates and friends, was greatly devoted to home and church and an ardent lover of California, its scenery and its people. Mr. Scranton died August 5, 1924.

John Godfrey Hill, Ph. D., head of the Department of Biblical Literature at the University of Southern California, was reared and educated in the middle west, taught school and was active in the ministry for many years, and has been identified with the university at Los Angeles since 1907.

He was born at Filipstad, Sweden, in 1870, son of August Stinius and Carolina (Newberg) Hill. His father was of Scotch ancestry and his mother represented a family of college people in high official positions in Sweden. Doctor Hill's parents came to America in 1874, and his father became a successful business man in the leather trade.

John Godfrey Hill received his early advantages in country schools in Missouri, attended for one year the Shenandoah Normal School in Iowa,

and finished his college work in Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa graduating A. B. in 1900, and Master of Arts in 1902. Cornell College in 1915 bestowed upon him the Doctor of Divinity degree. He was graduated with the degree Bachelor of Sacred Theology from Boston University in 1905, and received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1912. Doctor Hill for several years taught school in Iowa, was in the hardware business at Glenwood, that state, and also had experience as a farmer and sheep grower there. This part of his life was the period before he completed his college training. From 1900 to 1907 he was in the Methodist ministry, spending three years at Center Point, Iowa, two years at Lynn, Massachusetts, and two years at Long Beach, California. In 1907 he became a member of the faculty of the University of Southern California as professor of Biblical literature and religious education. He is author of several books and numerous magazine articles, including: "The Profit in the Light of Today," published by the Abingdon Press in 1920; "Christianity for Today," published by the Methodist Book Concern in 1925; "The Soul of the Younger Generation," ready for the press, and "An Everyday Christian" in preparation.

Doctor Hill is a member of several corporations, including the Pacific Palisades, Visual Text Book Company, and Young Mines Company, and has some real estate holdings. He is a director of the Y. M. C. A. at Los Angeles, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and in politics is normally a republican, but frequently an independent voter. He was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa honorary scholarship fraternity in college, belongs to the X Club and Twenty Club at Los Angeles, and is a member of the Southern California Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He married at Glenwood, Iowa, in 1889, Miss Ellen Clara Meyer, daughter of John Meyer, of Glenwood. She finished her education in Cornell College and also attended school at Boston University. Doctor and Mrs. Hill have a talented daughter, Gladys Grace Hill, who has achieved a reputation as a soprano singer, has appeared in concert on many big programs and is a member of the National Music League.

Edgar Fogel Magnin, a native son of California, now rabbi of Temple B'nai B'rith, Los Angeles, is one of the most liberal and progressive of the religious leaders of the Hebrew race in the West. He is a speaker of great earnestness and power who has been heard on numerous occasions in California.

He was born at San Francisco, July 1, 1890, son of Sam and Lillian (Fogel) Magnin, the former a native of London, England, and the latter of San Francisco, where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Fogel, arrived by way of the Isthmus of Panama in the early '50s. The paternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Magnin, also came to California at an early date.

Edgar Fogel Magnin as a boy in San Francisco attended the John Swett Public School, spent two years in the Lowell High School, and prepared for his profession at Cincinnati, where he completed his high school course in the Walnut Hills High School, graduated Bachelor of Arts from the University of Cincinnati in 1913, and received the degree of Rabbi from Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati in 1914. During 1914-15 he was rabbi at Stockton, California, and since 1916 has been rabbi of the leading Jewish congregation of Southern California, Temple B'nai B'rith, at Ninth and Hope streets, in Los Angeles. He is a member

of the executive committee of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, member of the executive committee of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Red Cross, has served as fourth vice president of the Community Chest of Los Angeles, as chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board of Los Angeles, on the executive committee of the Federation of Jewish Welfare Agencies of Los Angeles, on the executive committee of the California Conference of Social Agencies, and a member of the Los Angeles City Club and a leader in various civic, philanthropic and cultural movements. He is a past president of the Independent Order of the B'nai B'rith of Los Angeles and a past grand orator of the District Grand Lodge and second grand vice president of District No. 4. He belongs to Westgate Masonic Lodge, the Scottish Rite and Shrine of Los Angeles, and is a member of the Masonic Board of Lecturers.

Rabbi Magnin married at Cincinnati, June 15, 1916, Miss Evelyn Rosenthal, daughter of Henry and Belle Rosenthal. Her father, a resident of Cincinnati, is a noted authority on building and loan associations and has been publisher and editor of various periodicals and other literature dealing with this movement. Rabbi and Mrs. Magnin have two children, both native Californians, Henry David, born in 1920, and Mae, born in 1922.

Brigadier General Oscar F. Long, United States Army, born in New York, was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1876, and commissioned a second lieutenant in the Fifth United States Infantry June 15, 1876. He was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster May 26, 1892.

In 1896 he was in charge of the Quartermasters Depot, San Francisco, and thereafter, during the continuance of the Spanish-American war and Filipino insurrection, organized and was general superintendent of the Army Transport Service in San Francisco. He was promoted to major, lieutenant colonel and brigadier general of volunteers, honorably discharged from the volunteer service on June 20, 1901.

The Quartermasters Depot in San Francisco, which in times of peace supplied the needs of some 3,000 enlisted men, at the commencement of the Spanish-American war and insurrection in the Philippines was quickly called upon to increase its activities to meet the requirements of the many thousands of our army being sent across the 7,000 miles of the Pacific Ocean to the Philippines and later to China. The Army Transport Service was soon organized and in operation, and consisted of sixteen transports owned by the Government and sixty-two chartered steamships. This army fleet numbered more ships than was listed by all the commercial lines of the Pacific states, and was transacting a larger nautical and commercial business than all the steamship lines together. In the four years 236 army transports sailed from San Francisco for the Orient, transporting 275,000 men and officers both ways across the 7,000 miles of the Pacific, besides 13,000 horses and mules with forage and many hundreds of thousands of tons of freight.

It is gratifying that no disaster occurred to mar the successful conduct of the Army Transport Service, and not a human life was lost through any defect in the provisions made for these large movements of troops by sea; not an accident occurred which could be attributed to any neglect or lack of precaution of the transport service. Other governments, British, French, German and Japanese, made application for plans and details of the ships and descriptions of the transport service. Mr. Long was

appointed major and quartermaster in February, 1901, lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general in July, 1904, and brigadier general, United States Army, in July, 1904. He was retired, at his own request, after over thirty years of service, July 11, 1904.

General Long was stationed on the frontier for fourteen years, served against the hostile Indians in Montana, Dakota and Wyoming and in fights against Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse at Wolf Mountains, Montana, January 8, 1877; against Lame Deer and Iron Shield at Lame Deer Creek, May 6, 1877; on Nez Perce expedition; and was in the fight at Bear Pass Mountains, against Chief Joseph, September 30, 1877, and against Sitting Bull at Milk River, Montana, July 17, 1879. These engagements were against the confederated bands of hostile Sioux and Cheyenne Indians of Montana and the Nez Perce and Bannock Indians of Idaho. He also participated in many minor skirmishes with Indians. In its engagements with the Indians, notably the Sioux and Nez Perce, the Fifth Infantry had captured several thousand Indian war and buffalo ponies, from which selection was made to mount this regiment of foot troops, which was known as the Mounted Infantry, the only regiment of its kind in the army.

General Long's service in the army gave him a wide range of experience from Montana to Alaska, and from Alaska to the Indian Territory and New Mexico, by which he profited in a knowledge of the country and the necessities and requirements of the service.

In a letter to the adjutant general of the army, August 28, 1890, General Miles states:

"Referring to your letter asking for further details of the actions in which * * * second Lieutenant Oscar F. Long, of the Fifth Infantry, was recommended by me for brevet, I have the honor to submit the following * * * Second Lieutenant, now First Lieutenant Oscar F. Long, 5th Infantry, was recommended for brevet for gallantry at Bear's Pass Mountain, Montana, Sept. 30th 1877 in engagement with Chief Joseph.

"Lieut. Long, as my acting aide-de-camp, on this occasion displayed at all times conspicuous zeal and energy, gallantly exposing his life many times while carrying orders to different parts of the field. He was often obliged to ride through deep ravines in which the Indians had taken refuge, and through which they were pouring a galling and accurate fire.

"He was at one time directed to order Captain Hale, 7th Cavalry, to connect his troops with another on his right.

"Lieut. Long found both Captain Hale and his lieutenant (Biddle) killed and performed the duty himself, with gallantry, skill and success and at great exposure of his life in performing this duty."

Captain Long was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor March 29, 1895, for:

"Most distinguished gallantry in action with Nez Perce Indians at Bears Pass Mountains, Montana, Sept. 30, 1877."

In February, 1880, engineers of the Northern Pacific Railroad came to Fort Keogh, Montana, to select a route for the railroad from the Missouri River westward to Bozeman and beyond. They were undecided as to the location, having previously surveyed a line further north. Lieutenant Long, with escort, guided them over a trail he had often traversed on military campaigns in this Indian territory, then unsettled and unmapped, with the result that this line from O'Fallons Creek to Bozeman, Montana, a distance of over 300 miles, was selected by the engineers for the permanent location of the railroad.

On October 21, 1899, Lieutenant Long was assigned to duty as adjutant general, District of Columbia Militia, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, to assist in its organization into a modern and efficient national guard. November 17, 1892, he was on detached service to the City of Mexico as delegate to the meeting of the American Public Health Association, and with additional special instructions to convey the congratulations of the President of the United States to President Diaz of Mexico upon the occasion of his inauguration.

The restful and inactive life of a retired army officer did not appeal to General Long, and in 1909 he acquired the California Wire Cloth Company, located at Oakland, California, "Where Rail and Water Meet." With the vision of the future expansion of this city as an important manufacturing center he applied himself to the task of meeting future requirements by thorough reorganization, new equipment of the most improved machinery, American and foreign made, until the small factory, now covering acres of ground, has developed into the largest wire cloth plant west of Chicago. The California Wire Cloth Company has contributed substantially to the industrial development of the West and its products and service are standard. His foresight has been justified.

General Long comes of a pioneer family, his father and two uncles coming to California in 1850.

In 1896 General Long married Miss Amy Requa, of Oakland, California.

General Long is the author of the following service works: History of the Quartermasters Department, 1775-1896; Changes in the Uniform of the Army, 1774-1895, Army Transport Regulations, The National Guard in Service, Cycle Infantry Drill Regulations. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, Order of Foreign Wars, Society of American Wars, Order of Indian Wars, Regular Army and Navy Union and Order of the Spanish-American Wars. He is a member of the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco, Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., Athenian Club of Oakland and the Claremont Country Club, Oakland, California.

Roy Malcolm, head of the department of political science at the University of Southern California, is a native son and was born at Grangeville, in Kings County, April 4, 1881.

His parents, John and Mary Elizabeth (Robinson) Malcolm, were brought to California when children, the families traveling overland with wagons and ox teams. Professor Malcolm's grandfather, James Malcolm, was a native of Scotland.

Roy Malcolm graduated from the Compton Union High School, took his A. B. degree at the University of Southern California, and for several years was a post-graduate student in Boston, winning the Master of Arts degree at Harvard University and the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Boston University. He has been a member of the faculty of the University of Southern California since 1910, assistant professor of history from 1910 to 1912, professor of history and political science from 1912 to 1918, and professor and head of the department of political science since 1919.

Doctor Malcolm is a member of the American Political Science Association, the National Economic Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, California Academy of Social Sciences, and

has contributed articles to magazines and scientific journals on questions of American government and oriental relations. In 1916 he was a delegate from California to the Progressive National Party Convention. In 1918 he was on the Speaker's Bureau for California in the National Food Administration. During 1921-22 he served as civic secretary to the Los Angeles City Club, and in 1919 was executive secretary of the Los Angeles County Unit of the League to Enforce Peace. Doctor Malcolm is a member of the Los Angeles City Club, University Club of Los Angeles, Japan Society of Southern California, Gamut Club of Los Angeles, belongs to the Kappa Alpha, a national university fraternity, and Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, Knight Templar Masons. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He married at Los Angeles, December 18, 1911, Enid Lynn Behymer. Her father is L. E. Behymer, famous impresario, whose career is sketched on other pages of this publication. Doctor and Mrs. Malcolm have three children, named Roy Lynden, Laurin Ronald and Enid Jean.

Guy Hudgins, now supervising principal of the Sweetwater High School at National City, was formerly connected with the schools of Oakland and elsewhere in California, and is an educator of extended experience both on the Pacific Coast and in the Middle West.

He was born at Fayetteville, Arkansas, son of Harvey M. Hudgins, who was born in Athens, Georgia, in 1859, and grandson of Hightower Hudgins, a resident of Georgia. Harvey M. Hudgins at the age of eighteen went to Arkansas, finished his education in the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, and engaged in a business career, being a cattle trader at Dallas, in Polk County, Arkansas, and later a retail shoe merchant at Hot Springs, Arkansas. He now resides at Fayetteville. He married Leonora Izetta Blakely, who was born at Fayetteville, daughter of John B. Blakely, a native of County Suffolk, England. John B. Blakely on coming to America located at Fayetteville, Arkansas, and followed his trade as a skilled cabinet worker, making many articles of furniture by hand. He was a slave owner and in the war between the states favored the cause of the South, though too old to participate as a soldier. John B. Blakely married Elizabeth Parks. Harvey M. Hudgins and wife had five children: Elizabeth, Guy, Harvey Ross, King Wade and Helen. The mother of these children finished her education in the University of Arkansas and became one of the instructors in that institution, being one of the first woman teachers in a co-educational institution in Arkansas.

Guy Hudgins' teacher up to the age of eleven was his mother, after which he entered the preparatory department of the University of Arkansas, and at the age of thirteen was qualified to enter upon the regular academic course. He was graduated at the age of eighteen with the degrees Licentiate Instructor and Bachelor of Arts. The first degree was equivalent to a certificate to teach in the public schools of Arkansas, and his first year of work at teaching was done at Clarendon, that state, at a salary of $480. For three years he taught English and German, and for one year was principal of the Fayetteville High School. Mr. Hudgins then had a year of post-graduate study in Yale University, from there came out to California, and he took his Masters degree at the University of California. He was vice principal of the high school at Hemet three years, and at Oakland was teacher in the English department of the

Technical High School until appointed secretary to the superintendent of schools. He remained in that position six years.

During the World war Mr. Hudgins was commissioned a lieutenant of infantry and was on duty as an adjutant in the Students Army Training Corps. He received his honorable discharge in January, 1919, and then became vice principal of the high school at San Mateo, remaining there one year. From San Mateo he came to National City and has since been supervising principal of the Sweetwater High School.

Mr. Hudgins is a member of various educational societies. He is a member and has been president of the San Diego County Board of Education, is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, B. P. O. Elks, is a past commander of his post of the American Legion, is vice president of the Kiwanis Club, a director of the Y. M. C. A., and a member of the Congregational Church.

Lewis J. Utt, San Diego attorney, was born in Southern California, and is a member of a family of Western pioneers, being a grandson of the California forty-niner Dr. Lewis C. Gunn, whose interesting career is sketched on other pages.

Lewis J. Utt was born in San Diego, November 3, 1878. His grandfather, John Utt, was a native of Illinois, and from that state moved to Northwestern Missouri in 1838, soon after the opening of that section of Missouri to settlement. He was one of the pioneers of Holt County, locating near what is now the Town of Oregon, at the extreme western line of the state. Subsequently he moved over the river into Kansas, securing land and platting the Town of White Cloud, in Doniphan County. He remained there engaged in business until 1849, when he started for the West with wagons and teams and made the long overland journey to California. However, he did not remain permanently in California, eventually returning to White Cloud, Kansas, where he spent the rest of his life. He married a Miss Spaulding. She died in 1863, and he passed away in 1892. They reared a family of six children.

Maj. Lee H. Utt, father of Lewis J., was born in the Town of Oregon, in Holt County, Missouri. He lived his boyhood days on the Missouri and Kansas border, and when the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Union army, rising to the rank of captain of Company A of the Seventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. He was with that regiment in many bitterly fought campaigns, including service in Missouri and Kansas, and eventually was promoted to the rank of major. After his honorable discharge he returned to White Cloud, Kansas, and in 1868 came west to California by way of Nicaraugua, locating at that early date in San Diego County. He was associated for a time in the sheep business with a partner, Mr. Herbert Crouch, now living in Oceanside, California, and from 1874 to 1887 was engaged in fruit growing. After that he lived retired until his death in 1895.

Major Utt married Miss Sarah Gunn, a native of Philadelphia and daughter of Lewis C. Gunn. She is a resident of San Diego. Her two children were Anita and Lewis J.

Lewis J. Utt was educated in a public school at Pala, in San Diego County, attended a preparatory school in Guadalajara, Mexico, and continued his higher education at Redlands, California, and from 1898 to 1900 was a student in Stanford University. He studied law in the office of Stearns and Sweet, was admitted to the bar in 1907, and for five years was engaged in building up a successful general practice. From 1912 to

1920 he retired from law to engage in fruit growing. Since 1920 he has resumed his law practice. He is a director in several corporations and is manager of the Better Business Men's Bureau of San Diego. Mr. Utt is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

He married, in 1908, Florence Griffiths. She was born at Victoria, British Columbia, and her parents were natives of Toronto, Canada, and pioneers in the Puget Sound region. Mr. and Mrs. Utt have two children, Jean and Anita.

Ernest A. Stent. One of the interesting and prominent figures in the mining industry of the West for a number of years has been Mr. Ernest A. Stent, whose home is in San Francisco, his offices being in the Humboldt Bank Building. Mr. Stent as a result of forty years' experience in Western districts is regarded as an authority on mining, particularly gold mining. His properties and interests extend all the way from the Canadian boundary into Old Mexico. His associations have been with many solid and substantial men in the far West, and his personal and social attainments have also made him well known.

Mr. Stent, who was born in Ottawa, Canada, December 3, 1860, represents a long line of substantial British ancestors. Mr. Stent recently was visiting in London, England, when a merchant of that city waited upon him at his hotel and presented him with a quarter farthing copper coin, showing the date of 1666 and bearing the names R. & M. Stent. These were ancestors of Mr. Stent and were at the time millers of Hambledon, England. Such firms at that time were granted limited privileges of private coinage. Thomas Stent, father of Ernest A. Stent, was born in England and spent his declining years in Los Angeles. He became an architect and for many years was a member of the firm Stent, Labor & Fuller, a firm made famous by its work in connection with large building contracts. Mr. Fuller of this firm erected the Capitol Building at Albany, New York. Mr. Labor of the firm was the contractor on the old City Hall at San Francisco and the old Club Building that is now the Pacific Union Club Building. Thomas Stent among other work was architect of the Dominion Parliament buildings at Ottawa, Canada. Thomas Stent married Sarah Scammel, who was born in England and is now deceased.

When Ernest A. Stent was three years of age his parents moved to Newark, New Jersey, and he grew up and received his education in the New York Metropolitan District. As a young man he came West, and in 1884 became identified with mining at Leadville and Park City, Colorado. From there he came to California, operating on the Mother Lode. His operations in Tuolumne County resulted in the founding of the Town of Stent, the most conspicuous feature of which was the development of the Jumper mine, one of the large gold producers and a property which Mr. Stent finally sold to a French company, which still operates it. Mr. Stent has owned and developed mines in Amador and El Dorado and many other counties in the state. He and his family extended their interests into old Mexico and developed the Dolores mine in Chihuahua, Mexico. This has produced an enormous volume of gold and is still being operated. At the present time Mr. Stent's mining interests are represented by about twenty properties producing or being developed.

He has membership in the Bohemian Club and the Pacific Union Club, and since acquiring American citizenship has voted as a republican, though never active in politics. He married, in San Francisco, Miss Frances Harris, a native of this city, and niece of Christian Reese, the

former city treasurer. Mr. and Mrs. Stent have four children: Miss Frances, a graduate of Miss Burke's School; Ernest and Ferdinand, attending school at Santa Barbara; and Katherine, who is abroad in a finishing school at Switzerland.

Jacob Herman Bjornstad is a San Diego business man, head of the Dixie Lumber and Supply Company, and has spent practically all his life in some phase of the lumber business.

He was born at St. Paul, Minnesota. His father, Julius Bjornstad, was a native of Norway, where he served an apprenticeship to the trade of stair builder. In 1866 he came to the United States and settled at St. Paul, which, though the capital of Minnesota, was nothing more than a village. He was one of the pioneers of the state. For a few years he worked at his trade, then engaged in the sash and door business, and with the passing of time built up a large and important business, manufacturing and handling sash, door and blinds. He became one of the successful men in the commercial affairs of St. Paul, and he spent many winters in San Diego, finally becoming a permanent winter resident of that city, where he died in 1919. His wife died in 1888. They reared a family of eight children.

J. Herman Bjornstad grew up at St. Paul, attended public schools there, and from early boyhood was made familiar with the lumber business by work in his father's plant. On coming to San Diego, in 1911, he embarked in the lumber business, and two years later founded the Dixie Lumber and Supply Company, of which he is president. This is one of the large concerns of its kind in California and has extensive yards and plants on Ohio Street, near University Avenue, with a planing mill for the manufacture of interior woodwork.

Mr. Bjornstad married, in 1900, Dagmar Jensen, a native of Denmark, daughter of Jens Jensen. She was three years of age when brought to the United States, and grew up at St. Paul, where she finished her education. Mr. and Mrs. Bjornstad have two children, Marjorie E. and Ruth Helen. They are members of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Bjornstad is affiliated with the lumbermen's organization known as the Hoo Hoos.

Mrs. Mary M. Bode since coming to Southern California has exhibited a rare degree of vision and good judgment in the real estate business, and has employed her capital to splendid advantage in the progressive districts of Los Angeles.

She was born at Kenosha, Wisconsin, in 1882, daughter of John and Elizabeth Thomey. Her father was twelve years of age when his parents settled in Wisconsin, being pioneers in that state. John Thomey's home was at Kenosha for seventy years, and he lived at one place in that city for fifty-one years. He died at the age of eighty-two.

Miss Mary Thomey was educated at Kenosha and was married to Mathew N. Bode, who for many years was a leading furniture and hardware dealer in that city. To their marriage were born three children: Adeline, Mrs. Wilbur F. Knoll, of Kenosha; Eugene, attending college at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin; and Marjorie, who lives with her mother at Los Angeles and attends grammar school.

Mrs. Bode came to California in 1919 on an extended visit. After returning East she made arrangements to live in California permanently and since 1920 has had an interesting career in this California environment. She used her ready cash to advantage during the real estate boom.

It was her rule always to purchase properties in the direct line of progress, not in the old sections of town but in the new. At one time she held fifteen different pieces of city property. She sold her properties after holding them just long enough to realize a reasonable profit. She now has some valuable business sites on the Melrose and La Brea roads, at right angles. The trend of things seem to indicate that La Brea will some day be the Broadway of Los Angeles, with Melrose the popular outlet from the city to the beach.

Mrs. Bode is young and is a grandmother in her early forties. She has been successful and happy in Los Angeles and has made hosts of interesting friends and is very active socially. She is pledged to join the Cosmos Club.

Edward L. Cullen, tax collector and license collector of Tehama County, and county treasurer, has lived in Northern California since early childhood. His father was one of the early pioneers of the state. Mr. Cullen for nearly thirty years has been engaged in some line of public service, first as an educator and for twenty years as a county official.

He was born in Vernon County, Missouri, October 19, 1870. His great-grandfather, John Cullen, before the American Revolution and at the age of seventeen came from Scotland to Virginia. After completing his education for a ministry he settled on a large farm in the famous Shenandoah Valley, where his children's children lived. He himself was the father of nine children, his third son being Thomas Cullen. Thomas Cullen had eight children, the third son being David Cullen. Of David Cullen's five children the third is Mr. Edward L. Cullen, who is a bachelor.

David Cullen was born in Augusta County, Virginia, April 25, 1825. He was a young man when he made his first trip to California, coming by way of Panama. He arrived in the Camptonville locality of Yuba County April 10, 1853, and for a time was engaged in hydraulic mining. Returning to Virginia, he entered a regiment of Confederate cavalry, and served during the first part of the war. Subsequently he moved to Missouri and with a brother was interested in a large ranch. In Missouri these brothers were called the Virginia aristocrats. David Cullen married, in Missouri, Mary Ann Charles, who was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1842. Before the close of the Civil war they started West, crossing the plains with riding horses and ox teams. They arrived near the great Salt Lake August 10, 1864, spending the winter in the Humboldt Valley of Nevada and then crossing the Sierra Mountains into California. They settled at Chico, in Butte County, but subsequently went back to Missouri after the construction of the Trans-Continental Railway. In May, 1874, they again came to California, which thereafter remained their permanent home. Their first son had died in infancy in this state. Their three daughters married in California, and after the death of David Cullen on May 18, 1903, the family removed to Red Bluff, in Tehama County. Mary Ann Charles Cullen, in her eighty-fourth year, is still the active head of the household.

Edward L. Cullen on his fifth birthday was entered on the roll of the public schools at Chico. He grew up there and in the country north on the grain and stock ranches of his parents, with irrigated gardens and orchards, and found employment for his youthful energies in ranching and stock raising. Mr. Cullen subsequently entered the business department and graduated April 30, 1896, from the Chico Business College. He also completed the course of study required for public school teach-

ing, receiving a grammar grade county certificate June 1, 1897. He taught in public schools in Tehama County for nine years, from 1897 to 1905. He was presented with a permanent county certificate June 3, 1903, and a state life diploma on December 5, 1905.

At the close of the school term in 1905 Mr. Cullen accepted an appointment as chief deputy county treasurer and tax collector, and continued in that position at Red Bluff until July, 1914. On November 3, 1914, he was elected tax collector of Tehama County for a term of four years, commencing Monday, January 4, 1915. During his first term it was said that "Edward L. Cullen, tax collector, makes a burden a pleasure and a joy," and this spirit of efficiency in public affairs brought him at the next election the honor of the recombined office of treasurer and tax collector of Tehama County for the four years beginning January 6, 1919. He was reelected to that position for the four-year term beginning January 8, 1923.

Mr. Cullen in politics is a republican, is a firm supporter of representative government, though as a county official he is chosen as a nonpartisan according to the California customs. He has held membership in the First Presbyterian Church at Red Bluff since December 21, 1913.

Mr. Cullen is a man of engaging social traits and has been active in fraternal affairs, especially the I. O. O. F. and the Masonic Order. He was initiated by Red Bluff Lodge No. 76, I. O. O. F., March 29, 1898, and was presiding officer of that lodge in 1907; has passed the chairs of Red Bluff Encampment No. 21 and is a member of Helena Lodge No. 37 of the Rebekahs. In Masonry he became an entered apprentice of Vesper Lodge No. 84, A. F. and A. M., at Red Bluff, March 26, 1913; was installed chaplain January 19, 1914; holds membership in Red Bluff Chapter No. 40, Royal Arch Masons; Vesper Chapter No. 20, Order of the Eastern Star, of which he was worthy patron for the years 1924-25; and for the year 1924 served as commander of Red Bluff Commandery No. 17, Knights Templar.

James G. Cooper, M. D., whose home was in California the greater part of his life, was an eminent scientist. In the words of his friend and fellow townsman of Hayward, W. Otto Emerson: "Doctor Cooper is the last of that circle of distinguished naturalists who had been the foremost zoologists and botanists in his early days. Such men as Asa Gray, Baird, LeConte, Hayden, Meek, George Gibbs, Torrey, Warren and Doctor Suckley were his colaborers. To the memory of Doctor Cooper we can have no better monument than the valuable researches which he carried on for over forty years of his life, consisting of some seventy-five papers on the birds, shells, fossils, geology, forests and flora of the Pacific Coast."

He was born in New York, June 19, 1830, oldest of the six children of William Cooper, himself a great American pioneer naturalist. It was from his father that he received much of his scientific training and derived much of his inspiration from the men who met at the William Cooper home, including Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell; Nathaniel Paulding, the poet; Dr. John Torrey, the botanist; and Professor Eaton and Lucien Bonaparte. William Cooper was born in 1798, son of James and Frances (Graham) Cooper. William Cooper was an English merchant and located in New York shortly after the Revolution. William Cooper inherited his taste as a naturalist from his mother. At the age of nineteen he was associated with others in the founding of the Lyceum of

Natural History of New York. He became the first American member of the Zoological Society of London, was a student under Cuvier, and was one of the first palæontologists in America. It was for William Cooper that one of the best known birds of prey in America was named, "Cooper's hawk." He was the friend of the great American naturalist, Audubon Nuttall.

James G. Cooper spent the years of his childhood in New Jersey, near Hoboken. In 1851 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, spent two years in hospitals, and in April, 1853, became a contract physician for the party making a preliminary survey of a trans-continental railroad between St. Paul and Puget Sound. In one way or another many of the greatest figures in American history during the middle of the century were connected with this undertaking, including several great scientists. While in the Northwest Dr. Cooper engaged in making botanical and zoological collections and meteorological observations. After the disbandment of the survey in 1854 he returned to the coast and spent the year 1855 collecting specimens in natural history. Altogether Doctor Cooper spent two years and three months in Washington Territory, and this was really his school preparation. During the following years he made extended collecting trips through Montana, Wyoming and the Mojave Desert, and was again a contract surgeon during 1860 at Fort Columbus, Department of Oregon. On May 24, 1864, he was commissioned assistant surgeon, Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, and served until the regiment was mustered out. Until 1871 he was in the active practice of his profession, but from 1871 to 1874 he was almost continuously engaged in field observations and studies, which are recorded in his numerous reports. When on account of failing health he gave up his medical practice in 1871, Doctor Cooper moved to Ventura County, where he continued his work as a collector, and in 1875 established his permanent home at Hayward, in Alameda County, where he lived until his death on July 19, 1902. He married, January 9, 1866, Miss Rosa M. Wells, at Oakland, California.

In conclusion may be quoted another part of the tribute from W. Otto Emerson: "Doctor Cooper's life was one of strong work, earnestly done, as one who clearly saw the facts of natural science, and who fully appreciated the bearing of one branch of zoology upon another, and upon the allied subjects. This will be noted in his early study of forests and distribution, and many are the younger zoologists who will think of him in future years when they consult his work on the coast faunal ranges. He was a man who could lead you in paths of Nature to the haunts of birds, to the lurking places of shells, or to hidden fossils, and could name for you the rocks, trees and plants of the mountains, hills and plains.

"Doctor Cooper is best known to us by his works on conchology and ornithology. Of the former there are forty-three separate papers, and of the latter twenty-six. His most important work was 'Land Birds' in the Geological Survey of California, and usually known as 'Ornithology of California.' This book was edited by Professor Baird and includes most of the land birds west of the Rocky Mountains.

"His was a quiet, unassuming life, passed amid the simple surroundings of his home. He was a tall, spare man of soldiery bearing, with a dark beard well silvered, clear blue eyes, delicate hands, a voice slow and not given to a ready flow of language. But when touched on his favorite topic, the man was forgotten, and he impressed you as one of the true worshipers at Nature's shrine—a noble man of lasting worth. At times

he was humorous, when stirred by the reminder of some early days of exploring among the mountains and fields. Doctor Cooper was a great lover of forests, and could never bear to see a tree cut down, or even have it used for fuel in his home.

"At the age of twenty-eight Doctor Cooper became a member of the New York Lyceum, now the New York Academy of Sciences, his father, at the age of nineteen, having been one of the founders. Doctor Cooper was one of the early members of the California Academy of Sciences, holding for several years the office of vice president and for some years being curator of the section of palæontology, which he had given much time to build up. His last actual work was the compiling of a 'Catalogue of California Fossils.'"

Felix Schreiber is founder and organizer of the American Institute and the Sons and Daughters of Washington. The Sons and Daughters of Washington movement was launched and its organization formed in the Oakland Evening High School by Mr. Schreiber and his Americanization class in December, 1916. That was, it will be noted, just before America entered the World war. The primary object was to help meet the approaching national emergency and help win the World war through the promotion of harmony and service at home. Since then it has lent itself to helping solve the insistent problems of Americanization. In a public address Mr. Schreiber describes the aims as follows:

"Americanization is such a vague term that the impression one gets from hearing it is not always the impression we would like to give. This organization is in existence to help remove that vagueness and make of Americanization something that is really understood and means a spiritual welding together of all nationalities into one brotherhood called America. We must take the foreigner into our homes if we would understand him. To gain his confidence and make of him a good, useful citizen, we must understand him. The immigration service does little or none of this. The immigrant dreams of America as his promised land. How very often that dream is shattered no one knows. The foreigner is seldom made to feel that he is welcome. He goes to live wherever people of his own nationality have settled and seldom leaves the quarter. The disappointment in America finds expression in unwholesome ways. Not feeling any particular amount of loyalty to the government or to the people, the disheartened immigrant writes home, perhaps complaining, or if he is not cultivated by any native Americans, he soon comes to misunderstanding with the school department, the board of health and other phases of the government."

The principal method used for achieving the aims and purposes of this organization are not the text book or letter, but the environment and spirit afforded by what is known as the American Institute. The work is conducted through a common effort from within, brought about through fraternal, social and benevolent relations rather than through an effort exerted from without by paternal and philanthropic agencies.

Felix Schreiber was born in Russia, in the district that is now Poland. Forced to support his widowed mother and three sisters, he taught school and was paid in grain and vegetables, as was the custom. He was educated for the rabbinate and received his diploma when he was fifteen years of age. With eighteen languages at his command, he graduated from the Russian University as an externe. The Jews were not allowed to enter the university, but were allowed to take the examina-

tions at the end of the year if they studied on the outside, which Schreiber did, and passed with high honors. As a teacher he went to England and was there offered a rabbinate by Rev. Dr. Herman Adler, chief rabbi of Great Britain. However, he felt that his work should be for humanity and not for only one sect, and as the place of opportunity for the greatest usefulness in this work for humanity he came to America.

At New York Mr. Schreiber held the position of superintendent of Hebrew schools for three years. From there he came to the University of California to continue his studies and taught in the Oakland schools. While teaching and in a measure as an outgrowth of his work as a teacher he started the Sons and Daughters of Washington. That movement has gained strength, and in spreading the organization Mr. Schreiber gave up teaching to devote his entire time to the movement.

Being aware of other movements of Americanization fostered by well meaning philanthropists for the government and realizing their inadequacy because of the lack of vital force that would solve the nation's greatest problem, he especially conducted his work of Americanization with the view to fulfill the lack, namely, that of the emphasis of the spirit as a builder of wholesome American nationalism. It is the spiritual and fraternal phases reinforced by general culture that Mr. Schreiber develops in connection with the building of American citizenship. A definition of his Americanism will be readily found in his note to "The Victory Edition" of The American Marsellaise, whose lyric he wrote as a means of helping to win the war and maintain the peace after the war. The definition is as follows: "And that spirit variously called: Unity, solidarity, brotherhood, love, truth, justice, humanity, etc.—in America, it is called Americanism—is the great Unifyer, Destroyer and Builder which spells God. It is the All-Powerful spirit that must ever be kept alive in our hearts in order that we may be as powerful for peace as we were powerful for war. A fraternity without the fraternal spirit is a misnomer, and a league of nations, however strong, will not be strong enough to secure permanent peace unless fraternity be its basis. In other words: It is not a fraternity (i. e., an artificial organization of fraternity) that will guarantee the world's peace, but fraternity real, substantial fraternity, not an exclusive clique, but an inclusive humanity; not a league of narrow nationalism of yore, but a harmony of greater nationalisms of today and of tomorrow, a union of greater patriotisms, the patriotisms that will give life and strength to each nation's nationalism that will be embodied in a constructive internationalism. In short, the new world fraternity shall be a fraternal world democracy, whose breath of life shall be fraternal world patriotism, such as has manifested itself in America's entrance into the world conflict."

A text for citizenship written by Mr. Schreiber, called America's Ten Commandments or The Religion of Old Glory, comprises what is considered by leading educators a most succinct interpretation of the basic principles of Americanism. These ten commandments are as follows:

And America, the Goddess of Liberty, spoke unto one of her new pilgrims, saying:

"Go forth and tell all the citizens of the pilgrimination who worship me and love me, to obey my commandments, which are as follows:"

Respect and revere the Constitution of the United States; for it is the embodiment of the spirit of the Nation and the Supreme Law of American

Citizenship. Respect all law, as law means order, and order is essential to all progress. Creation and chaos will never go together.

Promote and practice American ideals; as ideals are vehicles for the progress and lasting success of the Nation. No great nation of antiquity has survived unless it practiced and promoted ideals that constituted a code of national ethics.

Remember the heroes of the republic; for you enjoy the heritage that was bought with their life and limb. Revere the memories of all its builders and respect the deeds of all its preservers. Be kind to all disabled war veterans and be considerate of all ex-service men.

Welcome the stranger; for you were once strangers yourselves. America is a family of "strangers" or pilgrims, new and old, who must not forget their true relationship, if they are to help their Promised Land toward the height of its destiny.

Live and work for peace. Promote peace in your family, your neighborhood, your community and nation, and last but not least: in the Internation. Avoid all disputes, and if any arise, settle it not through force but through God-given understanding. Shut your ear to agitation and form your own opinion. Honor all constructive leadership and respect all authority. On each election day surrender all partisanship and prejudice, and obey the newly-chosen leaders, for in obeying them you obey the will of America.

Respect all creeds and promote good will toward all mankind; for America, whose nationalism primarily consists of unity in diversity, represents the spiritual sum total of all creeds and cults and is the religion of Humanity. Extend, therefore, your patriotism and let your motto be: "America First but Humanity Always."

Remember that a good American must be a good citizen; and that the pillars of good citizenship are: (1) Good Will, (2) Character, (3) Education, (4) Service. Therefore, neither native nor foreign-born shall claim the honor of American citizenship unless it be built on and supported by these four pillars.

Promote American democracy and better citizenship; for these are the reward of the heroes that fought and died for them. In order to attain, however, the evasive ideal of aristocratic democracy, pursue it through a common effort as well as through individual self-consecration and hard work.

Defend your country against all enemies. Remember that, while peace is one of the basic ideals of the nation, her honor and well-being are built upon it. Of what use is a foundation without a structure upon it?

Remember above all that America has a mission, and that her citizenship has never been spelled "selfishness" or "servitude," but "brotherhood" and "mutual service," as her mission is the universal Brotherhood of Man and the Ultimate Glory of God.

Nelson Story, Sr., whose daughter, Rose Story Hogan, resides at 840 West Adams Street, in Los Angeles, was one of the most conspicuous figures in the life and affairs of the West and Northwest pioneer days. Individually he participated as a business man and investor in Southern California, and a considerable part of the wealth of the family has been directed into the development and progress of Los Angeles.

Nelson Story, Sr., was born in Meigs County, Ohio, April 1, 1838, of a New England ancestry running back to about 1640. Many of the ancestors were members of the learned professions. He was a son of

John and Lucy Story. The death of his father threw him upon his own resources at the age of fourteen, and he went West and engaged in freighting between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. He had all the experiences of a freighter, miner and stockman. He was in Kansas in the territorial period. From Fort Leavenworth he crossed to Denver in 1863, and then to Montana, establishing a store in Summit City, in Alder Gulch. He also owned a very productive gold mine, which was the foundation of his great wealth. In 1866 he arrived at Bozeman, and from that time on he and his family have been among the most generous contributors to Bozeman's prosperity and development. In 1866 he went to Texas, bought a large number of cattle and drove them over the northern trails to Montana, which was the nucleus of his great herd. He was a very successful live stock man, a merchant, and was also a banker. He established the Gallatin Valley National Bank, of which he was president, and was interested in other financial institutions. He established the Nelson Story Flour Mills, afterwards known as the Bozeman Milling Company.

He was the owner of one of the largest and finest bred cattle herds in the Northwest, ranging over a vast area of Eastern Montana. During the hard winter of 1886-87 he sustained a loss of over 9,000 head. The cattle perished in snow storms.

In 1892 he disposed of his cattle interests and went to Los Angeles, where he invested heavily in real estate in the business section of the city. In 1907 he built the Walter P. Story Building, which stands today as a fitting monument to his tireless energy, sound business judgment and courage of his convictions, which made possible the progress and prosperity of Los Angeles. He bought property on West Adams Street thirty years ago. He lived there ten years during the construction of the Story Building and then returned to his old home in Bozeman, later returning to Los Angeles, where he died in 1926.

In the spring of 1926 the Bozeman Courier published a long feature story of this "Empire Builder," describing some of the dramatic achievements which identify his name permanently with the history of the great West. The following is the Courier's account of his bringing the cattle from Texas to Montana:

"Nelson Story was one of the strong men of Montana in the early days. He was a man who did big things in a business way, and early he became one of the state's captains of industry. Perhaps there is no other of the outstanding epochs of his career which had a greater bearing on this state's future, and which in a more forceful manner depicts the calibre of the man than his long trek from the plains of Texas in '66 with the first longhorn cattle to be brought to Montana Territory.

"With 3,000 head of cattle and a wagon train loaded with merchandise he fought his way through thousands of hostile Indians across the prairies, and brought his cavalcade into safety, with the loss of but one man.

"The manner in which Story and his party of fighters, cowpunchers and bull whackers outwitted the United States troopers, who would have intercepted him in his hazardous undertaking, and Story's adventurous trip from Fort Kearney to Montana is especially interesting.

"General Carrington, at the head of a small detachment of troops, had been sent to Wyoming to subdue the hostile tribes of Indians. Story's band of twenty-seven men came in contact with Carrington at Fort Kearney. Carrington told him it was certain death for him to go further and issued orders to his troops to stop the Story expedition. But Story

and his train slipped by the post one dark night, and by morning were so far into the territory controlled by the hostiles that Carrington did not dare to follow him.

"The Story train continued by night marches as far as Fort Smith, on the Big Horn. This brought them into the territory of the friendly Crows. Then it was an easy journey through Emigrant Gulch to Bozeman, where Story paid off his men, left his cattle and unloaded his grocery stock. He took part of his trail through to Virginia City, arriving there December 9."

A tribute to Nelson Story paid by Maj. John B. Catlin, who accompanied the little party on this expedition, deserves quotation: "I want to say now, after three years on the skirmish line in the Civil war, that I have never seen a fighting man like Nelson Story. He hunted a fight and when he found it he knew how to handle it. He never carried a rifle, but there were always two big navy revolvers on his hip. He was always splendidly mounted and would ride like the wind. He would say, 'Come on, boys,' and ride away. Of course we followed him—we would have followed him to hell—but accustomed as the Civil war had made me to following any daredevil leader, there were a good many times when Nelson Story had me guessing. The Indians soon got to know him. Also they feared him. They knew he would go through with whatever he undertook, and they had no time to bother with him."

Nelson Story, Sr., married Ellen Trent, daughter of Matthew Trent. She was born in Kansas in 1845, and died February 9, 1924. Mr. and Mrs. Story had seven children, three daughters dying in infancy. Those living are: Nelson Story Jr., Thomas Byron Story, Walter Perry Story, and Rose Story, who was married in 1890 to Dr. Gerrit L. Hogan, a well known physician and surgeon. Mrs. Hogan has four children: Nelson Hogan, Romaine Lansing Hogan, Van Der Veer Hogan, and Mrs. George B. Hull of Los Angeles.

William J. Palmer is a prominent Hollywood attorney, has practiced law for over ten years, has gained a notable place in his profession, and has numerous connections with the business and civic life of Southern California.

He was born at LeRoy, Minnesota, August 20, 1890, son of George W. and Mary (Grattan) Palmer. His father was born in New York State, and his mother in Illinois. The mother lives in Hollywood. George W. Palmer was a retail lumber merchant, and in 1908 removed to Pasadena, California, and lived retired until his death.

William J. Palmer was educated in the grammar and high schools of LeRoy, Minnesota, attended the University of Minnesota one year, 1908-09, and continued his higher education in the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, where he was graduated A. B. in 1913, and received the degree J. D. in 1914. In July, 1913, he was admitted to the bar, and after one year of practice in the South went to Northern California. In 1916, on returning, he established his law offices in Hollywood, and has been successful in his specialty of corporation and probate law, contracts, business negotiations. Mr. Palmer is vice president of the Palmer Bridge Building Corporation and is a member of the executive board of the First National Bank of Los Angeles and Hollywood.

He is a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, was a four-minute speaker during the World war, and is first vice president of the Hollywood Lions Club, and for one year served as president of the

Hollywood Community Chorus. For the past six years he has been superintendent of the First Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School. At university he was a Phi Alpha and a Delta Sigma Rho, and is affiliated with Hollywood Lodge No. 355, A. F. and A. M.; Hollywood Chapter No. 120, R. A. M., and is a member of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, the Hollywood Business Men's Club, the Hollywood Masonic Club.

On July 22, 1915, Mr. Palmer married Miss Margaret Evangeline Willis, of San Francisco. She was born in California, and was educated in public schools and Normal School at San Francisco. She takes an active part in church affairs at Hollywood. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, a son, John Willis, now deceased, and a daughter, Ruth Elizabeth.

Mrs. Laura A. Archibald six years ago, with her son and daughter, came to California to make Los Angeles her permanent home, and they reside at 512 South Union Avenue in that city.

Mrs. Archibald was born at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and lived a large part of her life at Providence. On coming to California she was attracted by the great boom in real estate and invested in several properties, which have materially increased her means. Mrs. Archibald while living in the East did a great deal of work as a dramatic reader, appearing frequently on the stage. She has written a number of one-act plays and appeared in them with her two children.

Her son, Wallace, now twenty-one, left school after completing his third year in the Pittsburg High School. He was then seventeen, and has since made a successful record in orchestral music and also as a composer. He has frequently sung on the stage. He is at present assistant director of the La Monica Ball Room Orchestra and was assistant leader at the Green Mill before it burned, and leader of the orchestra at Marcel's at Pasadena. He has composed and arranged many works for orchestra.

Mrs. Archibald's sixteen-year-old daughter, Evelyn, is attending a private girls' school, and is also very musical, planning a musical career. Mrs. Archibald and her children are a very happy family.

John E. Richards, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of California, was born and has had his home at San Jose most of his life. He has won many of the best honors of his profession, and is also an author and amateur naturalist.

Judge Richards was born at San Jose July 7, 1856, son of Richard Evan and Mary (Hamilton) Richards. His parents combined a mixture of Welsh and Scotch-Irish ancestries. Judge Richards attended public school at San Jose, graduated in 1877 with the B. A. degree from the University of the Pacific, and in 1879 graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan. The University of the Pacific has conferred upon him the honorary degrees Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

Judge Richards began the practice of law at San Jose in 1879, and has been active in his profession nearly half a century. From 1895 to 1899 he maintained offices both in San Jose and in San Francisco. On September 6, 1907, Governor Gillett appointed him judge of the Superior bench of Santa Clara County. He served until October 1, 1913, when he was appointed by Governor Johnson to the District Court of Appeals

to fill the vacancy created by the death of Samuel P. Hall. On February 11, 1924, he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Kerrigan, who at that time went on the United States District bench. As a judge of the District Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court his opinions have covered many important questions and have been models of careful statement and logical reasoning. While serving in the Supreme Court in the years 1918-1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923, Justice Richards wrote upwards of 150 opinions, besides performing much of his regular work as a justice of the District Court of Appeals. In cases decided by him he has passed upon many important questions of water rights, water rates, the use of water, the handling of flood waters, the title to tide lands, the disposition of municipal bonds, the partition of historic Santa Cruz Island in Santa Barbara Channel, the right of the State of California to collect inheritance taxes on an amount including the tax paid to the Federal Government, the matter of discriminatory tolls charged by one telegraph company to its competitor, the sufficiency of the recordation of assessments, warrants and diagrams for street work, and the validity of the statute appropriating money for use in the reclamation and flood control of the Sacramento River. In all these cases difficulties were straightened out, the law carefully reviewed and the bar and the public provided with a guide for action in future litigation.

A man of great industry and achievement both at the bar and at the bench, Judge Richards has also found time to pursue his hobbies as a historian, poet and horticulturist. From 1885 to 1889 he lectured at the University of the Pacific on history, rhetoric, economics and law. He has made a study of the legal aspects of the trial of Christ before Pontius Pilate, and is author of "The Trial of Jesus," "Idyls of Monterey and Other Verses," and has contributed a number of articles on current subjects to the press and magazines. Judge Richards married, November 23, 1881, Miss Mary Wallace. He has two sons, John Percy and Don W.

Dr. Myrtle R. Poole, F. A. C. C., of Oakland, is essentially an educator and social worker. She spent many years in school work at Oakland and in her present profession her ambitions are predominantly for most effective social service. She gave up teaching only because she felt she could accomplish more good through chiropractic.

Doctor Poole was born at Orland, then Colusa County, now Glenn County, California, daughter of C. B. and Jean Lenore (Graham) Poole. Her father was a New Yorker, left home at the age of fourteen, came West, and for many years followed the trade of wagon making. Doctor Poole's mother was the daughter of an early pioneer of Washington State who crossed the continent with an ox team.

One of eight children, Myrtle R. Poole was educated in public schools at Colusa, graduated from the San Jose High School when that school was under the direction of Rockwell D. Hunt, and subsequently completed the normal course in the State Teachers' College at San Jose. She also studied during summer sessions at the University of California. Doctor Poole for fifteen years, from 1906 to 1922, taught the first and second grades in the Oakland public schools. She is well remembered for her work in spring festivals in the Lafayette and Claremont schools.

She gave up teaching to prepare herself for another profession, spending 1922-23 in the Palmer College of Chiropractic at Davenport, Iowa. After graduating she returned to Oakland and has her offices at 5652 College Avenue. A large private practice has responded to her proffered

service. Doctor Poole is now working very energetically to accomplish a program which will mean the establishment of free clinics in Oakland for subnormal children. She is a member of the Sigma Phi Chi Sorority and the Soroptimist Club of Oakland.

In 1926 a signal honor was made her in admission to a fellowship in the American College of Chiropractors. Out of the 35,000 chiropractors fellowships are limited to 2,000 membership on two continents. She was one of the first chiropractors in the Bay District granted the right to attach the four letters, F. A. C. C., after her name. The college is chartered under an act of Congress and is analogous with the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the American College of Surgeons. The degree constitutes the highest honor and most coveted degree in the chiropractic profession and demands a training and competency far beyond that required of the ordinary organization.

Henry B. Griffin, city recorder and justice of the peace of Brawley, is one of the leading citizens of Imperial County, and a man whose efforts have always been directed toward the development of the natural resources of this region and the advancement of its people. He has been a resident of Brawley since October, 1912, but he is a native of Alabama, having been born near Birmingham, that state, in May, 1876, a son of Bryan Rhodes Griffin, also a native of Alabama, whose death occurred near Cameron, Texas, in 1898. He divided his time between farming and work as a local preacher of the Baptist faith, and was a leader in church and community work. He was a man who carried his Christianity into his everyday life, and was kindly and charitable toward all. When the war between the states broke out, he enlisted in the Confederate army, as did his father before him, for the War of 1812, under Gen. Andrew Jackson. His grandfather, great-grandfather of Judge Griffin, was a soldier under General Marion of the patriot forces during the American Revolution. It was a source of great regret to Judge Griffin that he had passed the military age limit when war was declared between this country and Germany, as he wanted to complete the military service of his family by also serving as a soldier.

Bryant Rhodes Griffin married Miss Mary Bollinger, a native of Tennessee, a daughter of Peter and Catherine (Haynes) Bollinger, the latter a member of the same family as Robert Haynes, the noted orator, who leaped to fame through his controversy with Daniel Webster on the floor of the national Congress. Mrs. Griffin died at San Marcos, Texas, in 1915, having borne her husband five sons: Andrew Jones, Thomas L., William E., Bryant F., and Judge Henry Braxton, the latter named in honor of Gen. Braxton Bragg, under whom his father had served in the Confederate army.

In his early youth Judge Griffin was taken to Texas by his parents, and there he was reared, gaining his early education in several excellent private schools. Later he attended what is now the Texas Normal School at San Marcus, Texas, and taught his first school in Milam County. After he had completed his collegiate work he became superintendent of schools at Seguin, Luling and Marfa, but after fourteen years in the schoolroom, he engaged in ranching on an extensive scale, becoming the owner of the "Frenchman Hills Ranch." At the same time he served for ten years as United States commissioner. At Seguin and Luling he spent his time teaching in the schools during the school terms, and at the normal schools during the summer sessions. While in Texas he served on the State

Board of Education, but, aside from this, did not participate actively in politics, although voting the democratic ticket.

When he left Texas he invested in some of the ranches of the Imperial Valley, both developed and undeveloped, and two of the latter he improved himself. These he is devoting to alfalfa, after many years of crop failures along other lines. From 1914 to 1918 he resumed his teaching, serving as superintendent of schools at Brawley, but resigned to become president of the Elementary Board of Education, which office he still holds. In 1919 Judge Griffin was appointed a justice of the peace and city recorder. In 1922 he was elected to the former office for a term of four years, and reappointed to the latter by the city board of trustees, it being an appointive one. His war participation, as before stated, was a civilian one, but he was very active in local war work, and a generous contributor to the different organizations.

In June, 1905, Judge Griffin was married at Rockdale, Texas, to Miss Laura Allen, a daughter of Frank Allen, one of the supporters of Governor Sam Houston of Texas. Mrs. Griffin secured her education at Baylor University under Doctor Burleson, the noted educator, and was a schoolmate of George Truitt and Governor Pat Neff. Judge and Mrs. Griffin have had the following children born to them: Laura Lee, who is a post-graduate student of the Brayley School; and Allen Braxton, who is also attending school. Judge Griffin belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He is active in the Baptist Church, and is the teacher of the adult Bible class. A just man, well versed in human nature, Judge Griffin has the distinction of having had all of his decisions sustained by the higher courts.

Annie Florence Brown. A pioneer ancestry, far-visioned, rigidly puritanical in its conception of right and wrong, fearless, venturesome, and a home life strenuous in its lessons of responsibility to its members and to the community,—these were the influences which dominated the childhood and shaped the later career of Annie Florence Brown, an outstanding figure among the women of Alameda County, California.

Attending the schools of Oakland, California, graduating from the University of California, it was to teaching that Miss Brown devoted the first five years of her service to the community. Then, true to her ideal of giving her best to whatever she undertook, she spent one year traveling in Europe studying the school systems of the various countries, and returned to Oakland to give whatever she had learned from observation and study.

It was while teaching that she first became interested in the problems of public health, and again she journeyed across a continent and an ocean to see for herself what was being done in other countries in this important field.

Upon her return in 1911 Miss Brown responded to a call for service and became a member of the Board of Education. For six years she labored in this position, endeavoring always to help achieve for Oakland the highest standards in educational methods and equipment. From her own experiences as a teacher she was able to suggest a number of measures which afforded a means for making the teachers a more effective force in the community. As president of the board in 1917 it was possible for her to see the fruits of her efforts.

But it is in the field of public health that Annie Florence Brown is best known. The first sale of Christmas seals in Oakland was organized by her in 1908, and ever since she has been an active participant in

this annual affair carried on with such gratifying results in Alameda County. It was as a result of this activity that the Del Vale Farm for children predisposed to tuberculosis was made possible. The year 1918 saw Miss Brown uniting with other public spirited citizens to establish the Public Health Center, in which were centralized the various agencies working for public health, and in 1919 funds were raised by this group for the construction of the Ethel Moore Memorial Building, which is now the headquarters of the Alameda Public Health Center.

Firm in the conviction that as soon as movements are well established in the community they should be turned over to agencies equipped to do specialized work, or to governmental bodies where public taxes can be used for work carried on by experts, Miss Brown has always been a guiding star in the starting of new projects and equally as eager to relinquish control when the time has come for others to take up the work.

At the present time Miss Brown is giving a large share of the time and energy toward making the Oakland Forum what she believes such an organization should be if it is to justify its existence in the community. Although she did not become president until six months after the establishment of the organization, she is responsible for the name and the ideal of a free and open discussion of public affairs looking toward a better citizenship. Membership of this organization under her leadership has grown to 1,600 men and women.

Always a loyal alumnus of the University of California, Miss Brown is now, in addition to her many other duties, serving as one of the vice presidents of the Alumni Association, and it is a well known fact that she has never failed to respond to any opportunity to further the interests of her Alma Mater. As a member of the Women's Faculty Club her connection with the University is strengthened, while her membership in the American Association of University Women and the San Francisco Woman's City Club, testify to her broad interest in the affairs of women. Hers has been a real service to the community in which she lives, and the effect of her influence will be cumulative in the years to come.

Frederick Delger, grandfather of Miss Annie Florence Brown, of Oakland, who provided the data for this brief memoir, was born in Saxony, Germany, in the year 1822, and as a youth his European experience included his traveling in Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Hungary, where he was variously employed, his educational advantages in the meanwhile having been excellent, as gauged by the standards of the period. In 1847 Mr. Delger came to the United States, and in the following year, in New York City, he was united in marriage with Miss Ernestine Blecher. The young couple thereafter remained two years in the East—in New York and Philadelphia,—and then set forth to number themselves among the pioneers of California, they having made the long and weary voyage around Cape Horn and having arrived in San Francisco in the year 1853. Mr. Delger opened a small shoe store in San Francisco and soon had a well equipped establishment in which he built up a prosperous business. Within a short time he opened another shoe store in San Francisco, and in 1857 he established a branch store in Sacramento. After the passing of a few years Mr. Delger sold his retail stores and engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business, as one of San Francisco's pioneers in this line of wholesale enterprise. He sold the business about a year later, removed across the bay to Oakland, where

he made judicious investments in real estate and where he gained substantial prosperity through his well ordered real-estate operations during the passing years and where he did much to advance the civic and material development and progress of the city. Mr. Delger was one of the honored and influential pioneer citizens of Oakland at the time of his death, his widow having here passed away in 1908, at a venerable age. Of their four children Matilda was the eldest, she having long been a gracious and influential figure in the social and civic life of Oakland, where she was specially prominent in the furthering of charitable and philanthropic objects and enterprises, a service in which her daughter, Annie E., finds satisfaction in continuing the earnest stewardship initiated by the loved mother.

Asbjorn Pedersen Ousdal. There was a time, not so far distant, when two schools of medicine ministered to every ill of humanity, but in these enlightened days other methods have been adopted, and the public is awakening to the fact that there are other ways of being healed than through the medium of medicaments or the knife. Osteopathy is a science which has been developed most marvelously and its practitioners are numbered among the reliable professional men of the communities in which they are located. One of them who is enjoying a well-earned success is Dr. Asbjorn Pedersen Ousdal, 1201 De La Vina Street, Santa Barbara.

Doctor Ousdal was born at Flekkefjord, Siredalen, Norway, July 26, 1879, a son of Peder T. and Antoinette (Liland) Ousdal, natives of Norway. For twenty-seven years the elder Ousdal was a school-teacher, and then for twenty-three years he served as treasurer of the county or Lensmand. He died when nearly eighty years of age, but the mother passed away at the age of fifty-nine years. He was a man who always took a prominent part in public affairs, and his responsibilities were numerous and heavy. Of the six children born to his parents Doctor Ousdal was the third, and his eldest brother went into the Norwegian army.

In June, 1893, Doctor Ousdal was graduated from the public schools of his native country, with a general average of 1.74, which represents the equivalent of fourteen years of schooling in Norway. He had the remarkable record of 100 in all of his studies and in deportment and attendance. Following this he studied under a private tutor until March, 1895, in this way securing what was really an excellent preparatory course. Going then to the Amtsskole at Lunde, he was graduated therefrom with a general average of 1.66. During his attendance at the Middle School in the city of Flekkefjord he maintained the position of seven in his class, and the subjects he studied included religion, Norwegian history and customs, reading, writing, German, Latin, English, French, general history, geography, arithmetic, geometry, natural history and natural science, and his general average here was 1.82 and his class average, 2.02, including deportment and efficiency.

While waiting to take up higher branches and prepare for professional work Doctor Ousdal was employed by his father. The young man desired to study law, his father decided to make of him a minister, and as they could not agree Doctor Ousdal came, in 1898, to the United States. He landed in this country just as war was declared on Spain, and, conditions being somewhat disturbed because of war, he came as far west as Chicago, and for the succeeding five years was a salesman in one of the city's great department stores, and in this way gained a valuable knowledge of manners, customs and the language of his new country. In 1903 Doctor

Rodgers P. Cowell

Ousdal returned for a visit to his family, but found conditions there uncongenial. After the death of his mother his father, then seventy-six years of age, had married a woman many years his junior, she being twenty-eight, and Doctor Ousdal only remained a few weeks, and then, going to Christiania, Norway, took a commercial course in the Otto Treider Business College, from which he was graduated December 15, 1904, with a general average of 1.92.

Returning to the United States, he left Liverpool, England, January 15, 1905, and arrived at New York City, New York, January 26 of that year. For over a year thereafter he continued working as a salesman, but in 1906 entered the Green Gable Training School for Nurses at Lincoln, Nebraska, and was graduated therefrom May 14, 1909, with the degree of Registered Nurse, and followed that profession until 1911. He then entered the Pacific College of Osteopathy at Los Angeles, California, and was graduated therefrom June 11, 1915, with the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy. Subsequently he took a post-graduate course of twenty-two weeks in the College of Osteo Physicians and Surgeons, during 1916, and has later done additional post-graduate work. In 1919 he took the full course at the Collegium Mediciane Pacificum at Los Angeles, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. On January 8, 1916, he took the state board examination in medicine for the practice of osteopathy in California. On November 26, 1917, he took the state examination for the practice of medicine and surgery. In February, 1916, Doctor Ousdal established himself in practice at Santa Barbara, where he has built up so large a practice that he pays an income tax on over $15,000. The doctor has invented the instrument for spectral-ray treatment. The spectral-ray patent is now pending. The invention consists of lenses so arranged that he can use the sun directly in treating such diseases as tuberculosis of the joints, arthritis deformans, cancer and other diseases. The rays that are used are the rays of the spectrum beyond the burning point to the ultra-violet, and with this he is conducting considerable research work at present.

In 1909 Doctor Ousdal married Miss Kittie Montgomery, a native of Nebraska, of Scotch descent. She was graduated from the Green Gable Training School for Nurses, Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1908, as a Registered Nurse. She and her husband, as this record shows, attended this same school. Mrs. Ousdal is very prominent socially at Santa Barbara, and she and Doctor Ousdal have friends throughout a wide territory who are bound to them with ties of unusual strength.

Herman W. Frank, president of the corporation of Harris & Frank, a business that was established in Los Angeles in 1856 and has been giving continuous service in the outfitting of men in their clothing necessities, has personally shared in the growth and prosperity of that business for nearly forty years out of the three score and ten during which it has been in existence. Mr. Frank came to Los Angeles in 1887, and at once became associated with Mr. Leopold Harris. In the following year he married a daughter of Mr. Harris, and soon afterward the firm name Harris & Frank was formed. Mr. Frank for many years has been president and active head.

Mr. Frank was born at Portland, Oregon, July 4, 1860, his father having established himself in business at Portland in 1854. After completing his educational advantages in Whitman Seminary, now Whitman College, H. W. Frank went to work. At the age of fourteen he was

employed in a country store, and at the same time learned the duties of assistant postmaster, telegraph operator and Wells Fargo & Company express agent. About 1876 he removed to San Francisco, where he acted as assistant bookkeeper, cashier and traveling sales agent for a wholesale clothing house. He became an independent general merchant at Alameda, and from there in 1887 came to Los Angeles, joining Leopold Harris while the latter was proprietor of the London Clothing Company at Spring and Franklin streets. This was the fourth store and location Mr. Harris had occupied since starting his little store near the Plaza in 1856. In 1906 the firm of Harris & Frank moved to their own building at 437 South Spring Street, and late in 1925 it occupied its own splendid new home at 635-639 South Hill Street, developing an entirely new style in business architecture.

Mr. Frank has been a Los Angeles merchant since 1887, and has personally known and been associated with all the prominent men of the city during these four decades. He has been interested in banking, in the ownership of land in different parts of Southern California, and has given generously of his time and effort to the public service of his home city. In 1895-96 he was the president of the Merchants Association. He was prominently identified with the work of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association for many years as director. For fifteen years he was president of the Associated Charities, and planned and carried out the first tag day ever held in California for raising of funds for that association and repeated successfully for five years. From 1895 to 1914 he was a member of the Los Angeles School Board and twice president of the board. He has held office in many of the organizations that reflect the institutional life of the city, including a directorship in the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Frank in 1898 was chairman of the committee that raised funds to give employment to idle men caused by panic conditions. This money was used in the opening up and first development of Elysian Park. He was also chairman of the Times disaster funds, and distributed same.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank have two sons. One of them, Lawrence P., was in the United States Navy during the World war and subsequently became associated with his father's business. The other son is Alvin H. Frank, president of the Alvin H. Frank Company, a prominent bond house, with large offices in the Hellman Bank Building.

Hon. Anna L. Saylor, of Berkeley, four times a member of the California Legislature, has since girlhood been distinguished by an interest broader than her personal and immediate social environment.

She was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, was educated in the schools of that state, and was a successful teacher in the public schools until her marriage. It was in her native state that she first made herself felt in public affairs in efforts toward the founding of public libraries and other civic improvements. She was president of the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs, which later became the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs, and was always an ardent supporter of the temperance cause.

Mrs. Saylor came to California in 1912 with her husband and young son and daughter. She soon familiarized herself with the leading political and social issues of the state and her home community of Berkeley. In 1918 Hon. C. C. Young, who had been a representative from the Forty-first Assembly District for ten years, decided to run for lieutenant-governor. This gave the women of that district the opportunity to put

one of their sex in the Legislature. Mrs. Saylor was their choice, and after a campaign managed chiefly by women she was elected, and by reelections has continued in the State Assembly four consecutive sessions.

Mrs. Saylor was the first woman elected to a state office in Alameda County and was one of the four women first elected to the Legislature in California. Her influence in the Legislature has brought a new value, a new attitude, toward progressive humanitarian and educational measures. She has to her credit a number of laws emphasizing the highest ideals of government and social progress. Her record shows that she has been fearless in denunciation of predatory interests and has never played into their hands; that she never dodged an issue, and always held the welfare of the people above every other consideration. This record, with the service she has rendered, gives her rank among the outstanding California women of the present day.

Frank Monroe Porter has been a resident of Southern California since 1887. Los Angeles at that time was a town of fifty thousand population. Mr. Porter carried on a successful general practice of law for many years, but is best known through his active part in organizing and his service for many years as dean of the School of Law at the University of Southern California.

He was born at Waushara County, Wisconsin, August 15, 1857, son of Clinton H. and Mary (Munro) Porter, both of whom were pioneers of the state of Wisconsin. Mr. Porter is of early American Colonial stock, and several of his direct ancestors were soldiers of the American Revolution. He is a descendant of John Porter, who with his wife, Anna White, moved from Essex County, England, to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1638. Their first son, Samuel Porter, lived at Hartford, Connecticut, and at Hadley, Massachusetts, and was a merchant and justice of the peace. Samuel married Hannah Stanley, and their son, Experience Porter, during his residence at Hadley, Massachusetts, was a selectman and a soldier in the Indian wars, and afterwards he lived at Mansfield, Connecticut. Experience Porter married Abigail Williams, and they were the parents of Experience Porter II, who lived at Hadley and at Mansfield. He married Abigail Safford, and they were the parents of Moses Porter. Harvey Porter, son of Moses, was born at Pawlett, Vermont, but moved to Oswego County, New York, with his wife, Ruth Root, and they lived at Sandy Creek and New Haven in that county.

Clinton H. Porter, son of Harvey Porter, was born in Oswego County, New York, and in 1853 went to the new state of Wisconsin.

Moses Porter, above mentioned, was a lieutenant in the Fourth Connecticut Line during the Revolution, serving from Lexington to the surrender of Burgoyne. He was a member of the company which marched to the relief of Boston April 17, 1775. He served under Colonel Huntington, Colonel Selden and General Poor. From Connecticut he moved to Pawlet, Vermont.

Clinton H. Porter saw service as a soldier of the Civil war with Company H of the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers. He was wounded at Fort Blakesley on Mobile Bay, Alabama, and from the effects of his army service he died at Randolph, Wisconsin, in 1872.

Clinton H. Porter married, in 1856, Miss Mary Munro, who had come to Wisconsin the previous year. Among the Scotch prisoners captured by Cromwell at Worcester in 1651, 272 were shipped by him as prisoners to Boston. Among these was William Munro, who was the nineteenth

in descent from Donald Munro of Fowlis, Scotland. William Munro settled in Cambridge Farm, now Lexington, Massachusetts. His eighth child was David Munro, who was born at Lexington, but afterwards moved to Canterbury, Connecticut. David's eleventh child, Josiah Munro, was born and lived in Canterbury, and at the time of the Revolution entered military service and served from the battle of Lexington to the time of his death at Valley Forge, February 19, 1778. He was buried at Valley Forge. He was a member of the Fourth Connecticut Line. Josiah's tenth child, Jesse, was born at Canterbury, and moved to Pawlet and then to Poultney, Vermont, where he died. The third child of Jesse Munro was John Munro, who removed to Townline, Erie County, New York, where he died in 1883. Mary (Munro) Porter, third child of John Munro, was born at Townline, New York, in 1832, and as a young woman went to Wisconsin, where she married. After the death of Clinton H. Porter she removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where her two children, Frank M. and Nettie L. Porter, were educated. Nettie became the wife of E. A. Hays and died in 1892 at San Jose, California.

Frank Monroe Porter was fifteen years old when his father died. He attended village schools at Randolph, Wisconsin, was graduated with the degree of A. B. from the University of Wisconsin in 1881 and took the law degree from that university in 1883. The degree of Master of Laws was conferred upon him by the University of Southern California in 1910, and the honorary degree LL.D. at the University of Southern California in 1922. After graduating from the law department of the University of Wisconsin Mr. Porter had four years of experience in practice at Madison. Then, in 1887, he came to Los Angeles, and has been a member of the bar of that city forty years.

In 1904 he assisted in organizing the School of Law at the University of Southern California and has been dean since its organization. In the School of Law he has taught various subjects, such as personal property, bailments and carriers, domestic relations, equity pleading, wills and evidence. Since 1911 he has given his entire time to the school, and his unceasing efforts in raising standards of legal education have borne important fruit.

Mr. Porter is a director of the state organization of the Sons of the Revolution. While living in Wisconsin and later in California he became identified with the prohibition party, but is now registered as a republican. His only secret fraternity has been the Foresters. While in university he joined several fraternities, and is a member of the University Club of Los Angeles, Los Angeles Country Club, Sunset Gun Club and American Law Institute, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He married at Ridgeway, Lenawee County, Michigan, August 10, 1893, Miss Suella Billmeyer. Her father, Joseph Billmeyer, of a Pennsylvania German family, was a successful fruit grower in southern Michigan, cultivating a large orchard of apples and peaches and carrying on much experimental work in horticulture. One peach variety is named for him. Mr. and Mrs. Porter have one daughter, Margaret Annette Porter.

Florence M. Bischoff has distinction as one of the talented young attorneys of the Los Angeles bar, and is serving as referee to the probate division of the Superior Court.

She was born in Brooklyn, New York, daughter of Frederick and Caroline Mathilda Bischoff. Her father died in New Jersey. Florence M. Bischoff was reared in New York and New Jersey, attending public

schools there. She had one year of lectures in the New York University Law School.

Miss Bischoff in 1919, accompanied by her mother and sister, came to California. Her sister is Miss Louise W. Bischoff, librarian at Wilshire Library. The mother and two daughters reside at 4653 Beverly Boulevard.

After coming to California Miss Florence Bischoff attended the University of Southern California Law School, where she was graduated with the degrees LL. B. and LL. M. From law school she was admitted to the bar and for one year engaged in general practice. She was then made referee of the probate division of the Superior Court of Los Angeles, and has proved herself invaluable to that department through her special skill as an investigator and knowledge of the findings of the courts.

Miss Bischoff is a member of the Women Lawyers Association, belongs to the County, State and American Bar Associations, the Women Lawyers Club of Los Angeles, the Professional Woman's Club, the Women's University Club, the Women's Athletic Club of Los Angeles and is a member of the legal fraternity Phi Delta Delta and the honorary legal fraternity Sigma Iota Chi.

Mrs. Linda Scott is one of the older group of Los Angeles citizens, having come here in 1893 when everything was very primitive compared to present conditions.

She is a daughter of James Henry Rollins, who was born at San Bernardino, California. Her grandfather, John H. Rollins, came to California in 1849, traveling around Cape Horn. He was a dry goods merchant at San Bernardino. James Henry Rollins, leaving California, engaged in the cattle business in Utah, where he met and married his wife, and after passing through the stages of pioneering there they moved to Arizona, where they went through the same routine of hardships, Indians on the one side and starvation on the other.

Mrs. Scott was born in a small prospecting town called Minersville. There she met James Scott, an Oregonian, whose father was also one of the early comers to the Great West during the decade of the '40s, traveling out to Oregon from Kentucky. He had been in the race horse business in Kentucky and took with him a string of splendid horses to Oregon and continued horse raising on his ranch. They were the first family to settle in the Willamette Valley of Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott after their marriage lived for some years on a big cattle ranch in Arizona. As the children grew up Mrs. Scott decided that their future demanded better schools than could be obtained in Arizona, and consequently in 1893 she came to Los Angeles to put her children in school. On coming to the city she bought a site on a lovely knoll, where she built a home. It was the first house on the street, and nearby were fields of waving wheat. She had to pay for posts on which to string wires to bring electricity to her house and also had to pay an extra fee for the installation of gas service. In this home she still resides, at 1910 Harvard Boulevard, and it is still on a good residence street, but is being crowded by business all around.

Mrs. Scott is the mother of three children. Her son, James Scott, Jr., died eleven years ago. Her two daughters are: Maude, wife of Doctor Bazell, of Winslow, Arizona, and mother of a daughter, Wilma; and May, wife of W. W. Chadwick of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and they have a son, James Chadwick.

Edward Sawyer Skinner was a business man who became widely known over the West. For nearly a quarter of a century his home had been in Los Angeles, and he died suddenly at his home in that city January 19, 1926. He was then sixty-four years of age. He was laid to rest in the Hollywood Mausoleum.

Mr. Skinner was born at Ogdensburg, New York, January 16, 1862, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Skinner. Both parents were of Colonial stock. He was reared at Ogdensburg, acquired a public school education there, and as a young man went out to Colorado and for several years was in the service of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. In 1902 he came to Los Angeles from Cripple Creek, and in Los Angeles he built up an extensive business as a wholesale tobacconist, being president of the Skinner-Knecht Tobacco Company at 1971 South Los Angeles Street.

He was a man who enjoyed life in many phases. He had been an athlete in his younger days and he always supported helpful sport. At one time he cut a world record as a foot racer at Sydney, Australia. He was a member of a golf club and played that game regularly. He also belonged to the Chamber of Commerce, the Los Angeles Country Club and the Optomist Club. Mr. Skinner was survived by one brother, S. G. Skinner, and two sisters, all of whom lived in the East.

By his first marriage he leaves a son, Edward D. Skinner. Mr. Skinner married, September 6, 1924, Sarah DeWalt Ray, daughter of James A. and Lucinda DeWalt, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Skinner resides at 301 South Harvard Boulevard.

Mrs. Silas Sprowls has been a resident of California since 1889, when as Miss Kate Wing she came here with her mother, seeking health for Mrs. Wing. Mrs. Sprowls for a number of years has been one of the prominent women officials of the Methodist Episcopal Conference of California.

Miss Kate Wing was born at Elgin, Illinois, where her parents settled after moving from Michigan, where her father had served as a member of the Legislature. Her mother contrary to expectations lived for twenty years after coming to California, the climate doing wonders for her.

Miss Kate Wing had taught school in Elgin, and on coming to California became a teacher in Orange County. While there she was elected a member of the County Board of Education, being the first woman to be chosen to that position in Southern California. In 1895 she became the wife of Rev. Silas Sprowls. Rev. Mr. Sprowls preached for a few years after their marriage, until a throat affection obliged him to leave the pulpit. They then moved to Los Angeles and built a home in the fashionable Westlake district. About three years ago Mrs. Sprowls disposed of her property in that rapidly growing commercial section and then purchased a California bungalow home overlooking the Wilshire Country Club and the hills, at 514 Lillian Way.

Rev. Mr. Sprowls died in 1915, after twenty years of happy married life. By a previous marriage he had two children, Ralph and Madeline. Madeline lives with Mrs. Sprowls.

Mrs. Sprowls in 1916 was a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Saratoga, and she was a representative of the Woman's Missionary Society at the General Conference in 1920 and 1924. She was elected to the Board of Hospitals and Homes by the Governing Board of the Conference. Home missionary work has

been her primary activity. She is identified with the Woman's Home Missionary Society and has been a trustee of the National Home Missionary Society six years. She makes all investments as a trustee of the Conference Society and three times a year has to attend conference meetings of the Board of Hospitals and Homes. Mrs. Sprowls is a woman of keen intellect, great foresight and executive ability, and these qualities have made her invaluable in the work assigned her by the Methodist Conference. She has been a member of the Ebell Club for twenty years.

Mrs. Alice T. Magill has attained practically all of the essential elements of a successful career as an attorney. Her work has brought her an immense popularity in Los Angeles, and in judicial elections held recently she was a candidate for the bench and had the solid backing of a great number of the leading members of the bar and other citizens who appreciated her abilities at their true worth.

Her parents, James B. and Maryette Titus, settled in Ventura County, California, in the early '80s. Her father for twenty years was a justice of the peace in that county. The Titus family came to California for the benefit of the health of Mrs. Titus. Of the four children three are living: Miss Katherine, who resides with her mother; Frank, a prominent Los Angeles attorney; and Mrs. Magill.

Mrs. Magill finished her law course in the University of Southern California, being one of the first women to graduate from the law college. After graduation she returned to Santa Paula and for three years was in her father's office, until his death in 1911. The family then removed to Los Angeles. Mrs. Magill at Los Angeles spent several years in the county recorder's office, and she is now deputy city prosecutor. She has handled nearly every matter that comes in the routine of a practicing attorney. As deputy city prosecutor she was in charge of the cases in the Woman's Court, and she now represents the city prosecutor in all cases under the general title of "failure to provide," looking after the details of getting support for minor children.

Mrs. Magill is a member of the Native Daughters of California, belongs to the Eastern Star, the Woman's City Club, Woman's Political League, Professional Woman's Club, Republican Study Club and Woman's Lawyers Club, and is also a member of the Phi Delta Delta legal fraternity.

Mrs. Annie Laura McAulay, of 827 South Berendo Street, Los Angeles, has lived in southern California for over thirty-two years. She is a member of an old southern family of Tennessee and was born on a two thousand acre plantation near Nashville.

Her parents were Mr. and Mrs. Z. A. Baird. The paternal ancestors came to America in 1682. The house in which Mrs. McAulay was born has been occupied by the Baird family since the very beginning of the Nashville colony. The Bairds had numerous slaves up to the time of the Civil war.

Miss Baird became the wife of Dr. W. C. McAulay, a physician, a native of North Carolina. They spent their married life in Texas, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine until his death in 1886. Mrs. McAulay has one son, W. Calvin McAulay, who resides with his mother, is a graduate of the Harvard Military School of Los Angeles and is in the real estate business, and also has manufacturing interests. He has been abroad several times and has collected many splendid paintings.

Mrs. McAulay and her son and her mother in 1894 came to California for a year's sojourn and have lived here ever since. Her mother is Mrs. Victoria S. Terry, aged eighty-six, very active and enjoying every day she lives. She resides at 1210 Ingraham Street, Los Angeles. Mrs. McAulay cannot see a good reason for any one living anywhere else. On coming to California they lived on Twelfth Street, then on Figueroa, and finally on Lucas and Ingraham, where they bought two large adjoining houses. Mrs. Terry still lives there, but with the expansion of the city Mrs. McAulay accompanied the march of progress to her present home on Berendo Street. Mrs. McAulay has witnessed the development of Los Angeles from a place of about 50,000 to a city of over a million. Mrs. McAulay is a life member of the Ebell Club.

Mrs. Fannie Atkinson Henderson came to California from Washington with her two daughters in 1902. Her only surviving daughter is Mrs. Harold Waddington, and they reside at 151 North Arden Boulevard in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Henderson is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Long, both of whom were descendants of old Colonial families. Her father was one of the charter members of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and he purchased certain sections of the right of way for the original line of that pioneer American railroad. Mrs. Henderson spent many years of her married life at Pittsburgh, where Mr. Samuel B. Williams, her first husband, died in 1899. Both her daughters were born at Pittsburgh. Mrs. Henderson married James C. Henderson in Los Angeles in 1905. Mr. Henderson died in 1916.

Mrs. Waddington attended school after coming to Los Angeles and finished her education with eighteen months of travel and study in Europe. Mrs. Henderson became an investor in Los Angeles and adjacent property on coming to California. She had the good advice of substantial friends, which she supplemented with her own good judgment and foresight. She bought properties on Pico Street, at the Beaches, and was one of the first interested in the opening of the tract in Fremont Place Square. She bought a site at Ocean Park and also the present home on Arden Boulevard. Mrs. Waddington is the wife of Lieutenant Commander Harold Waddington, a retired officer of the United States navy. Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Waddington are members of the Wilshire Country Club, and Mrs. Waddington belongs to the Ebell Club.

Archibald Campbell, a California pioneer for more than half a century, and for many years prominently identified with the sheep and cattle industry in San Diego County, died at his home in San Diego, February 7, 1926.

Mr. Campbell was born in Perthshire, Scotland, March 9, 1843. His father, Peter Campbell, member of the famous Campbell clan of Scotland, was an architect and builder, and during his active career engaged in the planning and building of fine residences. He made his home in Perthshire all his life. He married a Miss MacTavish, and of their four children Archibald, Duncan, John and Mary, Archibald was the only one to come to America.

Archibald Campbell was reared and received his early education in Scotland. In 1869, at the age of twenty-six, he embarked on a sailing vessel bound for the United States, and after some months the boat made a successful passage around Cape Horn and landed at San Francisco.

San Francisco was then a young city, and there were no railroads in the entire state. Mr. Campbell became a sheep herder, and in the course of his experience worked and lived in every section of California. This experience enabled him to take into consideration the comparative advantages of the different localities, and finally he concluded that San Diego County was best adapted for his tastes as well as business. He located in San Diego County in 1875, purchasing a tract of land in the Campo district, and there made his start with a flock of 210 sheep. These flocks had to be carefully guarded against thieving Indians, and Mr. Campbell had many encounters with Indians as well as outlaws. His close attention to business brought him success and prosperity, enabling him to purchase large tracts of land, and in time he was grazing a flock of over 5,000 sheep. In 1886 he disposed of his sheep and then became a cattle raiser, an industry that engaged his personal time and attention for nineteen years. In 1905 he sold his cattle to the Campo Cattle Company. Mr. Campbell at the time of his death owned 4,000 acres of land in Southern California. When he retired from business he built the attractive home in San Diego where he resided until his death and which the family now occupy.

Mr. Campbell married, December 14, 1889, Miss Louisa Hunt, who was born on Threadneedle Street in London, England, daughter of Henry and Janette (Lowry) Hunt. She came to the United States at the age of nineteen. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have four children, named Archibald, Hester, Flora and Nell.

Rosalind Anne Figg-Hoblyn. The student of history takes a never failing interest in the record of the Spanish settlers in Southern California. In recent years an awakening has come about to improve the record and place it in permanent form so that future generations may know of the part taken by the sons of Spain in the early development of the great southwest. In preserving this history, and the manners, customs and dress of the generation that preceded the American occupation of Southern California, no one was so devoted, actuated by higher ideals and better understanding and taste, and no one accomplished so much individually in permanent results as the late Mrs. Rosalind Anne Figg-Hoblyn of Santa Barbara.

Mrs. Figg-Hoblyn was born in Cornwall, England, being the second daughter of William Paget Hoblyn, M. A. (Oxon), J. P. (Cornwall), an English squire, and a great-granddaughter of Robert Hoblyn of Nanswhydden House, member of Parliament for Bristol. Her cousin was Lady Paget, daughter of Sir Richard Horner Paget, of Cranmore Hall, who was also one of the trustees for the Hoblyn estate. She was given a generous education in her own home by private instructors and attended the school of which Bishop Benson, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was head master. As she grew to womanhood she enjoyed the life of a carefully sheltered English girl. She was married to T. R. Figg. After the death of her brother in 1904 she was by royal decree of His Majesty, King Edward VII, King of England, granted "His Royal license and authority to henceforth use the surname and arms of Hoblyn in addition to and after that of Figg."

In October, 1896, Mrs. Figg-Hoblyn arrived in Santa Barbara, after a period of residence in British Columbia. She soon became intensely interested in California and Californians. However, for a number of years she placed first her cares and responsibilities as a mother of four

children, and while this allowed her little time and energy for carrying out a plan of action, she gave much thought to the subject and elaborated a scheme to perpetuate manners, customs, coloring and ways of the early Californians, including their modes of living, their clothing, dancing and music. Many obstacles stood in the way of the development of the plan, especially since practically none of the music had been written. Gradually she was able to interest others. A large group of Californians are now working essentially along the lines outlined by Mrs. Figg-Hoblyn.

In 1921 she organized La Sociedad de Santa Beatrice Society, but it was not until 1923 that this organization really functioned. From the start she served as president and manager, and by her unflagging diligence and great perseverance she was able to conquer discouragements that would have caused any one else long ago to have abandoned the project. Realizing the need of a practical knowledge of Spanish, she enlisted the aid of Miss Maria de Los Angeles Ruiz, a Spanish lady, to teach the society the language which once prevailed throughout Southern California. From others she obtained historic customs, heirlooms and traditions with reference to music and dancing, such as had been handed down from generation to generation. The purpose of this society is to teach the children of Spanish descent all that is obtainable with reference to their ancestors in California, doing this in connection with the general work of perpetuating customs, music, and dancing that reflect the old regime in California. The society has added to its membership until it is now one of the sound institutions in Santa Barbara.

Mrs. Figg-Hoblyn was also the first secretary of the Parent-Teachers Association of the Santa Barbara High School and later was its president, and was the first delegate to attend the convention of the association held in Pomona in 1912. She was in charge of the California history section of the Woman's Club of Santa Barbara, and the following year was president of that club. She became president of the American Legion Auxiliary, now in its eighth year in Santa Barbara. During her administration, in June, 1923, a contract was signed with the Saint Francis Hospital, and $500 was subscribed for a bed in that institution, to be paid annually for a period of ten years. In connection with her work with the American Legion Auxiliary she wrote and collected a remarkable history of its work, a book composed of a compilation of newspaper clippings and pictures relative to the affairs and progress of the Auxiliary. It is an important source for California history during the World war period. Because of her interest and activity in connection with the Legion Auxiliary Mrs. Figg-Hoblyn was presented with a Bear flag by the Native Daughters Association, an honor she deeply appreciated. It was her intention to continue her labors along the lines she had marked out, since she recognized the great need for cooperation on the part of all earnest, conscientious people in opening a broader outlook on life and in relieving suffering wherever possible. Few women anywhere were her equal in energy, efficiency or comprehension of conditions and needs.

The death of Mrs. Figg-Hoblyn followed in the train of one of the great calamities in modern California. She died July 11, 1925. She had been at the St. Francis Hospital recuperating from a condition of weariness more than illness, aggravated by a bad cold which she had contracted during a visit to the Santa Ynez Mission in order to gather historical data from Father Buckler there. She was about to leave the hospital when the great earthquake of June 29, 1925, totally destroyed the building of that institution. She was removed to the home of her daughter-

in-law, Mrs. J. Odell Figg-Hoblyn at La Mesa, and after regaining some strength she insisted on writing to the local papers and endeavored to enlist sympathy and aid for the Saint Francis Hospital. Her last act was to write to the Daily News a plea for the hospital. The next day she was suddenly stricken from heart failure, aggravated by over-exertion in her weakened and shocked condition.

According to a promise exacted during her lifetime from her eldest son the body of Mrs. Figg-Hoblyn will be taken back at some future time to the Village of Colan in Cornwall, there to rest beside her father in the little country churchyard.

Rev. Howard B. Bard. While not a pioneer, coming to San Diego but a few years ago, Rev. Howard B. Bard has done much for the city, not only in building up the First Unitarian Church, of which he is the pastor, but in many activities entirely outside he has made his influence felt from the day of his advent here. He is a direct, straight-from-the-shoulder man, curiously mingling diplomacy, ability and suavity which would have carried him to the top in any line of endeavor, and with a gift for graceful and forceful oratory he has carried all these qualities into the field which he has chosen for his life work, the church.

Reverend Bard was born at Brimfield, Ohio, October 20, 1870, a son of George W. Bard, a native of New York, who is now deceased. The father was of German descent and a decorator by occupation, and for fifty-three years served as clerk of the Ohio township in which he made his home. His wife, Mary E. Wicks, to whom he was married in Ohio, was a native of that state, where she still resides, and is of English ancestry, although her family in America dates back to before the Revolutionary war.

Howard B. Bard received his early education in the public schools of Brimfield, Ohio, and in 1894 graduated from the St. Lawrence University at Canton, New York, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was ordained a minister of the Unitarian faith at Victor, New York, and served with success in pastorates at Lansing and Grand Rapids, Michigan. He came to San Diego in January, 1913, as pastor of the First Unitarian Church, and his success may be summed up in the fact that when he came the congregation numbered but forty people, while at present it consists of 600. In the year 1924 54,000 people attended the morning and evening services. His popularity has been such that the church, which had been built before his arrival, had to be rebuilt in order to enlarge it sufficiently to accommodate the congregation. This was done in 1923, resulting in a larger seating capacity, in spite of which there is seldom a vacant seat, either morning or evening. One of the many worth-while things that Reverend Bard has accomplished, and a very popular one, has been the establishment and conducting of the Open Forum, which he has directed and which has given many nights of entertainment and valuable instruction to the people of San Diego. For the Forum Reverend Bard, for greater cultural enjoyment and influence, has brought to San Diego a number of the great persons of the world, among them being Frank Vandelift; Richard Evans, the famous English banker; former Chief Justice Clark of the Supreme Court of the United States; Manley J. Hudson, of Harvard University, member of the secretariate of the League of Nations; the late William Jennings Bryan, and Madame Ponafidine, one of the few remaining members of the Russian nobility. Unlike many of his cloth, Reverend Bard takes an active part in politics, and in every

question of political importance is a leading figure. He was born a democrat, but is not a party man, straight party lines meaning nothing to him, as he prefers to remain independent and to support the man whom he deems best fitted for the office at stake. He was a member of the City Council in 1917, but served for only a short time, as he was called at that time to Washington, D. C. Prior to that he was president of the Municipal Playgrounds Commission for four years, and was instrumental in securing the passage of the charter amendment that made the playgrounds possible. He was also chairman of the National Welfare Commission, and a member of the local branch of California. Reverend Bard was made a Mason at Victor, New York, and joined the Chapter at Canandaigua, New York. He is a member of the National Council of Boy Scouts.

On April 30, 1897, at Victor, New York, Reverend Bard was united in marriage with Miss Anna E. Snyder, a native of the Empire State and a daughter of Jacob Snyder, a descendant of an old Dutch family which settled on the Hudson River. Two children have been born to Reverend and Mrs. Bard: Margaret E., the wife of Frank E. Spaeth, of San Diego, in the United States navy, who is now taking vocational training; and Howard B., Jr., who attends high school at San Diego.

Edward Lawyer Hardy, president of the State Teachers College at San Diego, has spent thirty-five years in educational work, and the greater part of this time has been spent in California.

He was born at Owosso, Michigan, January 15, 1868, son of Albert and Cordelia Ann (Cromer) Hardy. His father, who was born in the Province of Ontario, April 24, 1840, came to the United States when a young man and served during the last two years of the Civil war as a private in the First Regiment of Michigan Engineers. He graduated with the Master of Arts degree from Oberlin College of Ohio, and gave more than half a century to teaching. He was principal and superintendent of schools in Michigan and Wisconsin, finally becoming vice president of the State Normal School at Platteville, that state. His wife, Cordelia Ann Cromer, was born in New York State, and died in April, 1914. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Edward Lawyer Hardy attended public schools in Wisconsin, graduated Bachelor of Letters from the University of Wisconsin in 1893, and during the following year was a teacher in the LaCrosse High School of Wisconsin. From 1894 to 1898 he was head of the department of history in the Milwaukee South Division High School. Mr. Hardy spent portions of the years of 1898-99 in the study of secondary education in France and Germany. In 1899 he first became identified with California as associate head master of the Los Angeles Military Academy. He resigned in 1901 and returning east, was principal of the high school at Riverside, a suburb of Chicago, from 1901 to 1906. During 1905 he was a graduate student at the University of Chicago, and in 1922 received his Master of Arts degree from that university. In 1906 he returned to California and was principal of the San Diego High School until 1910. Since 1910 he has been administrative head of the California State Teachers College at San Diego. He was a member of the State Board of Education in 1910 and 1911.

Mr. Hardy is a Unitarian, member of the National Education Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, and a former president of the University Club of San Diego. He married, June 28, 1898, Miss Mary

Cutler, of Grand Haven, Michigan. They have four children. Anne Hardy, born at Grand Haven, Michigan, holds the Master of Arts degree from Stanford University and is the wife of Earl George Davis, farmer and bank employe at El Centro, California. Mary Hardy, born at Riverside, Illinois, graduated from the University of Oregon in 1925 and is the wife of Ivan Donald Houston, an insurance man at Eugene, Oregon. Millison Cutler Hardy, born at Riverside, Illinois, graduated from Stanford University in 1926. Esther Pomeroy Hardy, the youngest child, was born at San Diego, and is now a student in the University of Oregon.

Colonel Edward N. Jones, a retired officer of the regular army, was in service until the close of the World war and then located at San Diego, where he has found pleasing activity in the real estate business.

Colonel Jones was born at Camden, Alabama. His great-grandfather, John Jones, a native of Brunswick County, Virginia, and of early Colonial ancestry, was a planter and slave owner in Virginia and a man of marked prominence in that section of his state. At one time he represented Brunswick County in the House of Burgesses and was speaker of the House. John C. Jones, grandfather of Colonel Jones, was also a native of Brunswick County, Virginia, was educated in William and Mary College in his native state, studied law, but after practicing a few years became a Baptist minister. He removed to Camden, Alabama, and for many years, until his death, was pastor of the Baptist Church there. He married Mary Ann Walker, a native of Brunswick County, Virginia, daughter of Nathaniel Walker. Edward Nathaniel Jones, Sr., father of Colonel Jones, was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, attended private schools and the University of Alabama, and after leaving the university he studied law in the office of Colonel Franklin K. Beck. Colonel Beck was commander of a regiment in the Confederate army until killed at the battle of Vicksburg. Impaired eyesight kept Edward N. Jones, Sr., out of the active service as a Confederate soldier, though for a time he was connected with the quartermaster's department. He had three brothers who made conspicuous military records in the Confederate army for this branch of the Jones family. Virginius W. enlisted in the Confederate army at the age of eighteen, was commissioned a first lieutenant, and lost his life at the battle of the Wilderness when nineteen years old. Another brother, Richard C., went into the army at the age of seventeen, was promoted captain and served throughout the four year conflict. He was brigadier general, National Guard of Alabama, and was for four years president of the University of Alabama, resigning that position to resume the practice of law. Still another brother, John Paul, was for four years a Confederate surgeon, and a prominent physician after the war, being at one time president of the Medical Association of Alabama.

Edward N. Jones, Sr., was admitted to the bar at the age of nineteen, and for nearly half a century he continued the active practice of law. He died at the age of seventy-eight. He married Mary Ellen Blanchard, whose brother, James Dixon Blanchard, entered the Confederate army at the age of nineteen and lost his life at the battle of Vicksburg. Her parents were Ransom G. and Mary (Bell) Blanchard, her father a planter at Aberdeen and Tupelo, Mississippi.

Colonel Jones was prepared for college under private instruction, and at the age of seventeen was appointed a cadet in the West Point Military Academy. Graduating four years later, he was assigned duty as a second lieutenant, Eighth United States Infantry. His regular army service duty

took him to many posts throughout the United States, and he also spent some time in Cuba and the Philippines and rose to the rank of colonel before he was retired in January, 1919. In February of the same year he located in San Diego and engaged in the real estate business.

Colonel Jones married, in 1891, Florence Eugenia Myrick, who was born at San Francisco, daughter of Captain Joseph and Frances (Stephens) Myrick. Her father was born in Vermont and her mother in Maryland. For many years Captain Myrick was a commander of vessels in the Merchants Marine Service, and after retiring from the sea became a merchant at San Francisco, where he lived until his death. Colonel and Mrs. Jones had one son, Edward N. Jones III. This son graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1919, was commissioned a second lieutenant, later promoted to first lieutenant, and was assigned duty as a military instructor of the R. O. T. C. at the Detroit High School, continuing his duty until his death in April, 1923. He married Eliza Chapman, and she and a daughter, Florence Myrick, survive him.

Colonel Jones is now a member of the San Diego Park Board. He is affiliated with Dale Lodge No. 23, A. F. and A. M., at Camden, Alabama, is a Royal Arch Mason, belongs to the Order of Indian Wars, the Military Order of the Caraboa, the American Legion, and is a member of the San Diego Realty Board.

Mrs. Frances Adelaide (Grant) Darrell. Although no longer gracing the sphere to which she was called, the influence of the useful and inspired life of Mrs. Frances Adelaide (Grant) Darrell, formerly of Santa Barbara; lives after her, and is a potent force not only in the work of her children, but the many with whom she was closely associated in her numerous undertakings. She was born at New York City, February 15, 1846, a daughter of Andrew Morton and Elizabeth Virginia (Wilt) Grant, both natives of New England, and of Revolutionary stock. Mrs. Darrell was the only child of her parents, and had the misfortune to lose her father in her early childhood.

After the death of the father the widowed mother brought her to California, making the long trip from New York, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, alone. Not long after her arrival in California the mother was married to Capt David McComb, master of a sailing craft, operating in the China trade. She accompanied her husband on his voyage until his death, after which she returned to San Francisco, where she had left her daughter, Frances Adelaide, in school. Still later she was married to William Robinson, a farmer, and they moved, in the spring of 1878, to Santa Barbara, buying a home in what is now the western part of the city, Mission and Gilespie streets intersecting on the Robinson homestead site, and here Mr. Robinson died, and in 1899, Mrs. Robinson passed away in the old San Marco Hotel of Santa Barbara.

Mrs. Darrell, in spite of the changes in her life, secured an excellent education, and was a most useful, brainy woman, of superior attainments. A resident of the Golden State from 1850 until her death at Santa Barbara November 14, 1918, she was most enthusiastic with regard to it and its wonderful history, and certainly left her impress upon her community.

On May 15, 1865, Frances Adelaide Grant was married, at Crescent City, California, to Richard Dugan, who was born March 20, 1825, and was one of the express agents and messengers of pioneer days for the Adams Express Company on the Pacific Coast, prior to the building of

the railroads, when sailing vessels carried the traffic by sea, and prairie schooners and horseback riders by land. Mr. Dugan was one of the trusted employes of his company, and his death occurred at Crescent City September 11, 1871, leaving three children. On October 3, 1875, Mrs. Dugan was married to Nathaniel Belt Darrell, who was born in Bermuda, February 25, 1829, and died at Santa Barbara in 1899. By occupation he was an accountant. During her later years Mrs. Darrell seemed to be inspired, and wrote much wonderful poetry, and short, but most remarkable, sketches on many subjects. These beautiful thoughts, which she embodied in very remarkable language, came to her while at her work, or in the wakeful night watches, and these productions, fortunately preserved, give rise to the thought that she had devoted herself to literary labor earlier in life the world of letters would have been greatly enriched. Her culture was self-acquired through study and intensive reading, and few women of her age and community were better informed. During the greater part of her life she was a devout Episcopalian, and died firm in the faith of her church.

The three children of Mrs. Darrell born of her first marriage, were: Mary Adelaide, born March 11, 1866, at Crescent City, California, and died at Santa Barbara in 1874; Anastacia May and John Richard were also born in Crescent City. John Richard is now a contractor of Santa Barbara.

Anastacia May Dugan was brought to Santa Barbara, with her brother and sister, by their widowed mother in 1873. At that time there was but little evidence of the beautiful modern city of today. There was a terrible storm when we arrived so we could not get near the wharf, so the little party was put ashore in lighters, a heavy dray was backed into the surf, and the passengers unloaded on it. This was the primitive custom of landing passengers, and prevailed for a long period, not only at Santa Barbara but at other waterfronts prior to the erection of wharves.

The newcomers found State Street a dirt road; the houses were adobe ones in California in those days and Anastacia May Dugan attended school and graduated from the Alameda High School in Alameda County, California. As a child, even, she was a lover of art, and as she grew older her sympathetic mother enabled her to specialize in painting at the Rattrary Art School of Oakland, California. She soon became well-known for her artistic work in landscape, crayon portrait and clay modeling, and she carried off many honors at exhibits. In 1897 she won the first silver medal for crayon landscape at the Agricultural Association of Santa Barbara County, and she also won the silver medal from the same association for the best crayon of the Santa Barbara Mission. Until her marriage she supported herself with her art work, and is still pursuing her art for its own sake. She is now doing fabric painting on gowns manufactured by her son's firm in Los Angeles, where she has resided since November, 1925, her old home in Santa Barbara having been destroyed by the earthquake of June, 1925.

In 1890 Anastacia May Dugan was married to Dr. Harry Edwards Carpenter, who was born in Devonshire, England, July 29, 1860. Educated at Toronto, Canada, Doctor Carpenter was graduated from the Toronto Medical School, and, coming to the United States, became an eminent physician and surgeon of San Francisco and the Bay district. In addition to carrying on a large practice he, at different times, lectured to the medical students of the University of California. He was active

in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and different social organizations. A great lover of horses, he owned a number of very fine specimens of horseflesh. His death occurred July 24, 1893, and he is survived by his widow and one son, Harry Elibious Carpenter, who was born at Santa Barbara, November 5, 1893.

After attending the Polytechnic High School of Los Angeles and graduating from the Santa Barbara Business College Harry E. Carpenter entered the First National Bank of Santa Barbara, where he was employed for two years. Going then to New York City, he entered the United States Lithographing Company, and while working for that concern joined the New York National Guards. When the troops were mobilized for service on the Mexican border in 1916 he went with his regiment. When this country entered the World war he, having in the meanwhile been demobilized, returned to California and enlisted at Fort Mason as a private, but was at once made a corporal. Taking the training at the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Kearney, he was commissioned a second lieutenant of the machine gun squadron, and was stationed at Camp Kearney. After the armistice was signed he received his honorable discharge.

Returning to civil life, he was employed for a time by the Hall Marvin Safe Company of San Diego, California, going from this company to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as general manager of the stores in the supply department, and continued with this road for nearly four years. He resigned this position to go into the manufacturing of ladies' wearing apparel in Los Angeles, manufacturers of distinctive gowns, under the firm name of Mason & Carpenter, located at 201 East Eighth Street, wholesale only.

Mrs. Alice Pike Barney has made her home in California since 1924. In the Hollywood district she purchased an old farm with wonderful grounds, trees and shrubs, and here she has installed, in the addition she has built, her art treasures and paintings, which are the witness of her broad experience and many creative achievements.

Her father, S. N. Pike, was a prominent early citizen of Cincinnati, where he built Pike's Opera House. Pike Street in Cincinnati was named for him. His descendants still own the famous old Burnett House in that city. S. N. Pike, after trying in vain for several years to interest his fellow citizens and business men in building an opera house (as the west had up to that time only music halls, no theatres), built it himself, and also took the active management and for a number of years gave Cincinnati the benefit of operas from the "Academy," New York, and of the foremost companies and individuals in the dramatic and musical world. He also erected a row of houses for rental about 1860, installing in them the first bath tubs in the city—a rare curiosity in those days.

Mrs. Barney was born, some years after these events, in Cincinnati, and her habit from early childhood of attending the performances in her father's opera house gave her a wonderful knowledge of the producing end of theatricals, and a love for it. She has always been interested in and doing big things in extending the realm of culture.

Her mother was Ellen Miller, daughter of William and Ursula (Meuillon) Miller, whose father was Colonial prefect of the French government at New Orleans when Louisiana territory was transferred to the United States. His wife's father, Edmond Meuillon, was commandant to the King of Spain at New Orleans. So Alice Barney's grandfather

represented France, and her great-grandfather represented Spain when Louisiana was bought for fifteen million dollars by the United States.

Mrs. Barney has spent most of her years in Washington, New York and Paris. She still owns a home in Washington, a veritable little museum, but it is temporarily occupied by the Peruvian Minister to the United States.

Prior to the World war Mrs. Barney had great visions of a national theatre and conservatory at Washington, owned by the government, and had negotiated with the representatives of the Senate and the House to that end. With the outbreak of the war she realized that her plans must be indefinitely postponed. However, it was largely through her pleading that the government erected the Outdoor Nation's Sylvan Theatre, which, since Mrs. Barney's absence, has been used by the President and other officials for public meetings and speeches, concerts and general civic affairs. It is a natural amphitheatre sloping down to the waters of the Potomac. It was opened with a great dramatic and musical festival, arranged by Mrs. Barney, then Mrs. Christian Hemmick, twenty-five thousand persons attending. She wrote and directed the performance, "The Triumph of Drama," notable artists coming from the Metropolitan Opera in New York and the Chicago Opera House, also dancers and other actors, to assist in the event.

This was only one example of Mrs. Barney's talent for doing big things. She has originated many notable projects, and in everything she does shows a strong note of originality. She has written things for the stage—comedies, tragedies, mime ballets, including pantomime. Pavlowa did one of her mime comedy ballets through an entire season. Gustave Holst, Eugene Goossens, Henry Eichheim and others are composing music for her ballets. She is now at work on a story called "The Tower of Iron," and others.

In Washington before the war Mrs. Barney was head of the Woman's Peace Party. She also founded the "Barney Neighborhood House Settlement," for which she donated for its use four houses in the older, poorer part of the city, and had them remodeled. A great deal of educational work is carried out on the group plan, including care of babies, instruction of children, as well as entertainments, lectures and clubs for the older people. At Bar Harbor, for one of her pageant plays, Mrs. Barney invented the "Tied Dyes," and gave the invention to the Neighborhood House, which enabled this institution for two years to support the industrial department, which has an out-of-door theatre. On the simple, plain walls of the houses Mrs. Barney has hung many of her own paintings—paintings which had been on exhibit at the Paris Salon and the London Academy.

Mrs. Barney is a talented painter, and has won praise from most exacting critics for her work. One of her paintings is of her friend, the great artist Whistler, and another is entitled "Aunt Louise," the wife of Judge Estes. She was born the year Louisiana was purchased by the United States—her father and grandfather figuring so largely in the transfer. She died at the age of one hundred and three. Other of her faces and figures represent persons of note and creative subjects.

While in Washington, amongst other activities, Mrs. Barney presented at the Belasco Theatre and Masonic Temple a great Peace Pageant, with Hazel Mackaye in the leading role.

She held an exhibition of her works in London and in Paris, the French government purchasing one of her paintings. She was invited by

Messrs. Noedler (the big picture dealer in New York) to exhibit twenty works with them; also came invitations from Duran-Ruel (for showing) of New York. The Corcoran Gallery of Art at Washington, D. C., exhibited sixty of her paintings.

The late Mr. Barney was well known in Dayton, Ohio, and in Washington society, and was one of the founders of the Chevy Chase and the Country Club at Washington.

Mrs. Barney has two talented daughters, both living in Paris—Mrs. Hypolite Dreyfus-Barney and Natalie Clifford Barney. Madame Dreyfus-Barney for her work in the World war and also as a peace delegate has been decorated with the Legion of Honor. The French government sent her to the south of France to take care of refugee families and also to provide care for shell shocked soldiers. She arranged hospital facilities for this and other service. Her husband, Hypolite Dreyfus, is a retired lawyer, now giving his professional work for the benefit of the poor. He is a wonderful linguist, and has translated many works from the Persian and Arabic. Laura, his wife, is also a writer and sculptor.

Natalie Clifford Barney during her life in Paris has won many distinguished friends in the literary world, including the late Anatole France and Remy de Gourmont. She lives near Fauborg St. Germaine, and holds a Salon in the first Empire house she occupies, situated in Racine's Garden. She is one of the few Americans with such mastery of the French language that she has achieved distinction as a French author.

Note. What is spoken of here as Louisiana comprised the present states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the Indian Territory, and parts of Minnesota, Colorado and Wyoming—a full third of the United States.

Miss Peggy O'Neil is one of the supreme artists on the Pacific Coast in the designing and creation of articles of woman's dress. In the development of her artistic talent she won recognition and encouragement from Mr. Henry Robinson, president of the J. W. Robinson Company of Los Angeles, and for several years past she has had full charge of the designing and buying of millinery for that great establishment, one of the largest stores on the Pacific Coast.

She is a native daughter, born at Los Angeles, daughter of Patrick and Mary Alwilda O'Neil. Her mother was a native of Kentucky, whose father owned a large plantation and was one of the aristocrats of that state. Patrick O'Neil, who descended from the nobility of Ireland, lived in Philadelphia, where he died and was buried. He was a druggist, and had a marvelous memory which he used in recalling doctors' prescriptions to the most exact formulas for years afterwards. He also possessed a remarkably keen sense of humor. Miss Peggy O'Neil undoubtedly inherits some of her remarkable business talents from her father.

She was educated in the convent of the Immaculate Heart, on Pico Street, in Los Angeles. As far back as she can remember she had a fancy and taste for beautiful colors of bright shades, and from early childhood she made her own hats. She was also driven by an ambition to be in business for herself. She studied designing and was sent for by the Magins Store of San Francisco to take charge of all the designing of their establishment. On account of her mother's health she returned to Los Angeles, and subsequently was given the opportunity to develop a business on a large scale and meet the general demands of the public

George D. Lyman.

and has had a most congenial as well as profitable work and position in the Robinson Store. Her first trip as a buyer to New York was made in the interest of the Magins at San Francisco.

Mrs. Frances M. Gooding has been a resident of California since 1910. Her home is at 457 South Mariposa Avenue, Los Angeles.

She was born at Rochester, Minnesota. Her parents were pioneers of the northwest, settling in Minnesota territory as early as 1856. Mrs. Gooding was reared and educated at Rochester. Her husband, Fred A. Gooding, died at Rochester.

Mrs. Gooding in 1910 came to California, bringing her two children, Frances G., now Mrs. Louis Vander Perrin Twyefforth, of Paris, and John Cook Gooding. The son is an extensive rancher and fruit grower at Santa Paula, California, and is married and has two children, named Louise and John Frederick. He is a veteran of the great war, having enlisted in 1917. He was first trained at the camp in Allentown, Pennsylvania, and was transferred to the ambulance corps and saw service overseas for eleven months.

The daughter, Frances, is a graduate of Occidental College at Los Angeles, and also took post graduate work at Columbia University. Since her marriage she has made her home in Paris, France, and Mrs. Gooding divides her time between her daughter's home and her own residence in Los Angeles. Mrs. Gooding is a life member of the Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles and also belongs to the Ebell Club and the Woman's Athletic Club.

George Dunlap Lyman, M. D. A San Francisco physician, prominent professionally in that city for the past fifteen years, a specialist in children's diseases, Dr. George D. Lyman is a native of the far west and is the son of a distinguished pioneer of Nevada and California, the late Dean Briggs Lyman, whose career is closely associated with that of some of the great mining kings of a past generation.

Dr. Lyman, who was born at Virginia City, Nevada, December 12, 1882, is in the eighth generation of descent from Richard Liman, as the name was then spelled. This ancestor came from England in 1631, and was a founder of Hartford, Connecticut. A later generation was represented by John Lyman, a lieutenant in the Indian wars, whose son John Lyman fought as a soldier in the battle of Binnington during the War of the Revolution. Still later, Edward Lyman was a Union soldier in the Civil war, losing his life in the battle of the Wilderness.

Dean Briggs Lyman was a native of Vermont, a grandson of Elias Lyman III, founder of the Cotton Mills of Hartford, Vermont; the former graduated from the Norwich Military Academy of Vermont and soon after graduating in 1852 came to California by way of the Isthmus when he was eighteen years old. He engaged in placer and hydraulic mining, his first venture being at Young's Hill near Marysville. From there he went to Washoe, at that time supposed to lie within the boundaries of California, but later determined to be in the state of Nevada. At Washoe in 1869, he became interested with Mackay in the Empire Mexican Mill, then the biggest mill of its day. The ore to supply it was hauled by mule teams from Virginia City and the bullion went to the Carson mint. This operation was on the Carson River, and he remained there until 1872 when he took charge of the Consolidated-Virginia, the Sierra-Nevada, the Union, the Gould & Curry, and the Ophir mines,

famous properties which made many millionaires and which contributed so largely to the wealth and upbuilding of San Francisco in the decade of the seventies. Dean Briggs Lyman was general manager for these mines, having between six thousand and seven thousand men in his employ. As the executive head of this combination, he measured up to the strength of the strong men of that day, and remained a notable figure in the mining industry of the West until his retirement in 1900. During 1882-83, he was a member of the Nevada Legislature. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, was a member of the Washoe Club in Virginia City, and a vestryman in St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Nevada.

At Virginia City, August 14, 1878, Dean Briggs Lyman married Anna Dunlap, a native of Missouri of a Kentucky family of Scotch descent. She crossed the Plains as a girl and was educated at the Atkins Female Seminary at Benecia, California. She died December 24, 1893, her husband surviving her nearly a decade, his death occurring January 15, 1903, leaving two sons, the elder Edward Dean Lyman, a lawyer of Los Angeles, a member of the firm of Overton, Lyman, and Plumb; the younger son, Dr. George Dunlap Lyman, was born in the famous old Ophir house, which had been built by John Mackay. His useful years were spent in an interesting environment. He was educated in public schools, graduated with the A. B. degree from Stanford University in 1905, and then went to New York City, entering Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he took his M. D. degree in 1909. He remained in New York as interne in the Bellevue Hospital until 1911, and for two years following studied abroad in the Universities and hospital clinics at Munich, Vienna and Berlin.

Since establishing his home and office in San Francisco in July, 1914, Dr. Lyman has confined his attention entirely to children's diseases and is a recognized authority in that field. He is the author of a book, "Care and Feeding of Infants," now in its second edition published by the Paul Elder Company, first and subsequently by Alec Robertson. During the World war he enlisted for service in the Red Cross and had his passports preliminary to overseas duty when the armistice was signed.

He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity of Stanford University and the Omega Medical fraternity of Columbia University, the County, State and American Medical Associations. Dr. Lyman is chief of Clinics Department Pediatrics, St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco, and a member of the Visiting Staff of Stanford University Hospital.

Dr. Lyman has cultivated as his chief hobby, books. He has acquired a splendid private collection, aggregating about five thousand volumes all relating to the states of California and Nevada, and is the author of "The Scalpel—Under Three Flags in California," a résumé of this state's medical history. He is a member of the California Historical and American Historical Associations, the Pacific Union Club, Bohemian Club and Menlo Country Club.

He married in St. Luke's Church, San Francisco, December 28, 1911, Miss Dorothy Van Sicklen. She is a native of California. Her father, Fred W. Van Sicklen, a banker of San Francisco, descendant of an American family of Dutch ancestry, the first in America settling in Long Island and later in Vermont. Mrs. Lyman is a graduate of the Spence's School of New York. They have three children: Dorothy Quincy, born at Munich, Bavaria, in 1913; Elizabeth Ann, born in 1914, and Gertrude Dean, born in 1916, both natives of San Francisco.

Joseph M. Ray, a San Diego real estate man, spent many years in the active ministry and since then has been prominent in welfare work, and those interests still occupy a large part of his time in San Diego.

He was born on a farm near Dahlonega, in Lumpkin County, Georgia, son of John D. Ray and grandson of John Ray. John D. Ray at the beginning of the Civil war enlisted in the Union army with a regiment of infantry from Tennessee and participated in many campaigns and battles. He was once severely wounded and never fully recovered from his arduous war service. After the war he bought a farm in Lumpkin County, Georgia, and later moved to Hall County and leased land on which he engaged in apple growing. In 1883 he moved out to Comanche County, Kansas, and as a pioneer of that section homesteaded a tract of government land. He was engaged in farming there until his death in 1886 at the age of fifty-five years. He married Parthenia Bryan. Her father, Col. James Bryan, was born in Ireland in 1812 and after coming to America participated in the Indian wars in Florida, and later assisted in removing the Indians from Florida and Georgia to old Indian Territory. He was a lawyer by profession and served as a judge in Georgia. He died in that state at the age of ninety-four years. Judge Bryan married Betsy Cain, a native of England, who died at the age of eighty-eight years. Mrs. John D. Ray still resides in Oklahoma and was the mother of ten children.

Joseph M. Ray attended public schools during his youth and also assisted his father in building and farming operations. He participated in the original opening of Oklahoma territory in 1889, and after two years in the grocery business he managed a department store known as the Star Bazaar at Guthrie, in which he was interested for three years. He then managed a general store at Waxahachie, Texas, for a year, and was then ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He held pastorates in a number of places during his active career in the ministry, covering a period of about twelve years.

Mr. Ray resigned from the pastoral work to engage in welfare work, and on coming to California he founded the organization known as the Welfare League of America, organizing the Boys and Girls Aid Society and also the California Home for Crippled Children. He established at San Diego the Palms Hotel, a home for aged men and women, located at 509 Twelfth Street. His wife has been closely associated with organization work and in handling the affairs of the several organizations at San Diego. Mr. Ray has made a striking success during the past three years in the real estate business and now maintains three offices in Los Angeles and two in San Diego.

He married Mary Estella Meacham. Mrs. Ray was born in Bryant, Kansas, March 11, 1877, a great-granddaughter of Jacob Meacham, who was born at Fairhaven, Rutland County, New York, and married Lucy Simonds. Lucy Simonds was born February 7, 1783, at Galway, New York, daughter of Joel Simonds, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Jacob Meacham was a soldier in the War of 1812. He afterwards removed to Pike County, Illinois, and spent his last years at Montezuma in that state. His son, Ahira Griswold Meacham, was born at Benson, in Brooklyn County, Vermont, May 30, 1803, and married Polly Gault Knight, who was born at Pinkney, in Lewis County, New York, December 24, 1804, and died September 22, 1889, at Green Springs, Ohio. Ahira Griswold Meacham accompanied his parents to Montgomery County, New York, in 1806. He was well educated, and was a teacher

and physician. In 1836 he moved to Illinois. He had ability as a writer and contributed many articles to newspapers. He died at Montezuma October 4, 1839. His son, Ahira Gault Meacham, was born at Rochester, New York, July 12, 1825, and during his youth learned the trade of carpenter, at which he worked for several years. During the Civil war he joined a regiment, went to the front and was in Sherman's march to the sea. In 1868 he located at Hennepin, Illinois, and a few years later moved to Bryant, Kansas, and later to Leon in that state, where he was in business as a contractor and builder. He was also a justice of the peace. His last years were spent at Guthrie, Oklahoma, where he died. His second wife was Amelia Wright, who was born at St. Louis, September 1, 1847, daughter of Richard Pelham and Diana (Funk) Wright. Richard Pelham Wright was an artist and also had much talent in a literary way. He was employed to decorate the Catholic Cathedrals at Peru and Hennepin, Illinois. Mrs. Ray is a daughter of Ahira Gault Meacham and Amelia (Wright) Meacham.

The Brothers of the Christian Schools of California. The educational work of the Christian Brothers in California began in 1868. In and about San Francisco these men—whose society goes back over 250 years to the great educational genius, Saint de la Salle, and which is now world-wide in scope and reputation—conduct the following well-known institutions: St. Mary's College and the Superior Scholasticate, Oakland; Sacred Heart College, St. Peter's High School and Mission Dolores School, San Francisco; De la Salle Novitiate, Junior Novitiate and Preparatory Scholasticate, Martinez; the Christian Brothers' College, Sacramento; and the St. Mary's College High School, Berkeley. Other establishments in California, as the Cathedral High School of Los Angeles, are and have been under the direction of the Brothers.

St. Mary's College High School, Peralta Park, Berkeley.—The most recent foundation of the Christian Brothers in California is St. Mary's College High School, Peralta Park, Berkeley, until quite recently known as St. Joseph's Academy, which latter institution continued to thrive until its very end, in 1926. The history of the academy must remain inseparably interwoven with educational progress on the Pacific Coast. For many years it was conducted as an elementary boarding school.

Due to the unrelenting growth and general progress of St. Mary's College, Oakland, it was found vital to prepare separate quarters for the high school and to give over to others the elementary work of the Berkeley Academy. From the beginning, that is to say, from 1863, the high school and college were conducted under one management, until 1868, by diocesan priests, and thenceforward by the Brothers. Accordingly, in the summer of 1926, St. Joseph's Academy was closed, the pupils transferred to other schools of the Brothers and of the Sisters in California, and the place prepared for the secondary school of the college, henceforth to be known as St. Mary's College High School.

Peralta Park, Berkeley, the site of the new institution, contains some fifteen acres of beautiful, gently rolling ground looking immediately out upon the Golden Gate and commanding an unobstructive view of Richmond, Berkeley, Oakland, San Francisco and the eastern slope of Marin County. It is an ideal setting for an educational center.

The spacious gardens are possibly the most attractive in Berkeley, a city justly famed for its unique charm as for its great university, the

largest and possibly the best equipped in the world. The ample campus of the new high school, with its football and baseball layouts, its tennis and handball courts, gymnasium and general athletic provisions, leaves little to be planned for the out-of-school life of the student.

To the actual plant, which has been completely renovated for the newer purpose, a modern reenforced concrete school building is being added, to cost $300,000. John J. Donovan, the noted school architect of Oakland and author, has charge of the construction, which will represent the final word in school design and equipment. The new building will contain twenty-two class and lecture rooms, science apartments, study hall, chapel, administration quarters for the entire institution, a commodious cafeteria, recreation halls, library, and cooperative store. In one of the wings will be the faculty residence, of some thirty rooms, with special chapel, dining quarters, etc.

Altogether the plant will be fitted to accommodate 500 non-resident students and 250 resident.

It is immediately affiliated to St. Mary's College, Oakland, being under the identical corporate head, and accredited to the University of California and to Stanford.

While thinking of the new school in terms of progress and development, thousands of well-wishers and former students will not fail to look back with no little sentiment upon the institution that was, and upon former members of its faculty, old friends and true and noted in the educational life of their day.

The first St. Joseph's Academy, Fifth and Jackson streets, Oakland, was originally the estate of J. Ross Brown, ex-United States Minister to China. It was purchased by the famous Brother Justin in 1870 for a novitiate, which functioned here until 1879, being then transferred to Martinez. Among those most noted in the personnel of the institution of that time were: Brothers Hosea, Pastorns, Sabinian and Pirmian.

A day-school was conducted in conjunction with the novitiate of which Brother Gustavus was principal. Brother Gustavus was one of the eight pioneers who came to California by way of Panama in 1868. He died in Maryland in 1924 at the age of ninety-four. Among those who served under Brother Gustavus at the old Academy were: Brothers Alexander, Bosonus and Baptist, all later recognized as outstanding educational lights.

In 1879 St. Joseph's became the elementary department of St. Mary's College, functioning as a boarding and day school. The development of the institution made it necessary to secure more extensive grounds and increased accommodations, and so, in 1903, the present site, at Peralta Park, Berkeley, was purchased. The main building, erected at a cost of $150,000, was intended by its owner, Maurice Curtis (Samuel De Posen, of the stage) as a hotel for a theatrical clientele. Owing to financial and other difficulties, Mr. Curtis was never conditioned to operate it; in a relatively short time it passed into the hands of the Brothers, who fitted it for school purposes. From the beginning the site and the school management caught the fancy of the public and it speedily grew to be the largest select school of its kind on the Pacific Coast. It was with regret that the Brothers relinquished this particular type of educational work; but there was no alternative, as, more and more, due to the continued growth of the high school and the college, are men-teachers yielding up

the elementary field in favor of the secondary and higher educational demands.

Among the names of leaders that must ever be associated with the old Academy, as they suggest memories that can not soon fade, are: Brothers Cirnan, Lascian, Sabinian, Lactain, Hugh, Genebern, Michael, Florinus, Vellesian, Theodorus, Xenophon, and Paul.

William Wilson Widney, who came to California in the late '60s, was for many years a conspicuous figure in the commercial life of Los Angeles, and one of that city's most esteemed residents.

He was born at Piqua, Ohio, in 1851, son of William and Arabella MacClay Widney. The Widney family came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama in 1869, enduring many hardships enroute. Travel was a matter of inconveniences, and travelers were exposed to such diseases as yellow fever and malaria. Accompanying William W. Widney to California were his mother, two sisters and one brother. His brother Joseph accompanied a detachment of the United States army as far as Arizona, and the rest of the way made the journey in a covered wagon.

William Wilson Widney finished his education in Santa Clara College, and for a time was employed at Santa Clara by Wells Fargo & Company. Just prior to the Chinese riot he arrived at Los Angeles and for a time was employed by Sam Hellman in the latter's general mercantile establishment. Later he and his brother, Samuel A. Widney, became associated in the firm of Widney Brothers, merchants at North Main and Temple streets. Subsequently Mr. Widney engaged in the real estate business, and was one of the most successful operators in the boom times of the '80s.

For many years the family lived at the corner of Fourth and Olive streets, and Dr. Joseph Widney owned two other corners at the same address. This property is now among the most valuable in the entire city. Later the Widneys moved out on West Jefferson Street, where Mr. Widney owned land which had been part of a Spanish grant and was the subject of a great deal of litigation before the title was straightened out.

William W. Widney died in 1921. His brother, Dr. Joseph Widney, is still living and has long been a distinguished figure in professional and educational circles at Los Angeles. He was the first president of the medical college there.

William Wilson Widney married Elizabeth A. Serrot, who died February 16, 1926. She was born in Illinois, daughter of Marcus and Katherine Serrot, and at the age of eight years, the last year of the Civil war, her family came to California by way of the Panama route. The Serrot family first settled at San Leandro and later at Florence. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Widney were married by Dr. M. M. Bovard, brother of the distinguished George Finley Bovard. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Widney were Emma, Katherine, Mary, Erwin and Joseph Widney.

Miss Emma Widney is now the wife of Paul Pauly, who was born at San Diego, California, son of Frederick N. Pauly, who was at one time a member of the State Senate from the San Diego district and for years was superintendent of schools at San Diego, and is now secretary and treasurer of the Merchants Ice and Cold Storage Company. Paul Pauly has a brother, Edward S., who is one of the vice-presidents of the First National Bank, and another brother, Carl, who is a real estate operator. Paul Pauly attended public schools in Los Angeles and Stan-

ford University, and for a time was engaged in mining in Arizona. He is one of the successful citrus fruit growers of California and is assistant manager of The Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Company. Mr. and Mrs. Pauly, whose home is in Hollywood, at 2035 North Catalina Street, are the parents of three children: Elizabeth Haworth, a student in Pomona College; Frederick Nye, II, attending Hollywood High School; and Paul Edward, who was born in 1917.

The second daughter, Mary Widney, married Sidney N. Reeve, well known as judge of the Superior Court of California. Judge and Mrs. Reeve have two children, Sidney, Jr., and Virginia.

Erwin W. Widney, son of the late William Wilson Widney, was born in 1890. He is now assistant trust counsel with The Security Trust & Savings Bank. He married Marjory Utley, daughter of Dr. J. H. Utley. Erwin Widney and wife have one son, William Hathaway Widney; Katherine Widney married Shirley E. Brewer, of Chicago, and they have one daughter, Shirley Widney Brewer; Katherine, deceased; Joseph Widney died when he was seventeen years of age.

Mrs. Corinne W. Haynes. Real estate has long been a profitable investment, and many of the women of Southern California have developed unusual astuteness in handling properties, buying at a low figure, and selling at a great profit, and one of them who has accumulated a fortune through her good judgment and farsightedness is Mrs. Corinne W. Haynes, one of the enthusiastic boosters for Hollywood and California.

Mrs. Haynes was born at Boston, Massachusetts, a daughter of Harold Weston, and a descendant of John Alden, and General Bradford, and is related to King Caesae of Duxbury, Massachusetts. Her ancestry is of the finest of the old Colonial stock. Educated first in the excellent schools of her native city, she subsequently studied at Cassel, Germany, taking up the arts and different branches of learning.

About nineteen years ago Mrs. Haynes was married, at Jacksonville, Florida, to Leyden Haynes, a descendant of one of the old Virginia families, and a native of Virginia. Mr. Haynes died in 1910, leaving one son, Weston, named after his mother's family. He has been a student at the Pasadena Military School, and at Deane's School for Boys at Santa Barbara, California.

A few years ago Mrs. Haynes' father came to Los Angeles County and bought a piece of property for $15,000. This property Mrs. Haynes sold recently for $120,000. She later purchased property on Cahuenga Avenue for $70,000, and recently leased it for ninety-nine years for $250,000. She also owns a very beautiful home on Whitley Heights which she is renting furnished. Having traveled all over the world, Mrs. Haynes is conversant with the advantages of many different localities, but is perfectly satisfied to make Hollywood her permanent home, for she recognizes the fact that here she can find more real enjoyment and opportunities for expressing her personality than anywhere else the world over. She is recognized as a very shrewd operator in real estate, and her success is unquestioned and most remarkable in that her training had been rather along cultural instead of business lines.

W. J. MOSSHOLDER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SECURITY BANK BLDG.
5TH & E ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

W. J. MOSSHOLDER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
SECURITY BANK BLDG.
5TH & E ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF.